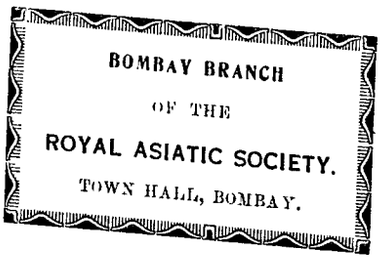
Administration Report
Gondal State
1915-16 to 1919-20

00134811



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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134811

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1915-16

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GONDAL STATE.

1.	Situation.	Latitude 21° 57' 30" N. Longitude 75° 50' E.
2.	Political Agency.	Kathiawar.
3.	Province.	Kathiawar.
4.	Boundaries.	Bounded on the North by Rajkot and petty Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda and on the West by Junagadh and Nawanagar.
5.	Area.	1024 square miles.
6.	Administrative Divisions.	Gondal Division consisting of Gondal, Sultanpur, Kolithad and Sarsai. Dhoraji Division consisting of Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Patanvav.
7.	Rivers.	The Bhadar, Karmal, Gondali, Mouj, Veenoo, Ozat.
8.	Rain-fall.	20 to 25 inches.
9.	Population.	1,61,916.
10.	Revenues.	About Rs. 15,00,000.
11.	Tribute.	Rs. 1,10,721.
12.	Language spoken.	Gujarati.
13.	Court Language.	Gujarati.
14.	Roads.	183 miles.
15.	Post Offices.	Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar, Ribda, Moviya, Charakhdi, Sultanpur, Khokhri, Dadva, Derdi, Moti Khilori, Gomta, Sarsai, Moti Marad, Patanvav, Chhatrasa, Dhank, Ganod, Supedi, Khakhi Jaliya, Paneli Moti, Kolki, Moti Vavdi, and Sidsar.

16. Telegraph Offices.	Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Dhoraji, Supedi, Upleta, Khakhi Jaliya, Bhayavadar and Paneli Moti
17. Rest Houses.	Dak Bungalows at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta.
18. Objects of interest.	Navlakha Palace, Grassia College, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage, Swaminarayen temple at Gondal, Man Vilas Palace at Dhoraji, Palace at Upleta, Temples at Khakhi Jaliya and Osham Hill at Patanvav.
19. Festivals.	Annual fairs at Osham Hill and Ganod, Ashtmi fair and Tabut procession at Gondal and Dhoraji.
20. Trade.	Chief articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.
21. Capital.	Gondal.
22. Laws in force.	Vide appendix II.
23. Ruler.	His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author he takes a great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system, for

23. Ruler (contd.).

the education of the sons of Grassias or land-holders. He has established the first Girls' High School in the Province of Kathiawar and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

The State "on account of its importance and advanced administration" of His Highness was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887. The Chief who holds a sanad of adoption was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation, customs and octroi duties, some 40 taxes having been abolished during his regime.

The subjects in appreciation of his just and beneficent rule voted him a colossal bronze statue in 1891—an honour without a parallel in the history of Kathiawar. It was unveiled by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwad of Baroda.

All subjects of the Gondal State celebrated the Silver Jubilee in commemoration of the completion of twenty-five years' rule of the Chief on 25th October 1909 and raised subscriptions for erecting the Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee Institute at Gondal.

23. Ruler (contd.).	He enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The auspicious event of the completion of fifty years by His Highness was celebrated throughout the State with unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty.
24. Chief Officials.	Vide appendix I.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1915-16.

Area of the State 1024 square miles; Population 1,61,916; Average Revenue about Rs. 15,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721.

Introduction.

The most remarkable event of the year was the celebration of the fifty-first birthday of His Highness the Thakore Saheb. It was an expression of the affectionate regard, unswerving loyalty and unbounded esteem which the people of Gondal feel for their ruler. The Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1909 were concentrated at the capital whereas these took place in the presence of His Highness at various towns and villages, to which he was invited. The presence of His Highness, the Rani Saheb and the Princesses in their midst stirred the hearts of the villagers.

2. The towns and villages wore a gala day appearance for several days through the months of October, November and December. The streets were decorated with arches, flags, bunting and evergreens. Garden parties, torch-light processions, children's fetes, fairs, prize distributions, opening of new institutions followed in succession.

3. A detailed description of the various functions in connection with the celebrations will be found in the Appendices attached to this report. A few important items may however be given here.

THE GONDAL ADDRESS.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINHJEE BAHADUR

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.E., &C.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal,

GONDAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the people of Gondal, beg most respectfully to offer our heart-felt and sincere congratulations to Your Highness on the auspicious occasion of the 51st birthday of Your Highness and pray to Almighty Providence to spare Your Highness to receive the united good wishes of your happy and contented subjects for many and many a year to come.

We have always been eager to express our sense of gratefulness for the immense good conferred on us, since Your Highness took into your hands the reins of government and no better opportunity could have offered itself than this—the completion of 50 years of a life solely devoted to the welfare of the subjects committed to your care by a Wise Providence.

It is within the recollection of all that the promises made at the inauguration of Your Highness' rule for the preservation of justice and order in the State, the protection of the lives and property of the subjects, the care of the cultivators, the development of trade, the provision of roads and means of communication, the spread of education, and for the provision for the sick-poor have been more than fulfilled by Your Highness. In our address on the most happy occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Your Highness' 25 years of rule in 1909, we gratefully acknowledged what specific measures were taken by Your Highness for the realisation of these self-imposed high ideals of duty and we rejoice to say that Your Highness' administration is continued with the self-same liberality of spirit, even-handed justice, benevolence of heart and anxiety for our well-being.

An examination of the statistical figures from the Silver Jubilee to the present day proves all-round progress and consolidation in the various departments of the State. For instance, works of public utility show an increase of Rs. 12,00,000, education Rs. 4,70,000 and remission of land assessment Rs. 7,50,000.

Special mention should be made of the unique fact of Your Highness having abolished all import and export duties in the State—a boon which we are not aware of any prince either in the East or West having ever conferred on his people. This result has been brought about by Your Highness' economical methods of administration and a thoughtful husbanding of the resources of the State.

In conclusion, we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured on Your Highness and upon the members of your family, and that the Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time to come, and that you may long be spared to rule over your loyal, contented and taxless people.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

PEOPLE OF DEAR GONDAL,

No language can adequately express what I feel with regard to the Address you have just presented. I will, therefore, without attempting the impossible, simply ask you to accept my thanks, warm and sincere, as they come from the very bottom of my heart.

To my mind the greatest happiness is to be found in the knowledge of having done one's best to discharge one's duty. Next to that comes the happiness derived from the appreciation of one's efforts by the people in whose interests the efforts are made. That you have made mine by the generous terms of the Address and the enthusiasm with which you have celebrated this anniversary. My happiness would indeed be complete if I could feel that my administration was as free from defects as your Address would appear to suggest, but I am painfully conscious of many failings and shortcomings. This however is not the time to detain you with a discussion on the subject.

The expression of your kindly sentiments will encourage me in my efforts to secure a greater measure of success for my administration than has been the case in the past.

Before leaving you this evening let me offer you once more my grateful thanks for your good wishes. If it be permissible to add to them

a wish of my own, I pray that I may be able to continue to serve the cause you and I have nearest our hearts, the cause to which I have dedicated my life—I mean the advancement of Gondal.

THE DHORAJI ADDRESS.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., L L.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., F.B.U.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the subjects of Dhoraji, regard it as one of the divine blessings that our destinies are entrusted, under Providencial favour and wisdom, to a ruler who has day and night the good of his subjects at heart and who is celebrated for his spirit of self-sacrifice and for his devotion to our welfare. We most humbly, loyally and respectfully beg to embrace this golden and auspicious opportunity of celebrating Your Highness' 51st birthday, in order that we may be enabled to express affection and everlasting gratitude to Your Highness in appreciation of Your Highness' intense love towards all the subjects, the most glorious observance and dispensation of justice and the indefatigable labour and constant endeavour to help our progress, and to minister to all our wants and provide means for our happiness.

This city had the good fortune of witnessing Your Highness' auspicious birth fifty years back and we are all justly proud of this happy occurrence. We esteem it our great good fortune that Your Highness has been kind enough to accept our invitation and afford us an opportunity of expressing our sense of loyalty and gratefulness and we beg to express our heart-felt gratitude to Your Highness for it.

Your Highness has in your childhood and youth fully qualified yourself with excellent training and education to efficiently administer this State.

Your Highness has fulfilled to the letter the promise of a brilliant career, foretold with so much pride and satisfaction by your teachers and professors on observing Your Highness' scholarly habits, active intelligence and rare dutifulness. The universities of this as well as other countries have acknowledged the merits of Your Highness' scholarship and invested Your Highness with degrees and diplomas.

We have been cherishing with pleasant memory the precious words expressed by Your Highness when you assumed the reins of government and regarding them as boons and charters of our future rise and prosperity. Your Highness has already fulfilled those promises and we respectfully beg to congratulate Your Highness on the complete success of your rule and on fulfilment to keep to your promises.

The peaceful life of a community depends on the organization of the Judiciary and Your Highness has provided us with every facility to get easy and pure justice by opening law-courts in almost all parts of the State.

The prosperity of a state depends mostly on cultivation and Your Highness has devised the most effective means to ensure the safety of all of us from famine and droughts, by opening large irrigation and water-works at Pancli and Gondal at enormous expense. Besides " Tagavi loans " liberally granted to farmers in lean years full provision is made against famine and Your Highness has shown an unparalleled liberality in remitting the immense sum of 22 lacs of rupees for the on account of vighoti during your reign of 30 years.

The prosperity of other classes of the subjects depends mostly on trade. Your Highness has set an excellent example to other rulers by removing the octroi duties throughout the State, and by providing well-built roads for traffic and exchange of goods.

Not only are the roads of our State the best in the whole of Kathiawar, but they are also well looked after and kept in excellent condition.

The rare conjunction of wealth and learning has been most conspicuous in your personality. What wonder is there if such an enlightened patron of learning like Your Highness be so eager to spread the rays of knowledge even in the remotest corners of the State.

Overwhelmed with feelings of thankfulness at Your Highness' undivided attention to the public good, ardent desire to advance our prosperity, an unfailing generosity for the relief of the poor in times of dearth and famine, your patient and forbearing deportment, remind us of the saintly and spiritual kings Vikramajit and Hatemtai.

We have achieved much progress under Your Highness' reign and with Your Highness' help, and we can confidently hope to reach the highest prosperity.

In conclusion, we fervently pray to the Almighty for Your Highness' long continued rule.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

MY FELLOW NATIVES OF DHORAJI,

When you asked me to spend a couple of days with you after the conclusion of the self-imposed task of the Gondal people, I was only too pleased to meet your wishes. For naturally I was anxious to know what my native town thought of my work when the good people of Gondal were scrutinizing with magnifying glasses the results of 30 years of my administration.

The Address of welcome and congratulations that has just been read, and for which my grateful thanks are due to you, has disclosed a peculiar trait of yours the chief feature of which is a memory very retentive of every good action, however trivial, yet absolutely impervious to all failings and shortcomings of the administration.

One warm heart acting in concert with such memory would convert even foes into friends. What then must be the effect of thousands of hearts so acting on the mind of one who has made your interests his interests, your happiness his happiness and your troubles his troubles? The answer I leave to your imagination since it is beyond me to describe my feelings at this moment.

Once more I thank you most sincerely for wishing me long life and happiness. But life, be it long or be it short, can have no value for me unless I can be of some use to my people. I earnestly pray therefore that it may be in my power, in however small a way, to help you, makers of Dhoraji, to take your place not only amongst the great merchants of Kathiawar and of India but also amongst the merchant princes of the world.

THE UPLETA ADDRESS.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., F.B.U.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Your Highness can very well imagine what boundless pleasure

your presence in our midst has given us.

The capital town of Gondal enjoys the proud privilege of tendering their congratulations and expressing their good wishes on the auspicious occasion of Your Highness' birthday every year. Upleta had so far failed to secure this benefit and it was a source of no small disappointment to us all. But this time you have been graciously pleased to accept our humble invitation, and leaving aside all pressing State affairs, and putting up with numerous difficulties and inconveniences, you have come all the way to Upleta and thus conferred on us a never-to-be-forgotten boon. Besides, it has given thousands of villagers six or seven miles round an unique opportunity of coming over to Upleta to have a look at and pay their homage to their benevolent Ruler.

It is impossible to give in a short congratulatory address like this a detailed description of the innumerable boons conferred upon us during Your Highness' 30 years' illustrious career. In the Address presented to Your Highness by all the subjects of the Gondal State we tried to give a short review of Your Highness' 25 years' administration; we, therefore, refrain from entering into details over again. But at the same time we cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that your unparalleled love for your subjects and your indefatigable endeavour to secure their welfare remind us of some of the famous kings of Ancient India.

It has been a guiding principle of Your Highness' rule that a king has no right to use his people's money for his own pleasures and that it should be solely devoted to the happiness and advancement of the people themselves.

With the object of saving hardship to the people and the beasts of burden and with a view to improve the means of communication, Your Highness has built a number of roads and bridges at the cost of lacs of rupees and their number is being added to every year.

You have bestowed upon us—your children- an unheard-of boon by entirely doing away with customs duty which was a source of great inconvenience and hardship to travellers in as much as it gave customs officers' clerks opportunities of causing unnecessary trouble and even of insulting poor and wearied people going from one place to another. Besides, this lasting boon is bound to give an impetus to trade. So far as we know, you are the only ruling Chief who, after defraying the expenditure of the

administration, has been able to make a good saving and utilizing it in remitting all sorts of taxes on the people.

Your Highness' liberal policy during famine and lean years and the remission of lacs of rupees have preserved the prosperity of the cultivating classes as well as of the classes that have monetary dealings with them.

The noble principle that the uplifting of a nation depends upon the advancement of female education has long since been put into practice by Your Highness.

It is Your Highness' firm belief that the savings in the State Treasury lawfully belong to the people and not to yourself personally, and that they should be treated as a sacred trust, and that they should be invested in such concerns and places as are quite safe and sound. But for such foresight and acumen on Your Highness' part we should never have been free from taxes like import and export duties.

Your Highness is the solitary instance of a prince who has kept up the traditions of the East in dress and manners in spite of a long stay in England and in the face of western education. Your powerful intellect has carefully sifted the grain from the chaff and imbibed only what is good in western institutions.

Your Highness has furnished us with a living example of all that a man with high attainments of head and heart can be, and of what a man, following the noble principle of action without caring for reward inculcated by the Gita, should be. May God grant us the good sense and ability to keep before our minds' eye your noble qualities and to act up to them.

Under Your Highness' care and kindness Upleta has made and is making steady progress in commerce and industries. Many Mahomedans and a few Hindus have made and are making a decent living by trading in different parts of the world and are enjoying the well-earned fruit of their labour under the paternal Government of Your Highness.

If we possess anything of value that we can lay at Your Highness' feet, it is our sincere and heartfelt good wishes and we humbly present them to you with all our heart.

In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty God may give you a

long life, and may shower upon you and your family His choicest blessings, and may He give us many opportunities of pouring out our heartfelt gratitude and showing our gratefulness for all you have done for us.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

INHABITANTS OF UPLETA,

Little did I reckon when accepting the Addresses of the people of Gondal and Dhoraji that I would have to face again so soon the very difficult if not impossible task of expressing my feelings on this occasion.

It has struck me since my last fruitless effort at Dhoraji that for conveying one's sentiments to people, as loving as they are loved, there is another and better means than articulate language. With your permission therefore I propose to resort to that method and let the heart speak to the heart.

I cannot however refrain from translating into words the feelings that are uppermost in my mind, namely the warmest thanks for your more than kind greetings and the most earnest wish that the importance of this town, the development of which fills my heart with joy, may continue to grow at an increasing rate and that your moral and material advance may keep pace with ever progressing Upleta.

4. Addresses and entertainments were accepted from the people of the following places on the dates mentioned against each name:—October 26th Dhoraji, 27th Patanvav, Pipaliya and Moti Marad, 28th Upleta, 29th Kolki and Bhayavadar, 30th Moti Paneli, 31st Khakhi Jaliya, and Supedi, November 17th Khokhri, 19th Bhojpara, Biliala, Pipaliya, Ribda and Rib, 21st Sultanpur, 23rd Ghoghavadar and Bandhia, 25th Shemla, 27th Gundala, Aneeda and Kolithad, 28th Moviya, 29th Patidad, Charakhdi and Vekri, December 1st Vavdi and Derdi, 2nd Pat Khilori and Ravna, and Vansavad, 3rd Gomta, Chordi and Jamvali.

5. At the end of the celebrations His Highness expressed his feelings in the following message:—

The enthusiasm with which my beloved people and others have celebrated my 51st birthday throughout the State during the months of

October, November and December 1915 and the spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty and attachment have produced a deep impression upon my mind. I earnestly hope that the mutual feelings evinced during those days may continue for ever.

Visit of H. E. the Governor.

6. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Gondal on February 9th during his Kathiawar tour. His Excellency was received at the railway station by His Highness accompanied by the principal officers of the State with all the dignity and honour due to his exalted rank and eminent position. The special train which arrived at 9-30 A. M. from Ribda brought among the entourage of His Excellency, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Eva Brand, Mr. L. Robertson I.C.S., Political Secretary, Major J. G. Greig C.I E., Military Secretary, Mr. J. Crerar I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain C. M. Rigby R.A.M.C., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor, Captain the Honourable Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Captain A. K. Mc Ewan, Aides-de-Camp. The local officers accompanying His Excellency were Mr. E. Maconochie I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, Col. C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Superintendent of Agency Police.

7. On His Excellency's stepping out of his saloon the Guard of Honour provided by the Gondal Police presented arms, the band played the National Anthem and the battery fired a salute of 17 guns. His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour. After formal introductions Their Excellencies and guests took their seats in the carriages and a procession was formed. It passed through triumphal arches welcoming the distinguished visitor and halted at the Palace. Their Excellencies were received here by Her Highness the Rani Saheb. The whole party then drove to the Monghiba High School for Girls where Her Excellency presided at a prize distribution. Miss G. K. De Cruz, the Lady Superintendent received Their Excellencies, Their Highnesses and the guests and conducted them to the hall prettily decorated by the girls. Recitations of prose and poetry and songs of welcome, calisthenic exercises, school report and prize-giving were the principal items of the programme. At the conclusion Their Excellencies and guests were garlanded by the Lady Superintendent. The party was then taken round the building, the new science room attracting the special notice of Their Excellencies.

8. His Excellency and party were conducted on a tour of inspection which included the Kailas Bág, Weir Bridge, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage and Hospital.

9. The next item in the programme was the distribution of prizes to the Kumars of the Grassia College at the hands of His Excellency. On arrival the guests were received by Mr. Panna Lal Diwan B. A., the Principal, who conducted them to the south wing to view the Kumars' musical drill. His Excellency was much pleased with the march past, Swedish drill and Indian club exercises. At the conclusion the guests were taken round the buildings. Their Excellencies admired the up-to-date equipment of the science laboratories and the domestic arrangements for the boarders. A move was then made to the College Hall where a large company had assembled for the ceremony. Proceedings began with the reading of a report by the Principal on the working of the College. His Excellency then presented prizes to the pupils and addressed the assembly as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I need not express the great pleasure I experience in being able to visit the State of Gondal. I have already heard much of the State's efficiency, and what I have seen to-day has firmly fixed in my mind this impression of efficiency. I have long wished to visit this College, but really I had no idea that it was so fine. All you young men should feel extremely grateful to the Thakore Saheb for the opportunities of education which this College so finely presents. It seems to me that the College has been thoroughly planned and worked out on western lines, and this, since I am a westerner myself, appeals greatly to me, for I believe that such an education brings out the principles of honour and the virtues of courage and perseverence. I have been very much delighted by the physical drill in which I have seen you young men engaged. It was truly admirable and especially would I congratulate the officer in charge. There is, however, just one fly in the amber, just one matter for regret. I refer to the smallness of your numbers. This defect could and ought to be removed. There is here a most excellent opportunity for all Grassias, who have children, to have them educated in the finest possible manner, and it is their duty to send them here, for not only is an education on first class lines provided here, but it is provided at a rate which seems to me extra-

ordinarily cheap, the annual fee being, I believe, Rs. 300, which sum includes everything. I think that it is indeed a matter of regret that so many are sent elsewhere to be educated, where they do not get the social atmosphere requisite to their position. I trust that next time I visit you, for I mean to pay another visit to Kathiawar at no distant date, I shall find that your numbers have greatly increased.

It has lately seemed to me that I do nothing else than go about giving advice to young men. Only yesterday I was doing this at Rajkot on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the Kumars at the Rajkumar College there. I can assure you that the giving of this advice signifies that I have the most sincere interest in your welfare. I hope and trust that you will each one of you prove to be honourable, upright, straightforward and courageous men in the world of work and in this connection I hope there is none of you here, who thinks it derogatory to his dignity to do a good day's work, who thinks that work is not a thing compatible with one who is, to use a slang term, rather a swell. Let me assure you most earnestly that in these days of stress and competition all men,—young, middle aged and old—must work. Life has its responsibilities for all. It is not meant that one should sit down and amuse oneself. Duties are appointed for all in their several stations, and not the least of them is this for each to try and make things better in the country of which he happens to be a citizen. Live the strenuous life. Let idleness be far from you and let your masters feel that you have turned out a real credit to them.

I should like to refer to one further matter and it is this. In the matter of education and social advancement of every type I may safely say that His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has been one of the pioneers. Now, the lot of a pioneer of progress is not always a happy one. Many difficulties strew his path and especially is this the case in India where so many prejudices and customs have to be conquered before any advance can be made. But I do think that the efforts made by His Highness to overcome those prejudices have not only been great, but extremely successful, and he is greatly to be congratulated upon all that he has done to help forward the peoples of India and deserves the sincere thanks both of the Government of India and of the Governor of Bombay. In conclusion, let me say that I hope I shall hear of you in future as holding

high and responsible positions and filling them with success and honour, and that you will always lead fine and upright lives and do nothing that would bring discredit upon the Grassia College."

10. On His Excellency resuming his seat the Principal garlanded the distinguished guests and gave them bouquets, attar and pan.

11. His Excellency and party then left for the Guest House for luncheon. His Highness after giving the Royal toast, welcomed and pledged the health of the honoured guests in these terms:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES,

The presence of His Majesty's representative is always appreciated in Kathiawar and nowhere more so than at Gondal but Your Excellency's visit on this occasion has a significance of its own and that for several reasons.

By dispensing with ceremonial formalities, the most effective barrier to the inner mind, you have made possible a free intercourse and frank exchange of views to an unusual extent.

Your leaving the seat of Government to visit us at a time when half the world is engaged in a life and death struggle, affecting not only Europe but every country in the world and every home in the countries at war, shows what importance you attach to meeting the Chiefs in their principalities and to judging by direct observation the condition of affairs in Native States.

We take your absence from Bombay at such a time as an indication that the end we are all longing for, though perhaps not as near as could be wished, is well within sight and we may look forward to justice being crowned by victory at no distant date.

There is yet another gratifying feature about Your Excellency's presence here to-day. Thanks to the advent of railways, which are by no means an unmixed blessing in Kathiawar, visits of the Governor are not so rare as they used to be at one time. But in spite of all the facilities of travel now provided it is not often that we have the pleasure of welcoming the sharer of the Governor's labours. The Rani Saheb and I are therefore particularly grateful to Lady Willingdon for gracing our capital with her presence. The ceremony at the Girls' School this morning will remain a

noteworthy record in the annals of Gondal as being the first occasion on which the consort of the head of the Presidency has presided at a public function in this old province of ours.

Much can be said on this subject but I fear I have tired Your Excellencies by somewhat lengthy remarks and, if I may so expressit, by rushing you from place to place ever since you set foot on Gondal soil. If that be the case I am sincerely sorry for not having provided a period of rest. I can however take comfort in the thought, and Your Excellencies will excuse me all the more readily when the fact is mentioned, that I had no hand in drawing up the itinerary limiting your stay here to four hours only. Had the revision of programme been entrusted to me I would not have failed to suggest the slight modification of changing the hours into days.

Ladies and gentlemen, before you leave I have to make one request, which I know will meet with ready response. What I wish to propose is a toast that does not stand in need of commendation. Coming to us as Their Excellencies do three years after Lord Willingdon assumed his high office we have had ample opportunities of forming our opinions of their work and worth. We all know with what light hand His Lordship holds the reins of Government, so that however strong the bit it is hardly felt at all. His Excellency's interest in sport and agriculture, the back-bone of Indian industry, is well known to us all. We also know that when our soldiers are fighting the battles of the Empire in distant lands Lady Willingdon has made a bloodless conquest of hearts in Bombay Presidency. By extending their tours outside the Presidency Lord and Lady Willingdon have made the whole of India feel that to meet them is to like them and to know them is to esteem them. Without further comment then I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in pledging the health of my honoured guest opposite and the gracious lady on my right and in wishing long life, much happiness and great prosperity to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon."

12. In reply His Excellency said:—

"I need hardly express my sincere thanks, Your Highness, for all your generous remarks. Indeed, I have already expressed them, but I can assure you that it has given me the highest personal satisfaction to find

that the State of Gondal is one of the most efficient I have seen. It is most important that a Governor should find a state of progress throughout the land and that he should foster to the best of his ability all beneficent activities. I think I may claim that I am to some extent achieving this. In the matter of the brevity of this visit, which Your Highness has referred to, I can only say that I entirely agree with you and am in closest sympathy, but in this matter I have had no hand. It is to the account of another, he who made the arrangements for this tour, that the crime of this very brief visit to your capital should be laid. There is one more point I should like to comment upon and it is this. Your Highness has referred to the ease with which I can be approached. I have only this to say that I have taken every possible opportunity of making myself accessible to all and of lending a ready ear to every matter. The more I can get into touch with those in a responsible position the better. I find, I can get more good from a few minutes' personal intercourse than from reading through reams of reports and digests. With regard to Your Highness' reference to the cessation of the war, I can only hope it may be prophetic. I cannot have done without one more reference and that is to the loyalty and patriotism of the Bombay Presidency, which have been proved in such amplitude and in such diverse ways during the war. In conclusion, I would say that faulty as may have been the arrangements in the matter of duration of our visit, both Lady Willingdon and myself have intensely enjoyed our short stay in your State."

13. Their Excellencies then left the Guest House and were conducted to the railway station in the same order of procession and were accorded the same honours as on arrival.

14. As usual the birthday brought with it boons and concessions. The Extraordinary Durbari Gazette contained the following grants, remissions &c. :—

Birthday Grants.

1. Present of Rs. 10,000 to those members of His Highness' family whose allowance has not been fixed on their attainment of the age of 15.

2. Remission of debts outstanding on account of Shadi and Gami dues from Bhayats, Mulgrassias, Jiwaidars, Pasaitas and others.

3. Grant of half a month's salary to all servants.

4. Grant of an honorarium of Rs. 300 to Mr. Maganlal Vajeshanker, Aval Karkun, Huzur Office.

5. Reinstatement to their original position of servants who have been degraded.

6. Remission of the outstandings on account of fines from State servants.

7. Remission of debts due from Jiwaidars prior to Samvat 1900.

8. Remission of outstandings due from Jiwaidar Meruji Ladhaji of Vekri.

9. Foregoing the dues on account of Togaji's share leviable from Jiwaidar Ranaji Parbatji and others of Nani Vavdi under Upleta.

10. Remission of 25 per cent of land assessment outstanding last year on account of the low price of cotton due to the European War.

11. Amendment of Section 111 of the Revenue Code limiting the liability of mortgagees of Vighoti land to the extent of the amount mortgaged.

12. Grant of one month's allowance to religious endowments.

13. Grant of a suit of clothes to the inmates of the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and the Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

14. Grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of the Yateem Khana, Dhoraji.

15. Grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Sheth Panachand Naranji Modi Veterinary Hospital, Gondal.

16. Remission of the grazing fees on cattle.

17. The rate of compensation for land acquired by Municipalities to be fixed at double the price prescribed for the locality.

18. Grant of books prescribed for the next higher class to pupils in State schools.

19. A scholarship of Rs. 7 per month to the daughter of the late Ranger Lalchand Rugnath.

20. Five prisoners named below to be released and the remaining to be given a remission of one day per month from the term of their sentence:—

1. Gala Mulu. 2. Sakur Abdulla. 3. Ahmad Khamisa. 4. Hematsang Amarsang. 5. Rajmal Ladha.

15. The following sums amounting to a total of Rs. 40,900 were contributed towards War Relief and other objects:—

Donations.

The Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Fund for Sick and Wounded Horses, London.	Rs.	750
Mrs. C. H. A. Hill's Bazar in aid of Wounded Soldiers.	„	100
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for War Relief...	Rs.	10,000
The G. K. Gokhale Memorial Fund, Bombay...	„	1,000
The All—India Gokhale Memorial Fund.	„	1,000
The Sir Pherozshah Memorial Fund, Bombay...	„	1,000
The Lady Hardinge Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Delhi	„	5,000
The Panachand Veterinary Hospital, Gondal.	„	1,000
The Mahomedan Yateem Khana, Dhoraji....	„	1,000
The Gujarati School Fund, Calcutta....	„	2,000
The Albert Victor Hospital, Calcutta...	„	2,000
The National Medical College, Calcutta.	„	2,000
The Bankura Famine Relief Fund, Bankura.	„	5,000
The State Schools....	„	6,000
The War Relief Sewing Fund at Rajkot by Her Highness the Rani Saheb	„	50
The Bankura Famine Relief Fund by Her Highness. ...	„	1,000
The Schools in the Dhoraji Division by Her Highness...	„	2,000

16. Kumars Shri Bhupat Sinhjee, Kirit Sinhjee, Natvar Sinhjee and Kumari Shri Taraba are being educated in Europe.

Education of His Highness' children.

17. The number of institutions remained the same but the number of pupils increased from 10,628 to 11,764 showing a substantial increase of 1,136.

Education.

18. The number of Kumars on the register of the Grassia College went down from 53 to 45 showing a decrease of 8 pupils. This is due to the causes mentioned last year.

The Grassia College.

19. Two pupils were sent up for the Matriculation. One passed.

20. Mr. H. Roberts of the Talukdari Grassia School, Wadhwan, C. S. remarked:—"I have paid two visits to the Grassia College and as the head of a similar institution was keenly interested in all I saw. It is an excellent institution in every way, well housed, well equipped especially for experimental science and fortunate are the Grassia lads who receive their education here."

Visitors.

Mr. J. A. Heap, Senior Government Inspector of Railways said:—"The magnificent building, its healthy situation and beautiful views we much admired, while the dormitories with the mosquito proof windows and doors and general sanitary appearance looked delightful. Educationally we feel that the School and its atmosphere should prove a valuable training ground to the pupils so fortunate as to be trained there."

Col. Harold, Political Agent, Halar, visited the College on the 14th October 1915. The following remarks are note-worthy. "This is a model school of its kind and could hardly be improved in any particular. The College building is a most striking one.

There can be no doubt that when His Highness founded this institution he fully realized and has amply fulfilled the great responsibilities attaching thereto.

It was a very great pleasure to see that in India an institution can be administered on the best European lines, adaptations where necessary

being very carefully made after careful thought to suit local conditions."

The Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council found the College " In every respect a typical institution with almost ideally perfect arrangement."

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

21. There were 293 girls on the rolls showing a slight increase of 12. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a graduate.

22. The equipment of the school has been extended by the addition of a science laboratory for the teaching of elementary physics, chemistry and physiology. The opening ceremony of the latter was performed by Kumari Shri Bakuverba.

Visitors.

23. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and party and the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member of the Governor's Executive Council were the most distinguished visitors. His Excellency's remarks about the school are quoted below:—

" Lady Willingdon and I were much interested in our visit to the Girls' School and were delighted to find that many of the children stay on for some years to get a thorough education. The tuition is evidently very efficient and the physical exercise should produce healthy and active young women. The Lady Superintendent is much to be commended on her capable management and we wish her all success in promoting His Highness the Thakore Saheb's worthy effort for raising female education."

Mr. Chaubal said:-"The Girls' School in Gondal is quite in keeping with the other excellent institutions in this beautiful town. It was a pleasure to see that the first girl who matriculated from the school has accepted a teaching post in the school. I was told that a few married girls and widows also attended the school. Kathiawar is obviously progressing fast-particularly under the care and guidance of its present Chief in Gondal."

Contribution to Kathiawar Central Institutions.

24. The State's contribution towards the maintenance of the central institutions amounted to Rs. 4,184.

Railway.

25. Mr. Fraser reverted to Government service at the end of the year. He was relieved by Mr. F. C. Nissen, C.E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar Railway.

Mr. W. K. Bullmore, Traffic Superintendent resigned and was relieved by Mr. L. V. Parmar, Acting Auditor.

Dacoity.

26. The Gondal Police maintained its reputation for smart detection of crime by the capture of 5 dacoits out of 8, who were concerned in the dacoity committed at our village of Vavdi on 4th December 1914. Of the remaining 3 one was recently killed in the Junagadh State limits and 2 are still at large.

Personnel.

27. Mr. Pherozshah Manekji Damri, Superintendent of Police, retired on Government pension on 9th November, 1915. His Highness in appreciation of his faithful services gave him a Poshak of Rs. 5,000 and a sword of honour.

Distinguished Visitors.

28. The birthday celebrations of 24th October 1915 were graced by the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Durbar Saheb Shri Mulu Vala of Pithadia, Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., Lady Ramabai Pattani, Durbar Shri Muhamadkhanji of Khadia, Durbar Shri Bhan Vala of Bilkha, Durbar Shri Amara Vala of Luni, Khan Bahadur Bezanji Merwanji, Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji, Mr. Morarji Anandji Tana, Mr Harjivan B. Kotak, and Professor B. K. Thakore.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Durbar Saheb Shri Vajsur Vala of Hadala and the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal also visited Gondal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay paid a formal visit to Gondal. The party consisted besides His Excellency of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, the Honourable Captain Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. E. Maconochie, Col. C. F. Harold, Mr. J. Crerar, Major J. G. Greig, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Captain C. M. Rigby, Captain A. K. Mc. Ewan and Mr. David Walker.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

29. The entire area of the Khálsá or State and alienated villages is shown, in acres, in the following table, giving particulars of cultivated and uncultivated lands:—

Total area.	Area of alienated, Bhayati and Mulgrassia villages.	Net area dealt within this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jiraet or dry crop.	Bagaet or irrigated crop.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6,47,354	1,36,268	5,11,086	3,10,014	40,706	3,50,720	25,132	1,35,234	1,60,366

30. The percentage of uncultivated land to the tota lof culturable area comes to 7·16.

Transfer of occupancy rights.

31. The subjoined statement shows the transfer of occupancy rights by way of sale and mortgage during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Years.	By sale.		By mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1914–15.....	6,369	657	196	71	6,565	728	7,293
1915–16.....	5,911	734	114	66	6,025	800	6,825
Increase.....	...	77	...	...	...	72	...
Decrease.....	458	...	82	5	540	...	468

Irrigation.

32. Irrigation by wells has been greatly supplemented by the construction of large irrigation tanks. Since the great famine of A. D. 1900 His Highness has spent Rs. 13,32,000 on the large works at Gondal and Paneli. They have been a boon to the cultivators whose fields are situated within reach. It is noticeable that the wells situated within a radius of about 6 to 8 miles are kept alive by subterranean springs from the tanks.

33. There were 5,763 wells at the close of the last year to which 265 were added during the year under report, making up a total of 6,028.

Veri Tank.

34. During the year under report, Rs. 2,297 were expended on pitching on the eastern embankment and raising the canal, laying new main pipes, constructing an aqueduct near the level crossing on the Gondal–Kolithad road and putting cast iron road boxes on hydrants and valves of the main pipes. This brought the capital outlay to Rs. 6,02,293.

35. The total number of acres irrigated, during the year, was 1,113 against 338 acres last year. The net revenue realized was Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 5,923 last year.

Paneli Tank.

36. The total expenditure incurred on the tank came to Rs. 6,28,455. It is situated on the western limits of the State and is larger than the sister tank at Gondal.

37. The total area irrigated during the year was 1,432 acres against 574 last year, giving a net revenue of Rs. 5,559 against Rs. 3,221, the percentage of earnings being ·88 against ·36 last year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

38. The State was free from dacoity which was rampant in the Junagadh State. Of course, we had to exercise a large amount of watchfulness on our frontier.

Police Force.

39. In addition to 587 men of the Regular Police, exclusive of 12 officers, there are 220 men, mounted and foot, supplied by Bhayats, Mulgrassias and Jiwaidars, and 551 Pasaitas or Village Police, 44 of whom hold land on service tenure, while the rest are stipendiary. There were, besides, 166 Police Patels at the end of the year. The Bhayats and Mulgrassias also perform military service.

40. Over and above the normal strength, 100 temporary men were employed as a precautionary measure against the incursions of the *Haramkhores* infesting the Province.

Caste or race.

41. The statement given below classifies the Regular Police Force of this State according to caste or race:—

16	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
77	Rajputs.
18	Rabaris.
51	Sindhis.
60	Sipahis.
295	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
26	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
543	
57	Vacancies.
600	

Pension and Gratuity.

42. During the year 10 men retired from service, 1 of whom received pension and 9 gratuity.

Target practice.

43. The men went through the annual course of musketry and the recruits received the usual training during the year.

Departmental Examination.

44. No candidate could present himself at the departmental examination of Chief Constables and Jamadars this year as the force was fully employed on the frontiers to guard against the dacoits infesting the Junagadh territories.

Cost.

45. The total cost of the Regular Police amounted to Rs. 1,48,768-2-7 against Rs. 2,26,396-0-0 last year. The difference is chiefly due to the fact that the year under report has consisted of 12 months, whereas the last year was of 17 months.

Percentage to population.

46. Including the number of vacancies the percentage of Regular Police to the population is ·37, its ratio to the area being ·58 per square mile.

Fairs and Festivals.

47. The annual fairs at Osam Hill and Ganod, as well as the Holi and Tabut Festivals except in Upleta passed off quietly. A disturbance which took place in Upleta, lasted for a short time and was tactfully put down by the local police. It was due to the ill feeling prevailing among a few Hindu and Mahomedan families which culminated in a rupture during the Mohorrum procession. The accused are being tried by a Special Magistrate.

Offences.

48. There were 608 cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year against 524 in the previous year, showing an increase of 84 during the year under report.

49. Of 608 offences reported, 278 were struck off as false, leaving 330 true offences to be dealt with against 255 the previous year, showing an increase of 75 this year.

50. The number of true offences came to 330. Of these, 234 were detected, leaving 96 undetected.

51. The percentage of offences detected to those reported as true is 70·90 against 73·33 last year, showing a decrease of 2·43 in the results of detection.

52. The table given below classifies and compares the number of offences for the past two years:—

No.	Name of offence.	Year.	
		1914-15.	1915-16.
1	Murder....	3	4
2	Culpable homicide.	0	0
3	Attempted murder.	1	1
4	Grievous hurt.	6	7
5	Hurt.	6	3
6	Dacoity....	1	0
7	Robbery...	3	8
8	Theft by house-breaking.	30	42
9	Theft.	76	134
10	Petty offences...	129	131
	Total...	255	330

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

53. The Courts established for the administration of justice are given below:—

1 Huzur Court.
1 Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
4 Munsiffs' Courts.
1 Thandar's Court.
1 Third Class Magistrate's Court.

Criminal Justice.

54. The percentages of persons acquitted and discharged and of those convicted to persons tried are respectively 69·10 and 30·90 against 69·23 and 30·76 last year.

55. The table appended gives a classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court during the year as compared with those for the previous year:—

Offences.	Number for 1914–15.	Number for 1915–16.
Murder.	3	2
Attempted murder.	1	0
Grievous hurt.	0	1
Hurt.	1	2
Offences against property.	2	2
Dacoity.	1	2
Rape.	0	1
Miscellaneous...	8	3
Total...	16	13

Fines.

56. The total amount of fines imposed, during the year under report, is Rs. 4,311–12–0 against Rs. 3,053–14–0 the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 1,257–14–0. Inclusive of the past year's arrears, the amount realized was Rs. 3,369–8–6 against Rs. 2,853–13–9 the preceding year. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 200–3–9 against Rs. 762–15–11 last year.

Percentage of crime.

57. Of 1,487 persons involved in crime, 1,328 were males and 159 females against 1,241 males and 155 females the year before. Of these, 888 males and 112 females were Hindus, and 440 males and 47 females were Mahomedans. The figures for Hindu and Mahomedan males and females last year were 880, 92, 361 and 63 respectively.

58. The ratio per cent of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences to population is ·82 against ·77 the preceding year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·30 against 1·22 last year.

Extradition.

59. The total number of accused surrendered by this State during the year was 21 against 18 the previous year and that of those received from other States by extradition was 36 against 23 last year.

Inquests.

60. The number of inquests held, during the year of report, was 79 against 67 the year before. In these cases 26 deaths occurred from drowning, 2 from hanging, 31 from snake-bites, 1 from poisoning and 10 from miscellaneous accidents. Last year these figures were 20, 2, 24, 1 and 20 respectively.

Cruelty to animals.

61. There were 38 persons tried under the Local Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, all of whom were convicted.

Appeals.

62. Of the total number of 438 accused convicted by all classes of Magistrates, 51 appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, giving a ratio of 12 against 11 last year.

63. Of the 37 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 13 appealed to the Huzur Court, showing a ratio of 35·14 against 36·37 the year before. The percentage of convictions confirmed and modified is 95·45 against 75 last year. The Huzur Court confirmed and modified the conviction in the case of 4 and 4 appellants respectively.

64. There were, besides, 19 revision applications preferred to the Huzur Court—12 by complainants and 7 by the accused in addition to 1 application of the last year. Of these, 20 were disposed of during the year, leaving none in balance at the end of the year.

Civil.

65. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 52 of which 26 were adjourned for taking evidence and 26 for want of service of process &c.

66. The total number of contested suits decided is 176, being a little less than one-fifth of the total number of suits disposed of.

67. The Karárdads or consent decrees occupy, as usual, the first rank in the list of suits decided.

68. The ratio per cent of suits decided *ex parte* to the total number of suits disposed of was 18·22 against 15·67 last year.

69. The number of suits valued at and under Rs. 500 occupy, as usual, the foremost place among the suits decided and form nearly 88·13 per cent of the suits disposed of this year.

70. The total number of appeals decided was 80. Of these, 54 were regular, 19 special and 7 miscellaneous. Besides these, 10 revision and 2 review applications were disposed of.

71. The percentages of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number of appeals disposed of by the Huzur and the Sar Nyayadhish Courts are respectively 47·37 and 48·15 against 80·77 and 40 the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

72. The ratio per cent of applications executed to the total number for execution is 80·88 against 60·39 the previous year.

73. The number of decrees fully satisfied this year was 129, the number partially satisfied was 508 and the number wholly infructuous was 1,241.

Registration of Documents.

74. The Munsiffs of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and the Civil Nyayadhish of Sarsai are appointed Sub-Registrars for their respective divisions, while the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State and empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

75. There was no appeal preferred this year to the Court of the Registrar against the decision of the Sub-Registrars.

Jails and Lock-ups.

76. There are two jails—one at Gondal and the other at Dhoraji and two lock-ups, one at Sarsai and the other at Upleta.

Cost of prisoners.

77. The total cost per head for maintenance of prisoners, exclusive of the charges for establishment and Police Guard, was Rs. 79–1–10 against Rs. 86–5–8 last year.

78. The prisoners enjoyed fairly good health. The number admitted to the Hospital was 12. The chief complaints were fever, dysentery, rheumatism, bronchitis, diseases of the digestive system, mania and stomatitis.

General health.

79. There were 2 deaths among the convicts during this year.

80. The conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. Prisoners are employed on indoor and outdoor labour. The indoor labour chiefly consists of weaving coarse cloth, cotton tape, carpets, caning chairs and sewing. The outdoor labour is mostly gardening. Long term prisoners are employed indoors.

General conduct and employment.

Municipalities.

81. There are four Municipalities at the chief towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar.

82. Scavenging and watering of roads is attended to with care. The streets are lighted with kerosine oil with the exception of a part of the capital which is lighted with gas.

Sanitation.

83. Property of the estimated value of Rs. 630 in the Municipal towns was destroyed by fire this year.

Fires.

84. The gardens at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta are places of recreation freely availed of by the people. In the Gondal public garden the State Band plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Gardens.

85. The water supply was sufficient during the year owing to a moderate fall of rain.

Water supply.

86. The revenue being insignificant, the large excess of expenditure over the receipts is met by contributions from the State.

Revenue.

CHAPTER IV.

General Condition and Resources.

87. The maximum rain-fall of 18 inches against 29 inches of last year was confined to the eastern division of the territories, there being only 10 inches in the western. Consequently the out-turn of crops was 10 annas in the rupee. Much damage was caused to the winter crops by severe frost in the months of January and February. The scarcity of grass was to some extent mitigated by green fodder, e. g., juwari and lucern and the prohibition of the export of hay.

88. The price of cotton went down on account of the European War. Thus on the whole the condition of the cultivating classes was rendered unsatisfactory. The State remitted one-fourth of the assessment, the collection of which was ordered to be postponed last year.

89. The cultivation of ground-nut is rapidly progressing. The area of cultivation rose from 10,036 acres to 29,823 acres.

Forest.

90. The acreage of land covered by forest is 42,042 of which 91 acres were sown, during the year under review, with Babul seed against 140 in the previous year. This is due to a scanty rain-fall.

91. The number of casurinas was reported to be 62 last year and 50 were planted in the Kharo near the village of Pat-Khilori during the year under report. Of these, 110 are in good condition and 2 failed. There are 66 casurinas in the Kharo near the village of Anida. They too are in good condition.

92. Babul trees to the number of 6,301 were grown and 10,159 felled during the departmental year, the total number of trees standing at the end of the year being 1,84,923.

93. The receipts amounted to Rs. 36,355 against Rs. 56,223, the amount shown last year for 17 months consequent upon the change in the year.

Agri-Horticulture.

94. This department maintains the two public gardens (the Kailás Bág and the Municipal Garden), two Municipal Gardens each at Dhoraji and Upleta besides two small gardens at the Girls' High School and the Guest House at Gondal.

95. The amount expended during the year under report on the Kailás Bág was Rs. 2,619, whereas the receipts from its sale proceeds were Rs. 1,442.

Manufacture.

96. The chief articles of manufacture in the State are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood-work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.

Hand-looms.

97. There were, during the year under report, 780 cotton hand-looms against 892 the year before. The number of woollen and silk-weaving hand-looms were 77 and 0 against 61 and 5 last year.

Ginning factories and Iron Foundry.

98. The number of ginning factories and cotton presses was 6 and 3 respectively. The Iron Foundry at Gondal is turning out good work.

Exports and Imports.

99. Commodities of the total value of Rs. 22,46,346 were exported during the year against Rs. 24,47,212 for the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,00,866, whilst the value of those imported amounted to Rs. 32,64,348 against Rs. 30,32,969, showing an increase of Rs. 2,31,379.

Public Works.

100. The total expenditure on Public Works, during the year under report, was Rs. 2,60,972 against Rs. 3,76,905 last year.

101. The principal works completed during the year were the following:—

(1) Widening of the bridge over the Gondali river opposite the Hospital.

(2) Road from Gundala to Charakhdi via Patidad and Vekri.

(3) Bridge over the Champarwadi river near Dalia.

(4) Additions to the Monghiba Girls' High School at Gondal.

(5) Parapet to the south side of the Compound of the P. W. D. Stores.

(6) Cast-iron railing from Her Highness the Rani Saheb's Uttaro to the Sitalá Mata compound.

Water Works.

102. The capital outlay on the Veri Tank has increased from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 6,02,293.

103. The revenues realized from the Water Works at Gondal amounted to Rs. 9,001 against Rs. 10,765 shown last year for 17 months. The number of house-connections rose from 579 to 601.

Railways.

104. The Gondal-Porbandar Railway, which runs from Dhasa to Porbandar, is jointly owned by the Gondal and Porbandar States. Gondal's interest is 69 per cent in the line.

105. Gondal has a 3/8th share in the capital outlay of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. This line is worked by the Gondal-Porbandar Railway.

106. The extension from Khijadia to Dhari owned by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is worked by the Gondal-Porbandar Railway.

107. The following table shows the financial result of Gondal's share in railway investment from April 1915 to March 1916:—

Railway.	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
G. P. S. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1915...	49,87,297	1,71,707	6·95
Do. Do. March 1916...	50,15,414	1,76,624	
J. R. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1915...	6,10,101	42,237	14·17
Do. Do. March 1916...	6,12,742	44,631	
Total...	56,28,156	4,35,199	7·73 (Mean).

CHAPTER V.

Revenue Finance.

The Vighoti System.

108. The system of collecting the land revenue in Khálsá villages is Vighoti or cash assessment as opposed to Bhagbatai or assessment partly in kind and partly in cash, which prevailed formerly.

Prices, Wages, Labour.

109. The European War and the scanty rain-fall contributed to a rise in the prices of all necessaries of life. There was a slight reduction in the rate of wages owing to insufficient rain-fall.

110. This State has always been against passing such rules and regulations as might shake the credit of the cultivators and deter the village Banias from having dealings with them. Experiments tried elsewhere seem to have proved detrimental to the interests of both. The usual rate of interest charged by the Sowkars here is about one per cent. But there are some cultivators who can actually get loans at 10 or 12 annas interest. This rate cannot be said to be exhorbitant. The policy of non-interference with such transactions, timely and liberal suspenses and remissions of the Vighoti granted by His Highness during years of famine and drought and the abolition of taxes including the customs and octroi have had their desired effect.

111. During the year under report, the outturn of the monsoon crops in numerous villages was less than 4 annas a rupee and still not a single cultivator had to apply to the State for Tagavi or Rukka to the Sowkars guaranteeing recovery of the advanced loans.

112. In the economical development of the country the cattle play an important part. With a view to encourage their breed His Highness has in his usual liberal spirit abolished the pasturage fees in the whole State.

113. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st August 1913 to 31st December 1914).			Revenue year (1st January 1915 to 31st December 1915).			Estimate of revenue year (1st January 1916 to 31st December 1916).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount expected to be realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	25,86,666	23,65,350	2,21,316	22,56,693	20,12,632	2,44,061	19,01,875	17,63,775	1,38,100
Railway earning (Gondal's share of the G. P. S. Railway)	4,31,153	4,31,153	...	3,21,830	3,21,830	...	2,70,000	2,70,000	...
Do. (J. R. Railway)	1,22,996	1,22,996	...	80,524	80,524	...	30,000	30,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (B. G. J. P. and J. R. Railways) ordinary	94,133	94,133	...	84,988	84,988	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
Refund of Gondal's quota in the compensation of the buildings thrown out of use at Bhavnagar Para	9,648	9,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	32,44,596	30,23,280	2,21,316	27,44,035	24,99,974	2,44,061	23,01,875	21,63,775	1,38,100

Outstanding Revenue.

114. The outstandings of the land revenue, at the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 2,52,649 against Rs. 2,01,294 the year before. The amount of the total outstandings, at the close of the year, including that of the previous years, was Rs. 20,50,368 against Rs. 19,27,881 in the previous year.

115. The following table shows the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and an estimate of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st August 1913 to 31st December 1914).	Revenue year (1st January 1915 to 31st December 1915).	Estimate of the revenue year (1st January 1916 to 31st December 1916).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	16,99,159	13,39,766	14,42,241
Remission of Land revenue &c..	...	2,47,155	...
Railway; capital outlay.....	2,56,718	1,22,650	51,856
„ Miscellaneous.....	2,414	...	...
Total.....	19,58,291	17,09,571	14,94,097

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

116. The number of medical institutions in the State is **5**. There are hospitals at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and dispensaries at Bhayawadar and Sarsai. The Hospital at Gondal maintains its name for neatness and order.

Visitors.

117. His Excellency Lord Willingdon paid a visit to the Gondal Hospital and remarked:—" This hospital is admirably equipped and well looked after. The wards are excellent and all arrangements well made for the comfort of the patient. I was delighted with all I saw."

The Honourable Mr. Chaubal observed " × × × With an accommodation for 60 inpatients I found the wards and everything connected with the institution so neat and tidy that I am glad to have this opportunity of adding my testimony to the efficient administration of medical relief to the poor and suffering. The training of nurses and Dais is an unusual feature though quite in keeping with the reputation of His Highness for an enlightened and beneficent rule. The Chief Medical Officer and the gentleman in medical charge of the Hospital evidently know their work."

Colonel C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant, said:-
" × × × Everything was scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The Medical Officer has been in charge for a great many years and the Hospital reflects the greatest credit on the administration of it. Every want that could be required by the medical faculty has been generously supplied by His Highness Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee."

The Chief of Sardargadh states:— " × × × It possesses exemplary neatness and orderly arrangements. These along with the tender care of poor patients can never fail to satisfy any visitor, professional or otherwise."

Rai Bahadur Brij Mohanlall observed:—" I was allowed an opportunity to see the State Hospital. It is very neatly kept and well equipped. It is very generously provided for by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal for the poor subjects of his State."

118. The total number of patients treated at the Hospitals was 38,669 against 39,732 last year. Showing a decrease of 995 due to healthy season following a scanty rainfall. Of these 849 were indoor patients against 917 last year, showing a decrease of 68. The number of outdoor patients was 37,820 against 38,815 last year, showing a decrease of 995 patients. The daily average attendance of indoor and outdoor patients was respectively 36·58 and 373·1 against 33·1 and 415·9 last year. The number of beds available was 107.

119. Of the aggregate number of indoor and outdoor patients, 24,398 were males and 14,271 were females. Distributed according to races 26,176 were Hindus, 12,457 Mahomedans, 7 Parsis, 26 Native Christians and 3 other castes.

120. The subjoined statement compares the diseases treated during the year with those for the last year:—

Years.	Diseases.													
	Cholera.	Malarial fever.	Worms.	Rheumatic affections.	Respiratory affections.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Leprosy.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Venereal.	Ulcers.	Other diseases.
1914-15.	28	2,982	2,718	856	1,863	416	1,003	9	9,705	2,826	3,156	232	4,072	9,866
1915-16.	...	2,878	2,138	935	1,679	369	853	5	9,458	2,768	2,734	298	4,045	10,509

Operations.

121. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 1,464 as compared with 1,235 the year before.

Medico-legal Cases.

122. The number of *post mortem* examinations performed was 11 and opinions were given in 315 medico-legal cases during the year under review.

Temperature.

123. The temperature registered at Gondal varied between 52° and 102°; at Dhoraji between 54° and 104° and at Upleta, Bhayawadar and Sarsai between 52° and 106°, 59° and 104° and 50° and 102° respectively.

Victoria Scholarship attached to the Gondal Hospital.

124. During the year under report, three Dais having completed their course were examined; one passed the final examination and two failed. Three new pupils were admitted during the year under report. They conducted 52 cases with the Head Dai of the Gondal Hospital. The Dais trained and sent out from this centre are doing good work to the public in general and some of them are employed in other States in Kathiawar and some in the Zenana Hospital at Dhoraji.

Vaccination.

125. The total strength of this department consists of the Chief Medical Officer of the State as controlling authority, 1 Superintendent, 3 Vaccinators and 1 Apprentice Vaccinator.

126. The Vaccinators visited 172 villages against 161 last year. The Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitation inspected 120 against 144 villages last year.

127. The expenses of this department amounted to Rs. 1,665 during the year as compared with Rs. 2,115 the preceding year; whilst the cost per each successful case came to Re. 0-4-8 against Re. 0-6-6 the year before.

128. Small-pox appeared only in 2 villages of this State and attacked 3 persons with no death. These three persons were primarily vaccinated.

129. The following table gives the usual statistics:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccinated.					Successful.						
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1914-15	2,545	2,547	5,092	22	9	31	5,123	5,092	3,620	1,225	4,851	31	25	95·2	80·6
1915-16	2,919	3,066	5,985	53	14	67	6,052	5,985	4,033	1,530	5,578	67	56	91·4	83·5
Increase	374	519	893	31	5	36	929	893	413	305	727	36	31	...	2·9
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	...

130. The larger number of Re-vaccinations bespeaks careful supervision on the part of the Department.

131. The lymph used for arm to arm vaccination had to be renewed seven times by lanoline paste from Bangalore.

132. The following statement exhibits the result of inspection by the Inspecting Officers:—

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Miles travelled.		Number of villages visited.		Number of children inspected.		Result.					
							Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Chief Medical Officer	828	736	68	72	3,292	3,254	1,402	1,170	913	1,032	977	1,052
Vaccination Supdt....	898	578	144	120	2,892	2,625	2,004	1,430	680	1,089	208	106

Vital Statistics.

133. The percentage of births of female to male children was 101·02 against 96·3.

134. The total number of births was 8,903 against 9,766 last year, showing a decrease of 863.

135. There were registered 7,082, 1,819 and 2 births among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes respectively against 7,854, 1911 and 1 for the previous year.

136. The total number of deaths was 4,509 against 5,408 last year or a satisfactory decrease of 899. This was due to the decrease of deaths caused by malaria.

137. The ratio of deaths of males per mille to males living was 29·1 and that of females to females living was 26·6.

138. The deaths registered among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes were respectively 3,505, 1,003 and 1 as compared with 4,248, 1,159 and 1 the corresponding figures in the preceding year.

139. There was one imported plague case during the year under report.

140. Deaths from small-pox and measles were respectively 0 and 4 against 0 and 55 the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

141. The number of deaths from fever and the diseases of the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems was 2,741, 852, 137 and 123 against 3,233, 938, 185 and 150 respectively in the previous year.

142. Deaths from accidents and violence were 73 as compared with 60 in the preceding year, whilst those from other causes fell from 651 to 579.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

143. There were 134 schools and 11,764 students during the year of report against 134 and 10,628 respectively of the last year, showing the satisfactory increase of 1,136 pupils. During the year under report the State schools increased by 4 and the private schools decreased by 4. Thus the total number of schools remained the same as last year.

144. There are three secondary schools for teaching upto Matriculation and School Final Examinations. These are the Grassia College, the Sagramji High School and the Monghiba High School for Girls.

The Grassia College.

145. The number of Kumars on the roll at the end of the College year was 45 as compared with 53 last year. It would be needless to go into the causes that have led to the decrease in numbers as they have been given already in previous reports.

146. The general health of the Kumars was good.

147. The College was visited by Mr. H. Roberts, the Head Master of the Talukdari Grassia School at Wadhwan, Mr. J. A. Heap, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, Colonel Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant, and the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, member of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council, Bombay. These gentlemen made complimentary remarks about the College which are given in the introductory chapter.

148. Out of the two students sent up at the supplementary Matriculation Examination held in March 1915, Desai Mulshanker Mulji of Upleta passed and joined the Baha-ud-deen College at Junagadh.

149. The Maharaja Gaekwar Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem has been awarded to Mulshanker Desai of Upleta.

150. The Northbrook Gold Medal in experimental science was awarded to K. S. Devubha Harisinhji of Ganod.

151. Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee prizes were distributed to Kumars on the 25th of August 1915 in terms of the endowment.

The Sagramji High School.

152. The School presented 8 boys for the Matriculation held in November 1914. All of them failed. The same were again sent up in March 1915 and 2 were successful. The results may therefore be termed disappointing.

153. The Medical Officer, Gondal, was directed to open a class in the Grassia College to teach this useful subject to the teachers of the local educational institutions. The following passed the examination:—

First Aid.

Mr. Prabhashanker Waghji Mehta, B. A.
„ Ratilal M. Ghoda, B. A.
„ Liladhar V. Sanghavi.
„ Chunilal M. Patel.

154. A graduate teacher has been appointed to strengthen the teaching of English. Following the example of the first Matriculate, Manibai Bhimji Udani, Kashibai Mahashanker, Head Mistress, Dhoraji Girls' School, and a native of Gondal, has decided to appear for the Matriculation and has been transferred to the Monghiba High School where she can have the benefit of teaching. She is in the 6th standard. The school appears to be growing in popularity since it has been able to attract a pupil from such an out-of-the-way place as Babra.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

155. The school lost in the death of Jivibai Motiram a hard-working and conscientious teacher.

156. The school equipment was enriched by the addition of a science laboratory. It is located in the extension which consists of large and well ventilated rooms on the riverside.

157. The number of pupils has risen from 58 to 68. The following table shows the results of examinations held by the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The Drawing and Modelling School.

Examinations.	Number presented.	Number passed.
First Grade.	7	3
Second Grade.	2	2

158. The school is the first in the Bombay Presidency to prepare Anatomical models for use in the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology. Permission has been granted to sell them to the public. It is hoped there will be a demand from High Schools.

159. The number of schools has risen from 78 to 82. The Educational Inspector complains about the scarcity of primary teachers. The Training College at Rajkot, which

Primary Schools.

is maintained by the States of Kathiawar, is unable to cope with the demand for trained teachers. His Highness has sanctioned the opening of a first year training class in the Taluka School at Gondal as an experimental measure. It is hoped this will in some measure help in the supply of teachers for new schools.

160. The number of boys in the Primary Schools has risen from 6,395 to 6,971 during the year under report.

161. The number of girls in Girls' Primary Schools has risen from 362 to 432, while those studying in village schools with boys has increased from 298 to 369. This is very satisfactory.

162. Some of the schools reared eri-silk worms successfully, the out-turn of cocoons being 12,000.

163. The Police School at Gondal had 218 pupils against 239 last year, showing a slight decrease. It was due to a large number of the reserve being taken away in the districts on account of the disturbed condition of some of the neighbouring States.

Birthday Celebrations.

164. An important part was played by the schools in celebrating His Highness' 51st birthday. Pupils and masters co-operated cheerfully in the distribution of prizes, processions, recitations of valedictory poems, speeches &c. They were the recipients of donations contributed by His Highness, Her Highness the Rani Saheb and the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. His Highness gave books of the value of Rs. 6,000 to all the pupils studying in State schools, and Her Highness Rs. 2,000 to schools in the Dhoraji division. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar contributed Rs. 500 to the foundation of a prize in the Art School at Gondal. Messrs. Haji Tarmahomad Haji Tayab and Haji Adamji Haji Ismael Fullara gave Rs. 250 each to the same school. Jadeja Shri Bhagvatsinhji Abhesinhji of Ganod contributed Rs. 500 to the Girls' School at Upleta. Mr. Laxmichand Hemraj Adhia gave Rs. 215 for the advancement of female education in Dhoraji. Vaidya Jivram Kalidas paid Rs. 250 to the Girls School at Dhoraji. Mr. C. C. Sutariya, the Educational Inspector donated Rs. 1,100 for the encouragement of primary education in the State.

165. The increase of 1,136 pupils is shown as under:—

Institutions.	Increase.
	Rs.
State Schools.	675
Licensed Schools.	14
Unrecognized Schools.	447

166. The table given below indicates the sources from which expenditure is met as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Fees.	State contribution.	Other sources	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914–15.	25,852	1,32,814	3,341	1,62,007
1915–16.	21,268	95,716	4,515	1,21,499

167. The percentage of State grant to expenditure fell from 81·98 to 78·78, while that of fee receipts and other income rose from 15·96 to 17·5 and 2·06 to 3·72 respectively.

168. The following table shows a distribution of pupils according to race:—

Race.	1914–15.	1915–16.
Hindus	5,702	6,250
Mussalmans	1,533	1,658
Parsis	1	...
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Portuguese and Native Christians	3	6
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	...	...
Total	7,239	7,914

169. The following statement compares the numerical strength of schools

Class of Schools.	1914-15. No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1915.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection						8,910	1- 4- 0
School Buildings						39,242	...
Scholarships						901	...
Secondary Schools.							
Grassia College at Gondal	1	47	52·	42·04	12,875	30,248	581-11- 1
Sagramji High School at Gondal	1	303	287·2	260·72	6,077	11,710	40-12- 4
Monghiba High School for Girls at Gondal	1	281	286·08	210·4	...	7,141	24-15- 5
Middle School at Dhoraji	1	155	142·8	132·7	2,296	3,145	22- 0- 4
Total	4	786	768·08	645·86	21,248	52,244	67-15- 3
Primary Schools.							
Gujarati Schools	72	boys 5,437 girls 298	5,698·68	4,525·	4,460	55,397	9-11- 6
Sanskrit Pathshalas	2	59	49·	32·4	...	693	14- 2- 3
Police Schools	1	239	181·	66·2	...	...	...
Girls' Schools	3	362	366·3	259·9	1	3,342	9- 2- 0
Total	78	6,395	6,294·98	4,883·5	4,461	59,432	9- 7- 1
Special Institution.							
Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal	1	58	66·3	35·2	143	1,278	19-14- 5
Private Institutions. Advanced.							
Teaching Arabic or Persian, for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sanskrit for boys	5	147	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	4	125	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary.							
Teaching Vernacular, for boys	14	1,168	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	1	155	...	...	...	...	...
„ the Koran for boys	8	507	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	19	1,287	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51	3,389	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	134	10,628	7,129·36	5,564·56	25,852	1,62,007	17- 1- 6

and pupils with other interesting particulars for the past two years:—

		1915-16.								
Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1916.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.
Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1- 4- 0	5 5						6,135	0-13- 0	0-13- 0	5·05
...	24·22						29,204	...	...	24·04
...	·55						633	...	...	·52
334- 1- 6		1	40	44·3	37·2	11,025	21,506	485- 7- 5	236- 7- 1	
19- 9-10		1	330	304·	275·44	4,805	8,852	29- 1-11	13- 5- 0	
24-15- 5		1	293	289·5	213·22	...	5,416	18-11- 4	18-11- 4	
5-15- 2		1	212	171·3	159·4	1,905	2,784	16- 4- 0	5- 2- 1	
40- 5- 1	32·25	4	875	809·1	685·26	17,735	38,558	47-10- 6	25-11- 9	31·74
8-15- 0		76	boys 5,898 girls 369	6,029·18	4,897·6	3,408	42,563	7- 0-11	6- 7-11	
14- 2- 3		2	54	38·3	25·1	...	512	13- 5-11	13- 5-11	
...		1	218	192·	78·8	...	...	...	...	
9- 2- 0		3	432	393·2	269·2	...	2,877	7- 5- 1	7- 5- 1	
8-11- 9	36·69	82	6,971	6,652·68	5,270·7	3,408	45,952	6-14- 6	6- 6- 4	37·82
17- 1-11	·79	1	68	69·3	40·	125	1,017	14-10-10	12-13-11	·83
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		4	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		16	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		21	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		47	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13- 7- 6	100·	134	11,764	7,531·08	5,995·96	21,268	1,21,499	12- 2- 9	9- 5- 7	100·

CHAPETR VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

170. There were 50 inmates on the roll, of whom 5 left the institution and 3 died, leaving 42 at the end of the year. Of these, 39 were natives of this State.

171. They were all Hindus with the exception of 1 who was a Mahomedan.

172 The percentages work out at 40·, 50· and 10· for males, females and children to the total number of admissions as compared with 43·55, 45·16 and 11·29 respectively the corresponding figures for the last year.

173. The general health of the inmates was good during the year of report.

174. The blind, lame, infirm and orphans form a percentage of 76·, 6·, 10· and 8· respectively to the total number of inmates against 69·35, 3·22, 16·13 and 11·29 the year before.

175. Two inmates attended the local schools. One of them was a boy and the other a girl.

176. Coarse cloth called Khadi and Karkar and cotton tape were produced by the inmates from the looms in the Asylum work-room.

177. The total cost of maintenance of the institution amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 3,242 against Rs. 3,304 the preceding year. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 6-3-2 to Rs. 7-3-10.

Visitors.

178. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, visited this institution on the 9th February, 1916 and remarked that " This is a most useful institution and due to the charitable thought which His Highness the Thakore Saheb has given for the care of his subjects who are incapable through illness or old age of doing work. The arrangements are admirable and the building work sound in every way. It is an institution which is indeed a real home of rest to Gondal people who are helpless to help themselves."

The Honourble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., Member of His Excellency the Governor's Council, who visited the institution on the 23rd January, 1916, observes that " I can only add testimony to that of the many who have recorded praise about this institution. Everything is so neat and tidy."

The Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

179 This institution is maintained from the private purse of Her Highness the Rani Saheb and is open to orphans upto eight years of age. They are then transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, where their education and upbringing are attended to.

180. The general health of the institution was good throughout the year.

181. There were 22 orphans (13 boys and 9 girls) who availed themselves of this institution this year against 16 (9 boys and 7 girls) in the previous year, the average attendance being 11·15 against 11·14 the year before. 3 boys and 3 girls left the institution and 1 boy and 1 girl died, leaving 14 (9 boys and 5 girls) at the close of the year.

182. All but 2 were natives of this State.

183. The distribution of the orphans according to caste was as follows:—

1 Brahmin, 2 Grassias, 1 Rajput, 1 Bania, 8 Kunbis, 1 Aher, 2 Kumbhars, 1 Khawas, 1 Shepherd, 1 Bava, 1 Rabari, 1 Bhil and 1 Sepoy.

184. The total number of orphans attending schools was 8 consisting of 5 boys and 3 girls.

185. The total cost of maintenance of the institution rose from Rs. 734 to Rs. 940, the average cost per head per month rising from Rs. 5-8-2 to Rs. 7-0-5.

Literature and Press.

186. There is one printing press in the State patronised by the Darbar, wherein the Darbari Gazette and the Administration Report are printed.

187. There are three public libraries, i. e., one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. They are helped by the State by way of free provision of buildings, furniture, annual donations and newspapers and periodicals.

Conclusion.

188. In conclusion it gives me pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Officers whose cordial co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the administration.

Gondal, 24th October 1916.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Gondal State showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-16.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Ranchhodlal Vrindávandas Patwari.....	Dewan.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Ganeshrai Dulerai... ...	Sar Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Chhotalal Chunilal.....	Educational Inspector.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Pherozshah Manekji.....	Police Superintendent.	1- 4-15	8-11-15	
,, Manishankar Vishvanath	Police Superintendent, (Acting).	9-11-15	31- 3-16	
,, Balabhai Gulabchand...	State Engineer.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Hari Bhicaji.....	Chief Medical Officer.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Chaturbhuj Tokarshi....	Revenue Commissioner, (Acting).	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Laxmishankar Kachara.	State Vakil.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Morarji Dharshi.....	Huzur Treasury Officer.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Pranshankar Bhavanishankar.....	Office Superintendent, (*Officiating*).	1- 4-15	30-11-15	
,, Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Office Superintendent, (*Officiating*).	1-12-15	31- 3-16	
,, Keshavji Jasraj.....	Audit Officer.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Gulabbhai Kuverji.....	Settlement Officer.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Gulabbhai Kuverji.....	Estates Manager, (*Officiating*).	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	
,, Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Survey Superintendent and Municipal Engineer.	1-11-15	31- 3-16	
,, Nanji Devraj.....	Daftari.	1- 4-15	31- 3-16	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Gondal State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The spirit of the Civil Procedure Code...	Adapted		Besides these, there are several circular orders in force not embodied in this list.
Do. Do. Criminal Procedure Code.	,,		
Do. Do. Indian Penal Code.....	,,		
Indian Post Offices Act.....	,,		The Judicial Courts are also guided by the spirit of the Contract, Evidence, Specific Relief, General Clauses and other Acts in force in British India involving principles of General Jurisprudence.
Savings Bank Act.....	,,		
Gambling Act.....	,,		
Indian Companies Act.....	,,		
Limitation Act.....	Local		
Court Fees Act.....	,,		
Certificate of Heirship Act..... ..	Adapted		
Stamp Act.....	Local		
Registration Act.....	,,		
Opium Act.....	,,		
Salt Act.....	,,		
Village Police Act.....	,,		
Cattle Trespass Act.....	,,		
Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.	,,		
Arms and Ammunition Act.....	,,		
Tramway Act.....	,,		
Weights and Measures Act.....	,,		
Public Conveyance Act.....	,,		
Minors' Estates Act.....	,,		
Encumbered Estates Act.....	,,		
Irrigation and Water Works Act	,,		
× Octroi Duties Act.....	,,		× Suspended on account of the abolition of octroi duties.
Boiler Inspection Act.....	,,		
Official Secret Act.....	,,		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Gondal State 1915-16.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no military force in this State.

R. V PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Gondal State for the year 1915-16.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Superintendent	1	500	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Vacant from 9th November, 1915.
1st grade Inspector.	1	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	70	840	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st grade Chief Constable. ...	1	60	720	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Chief Constable. ...	7	35	2,940	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	
1st grade Jamadar...	5	30	1,800	...	2	...	2	1	5	...	
2nd grade Jamadar...	5	25	1,500	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	
3rd grade Jamadar...	4	20	960	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	

Havaldar.	18	15	3,240	...	7	...	4	1	8	6		
Naik....	30	12	4,320	...	12	...	6	2	7	9		
1st Class Constable...	147	10	17,640	...	54	...	11	10	17	42		
2nd Class Constable...	340	9	36,720	39	135	...	7	13	25	115	56 Vacant.	
Mounted Police Daffedar. ...	1	40	480	..	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Do. Do. Naik... ...	2	33	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Do. 1st Class Sawar... ...	13	30	4,680	...	6	...	...	4	...	6		
Do. 2nd Class Sawar... ...	19	28	6,384	...	10	...	2	2	2	11		
Do. Camel Sawar.	3	25	900	...	1	...	...	1	...	1		
Total.....	599	...	92,076	39	236	...	38	37	82	192		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trail.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gondal	255	330	435	500	428	499	263	306	162	161	60·45	61·2	61·44	61·32	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gondal.	7,418–1–3	9,863–14–0	2,637–9–3	5,680–4–5½	35·54	57·58	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. P. Code, Sec. 143 to 160	...	14	14	20	9	58	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
I. P. Code, Sec. 172 to 229.	1	31	32	30	27	29	15	1	1	...	...	13	...	15
I. P. Code, Sec. 230 to 263.	...	4	4	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
I. P. Code, Sec. 269 to 294.	...	22	22	18	16	24	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
I. P. Code, Secs. 302, 303, and 396.....	...	3	3	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
I. P. Code, Sec. 304.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 307.....	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
I. P. Code, Sec. 312 to 318.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 325 to 333.	...	26	26	13	21	28	8	...	1	1	6	...	...	8
I. P. Code, Secs. 323, 324 and 334 to 338 and 352 to 358.....	...	376	376	326	299	510	20	...	5	1	6	8	...	20
I. P. Code, Sec. 362 to 373.	...	11	11	2	7	14	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	6
I. P. Code, Sec. 376.....	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 377.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
12	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	...	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I. P. Code, Secs. 395 and 397 to 402.....	...	2	2	1	2	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
I. P. Code, Secs. 392 and 394.....	1	6	7	1	6	12	4		3	...	1	...	...	4
I. P. Code, Secs. 379 to 389 and 403 to 440.....	2	246	248	143	198	299	164	...	62	1	17	55	29	164
I. P. Code, Sec. 447 to 462.	...	75	75	37	29	40	13	...	3	1	4	5	...	13
I. P. Code, Sec. 465 to 489.	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 493 to 498.	...	20	20	12	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	1	352	353	108	163	243	40	3	1	2	2	32	...	40
Offences under local and special acts.....	...	142	142	100	138	180	139	8	...	4	...	126	1	139
Total.....	5	1,336	1,341	817	939	1,487	448	12	85	10	41	270	30	448

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
133	...	...	53	8	6	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
26	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
203	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,002	...	...	92	15	6	12	6	9	...	...	6	...	2	37	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in present year.*				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondal 1st Class Magistrate.	48	121	4	55	14	49	1	5
Dhoraji 1st Class Magistrate.	47	58	3	36	1	36	...	...
Upleta 1st Class Magistrate.	40	60	...	60	...	15	1	...
Gondal 2nd Class Magistrate.	586	568	...	129	1	427	2	...
Dhoraji 2nd Class Magistrate.	308	345	...	104	2	324	9	2
Upleta 2nd Class Magistrate.	214	184	...	107	...	83	10	...
Sarsai 3rd Class Magistrate.	14	5	...	6	...	1	...	...
Total....	1,257	1,341	7	497	18	935	23	7

VIII.

various Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of present year.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
60	128	43	30	43	11	...	1	
56	76	24	11	35	1	...	5	
44	76	17	11	23	...	...	25	
611	559	63	331	165	...	...	...	
365	441	71	280	89	...	...	1	
248	200	20	95	80	...	...	5	
12	7	4	...	3	...	...	...	
1,396	1,487	242	758	438	12	...	37	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	
Huzur Court.....	8	...	...	4	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	Besides, 20 revision applications are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	44	...	...	37	31	12	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides, 2 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total....	52	...	...	41	35	16	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán Gondal, State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Gondal State for the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	*y. m. d.*	
Sar Nyayadhish....	5	3	4	5	9	8	6	4	3	4	29,588- 3- 0	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	22,055-0-0	0- 5-16	
Gondal Munsiff.....	3	5	326	317	329	322	324	313	5	9	32,350- 7-10	9	302	6	232	59	6	5	...	61	89	43	120	32,701-2-0	0- 1 15	
Dhoraji Munsiff.....	45	36	225	227	270	263	234	237	36	26	47,519- 2- 3	6	217	4	138	54	14	11	...	30	60	21	126	60,532-1-8	0- 2-28	
Gondal Thandar....	...	...	82	49	82	49	82	49	...	...	644- 1- 0	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	5	36	7	1	644-1-0	0- 0-16	
Upleta Munsiff.....	20	16	264	199	284	215	268	204	16	11	18,604- 6- 4	1	181	17	135	41	5	...	...	59	86	21	47	21,583-0-1	0- 2-18	
Sarsai Nyayadhish.	2	2	25	27	27	29	25	27	2	2	1,491-12- 6	...	27	...	24	3	...	...	...	6	5	8	8	1,481-2-0	0- 1-14	
Total.....	75	62	926	824	1,001	886	939	834	62	52	1,30,198- 0-11	16	781	27	578	157	25	19	2	152	276	100	306	1,38,996-6-9	0- 2-13	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Gondal State for the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Gondal.	1,515	1,624	Rs. A. P. 3,34,729- 0- 4	2,586	1,677	Rs. A. P. 4,92,311- 0- 8	4,101	3,301	Rs. A. P. 8,27,040- 1- 0	2,477	2,670	Rs. A. P. 5,08,649- 5- 2	1,624	631	Rs. A. P. 3,18,390-11-10	391	89	151	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Gondal State for the year 1915–16.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during present year.		Total.		Disposed of during present year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during present year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*	
Huzur Court.	20	11	17	12	37	23	26	19	11	4	11,794–15– 0	6,388– 2– 6	21	8	2	8	...	1	1	1	2	1	0–9–15	0–8–10	Besides, 10 revision, 2 review, and 6 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	1	47	61	51	62	50	54	1	8	8,891– 9– 8	9,537–11– 2	16	24	21	20	4	2	4	3	5	5	0–2–23	0–2–20	Besides, 1 miscellaneous appeal is disposed of.
Total...	24	12	64	73	88	85	76	73	12	12	20,686– 8– 8	15,925–13– 8	37	32	23	28	4	3	5	4	7	6	0–5– 2	0–4– 4	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Gondal.	1	50	214	220	264	51·00	56·000	64	4,453- 8- 7	17·000	
Dhoraji.	1	1	134	60	135	1·15	2·600	1	277- 7-11	8·600	
Upleta.	1	...	103	53	103	1·30	2·400	...	95- 1-11	8·500	
Sarsai.	1	...	1	...	1	...	·005	...	0- 2- 8	·005	
Total.....	4	51	452	333	503	53·45	61·005	65	4,826- 5- 5	34·105	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Gondal State for the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gondal.....	710	711	120	130	524	514	4	3	...	...	62	64	701	702	Rs. A. P. 3,88,616-7-0	Rs. A. P. 4,11,081-2-9	2	4	7	5	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
Mortgages.....	111	1,03,282	9	...	392	...	...	127	99,704	...	...	474	4	...	*Not separately available, being mixed up with Judicial expenditure.
Sale-deeds.....	524	2,77,293	14	...	1,697	...	...	508	3,08,952	2	9	1,670	4	...	
Wills.....	4	8,040	...	...	7	8	...	3	1,000	...	...	9	4	...	
Money-bonds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.....	62	...	...	...	108	4	...	64	1,425	...	...	125	...	...	
Total.....	701	3,88,616	7	...	2,204	12	...	702	4,11,081	2	9	2,278	12	...	
Deduct* expenditure.															
Net profit.....															

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Gondal Municipality.....	...	14,202-10- 0	3,160- 1- 5	...	18,632-12- 2	14,729- 7-10	...	
Dhoraji Do	...	16,254-11- 0	13,138- 7- 7	...	9,813-11- 5	7,007- 6- 3	...	
Upleta Do	...	11,982-11- 0	6,315-14-10	...	3,552- 2- 1	2,253- 2- 5	...	
Bhayavadar Do	...	2,421-10-10	1,047-13- 2	...	1,604-10- 3	938-13- 5	...	
Sarsai Do	...	18- 6- 3	...	...	...	...	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Gondal State during the year 1915-16.

Station.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Gondal....	0·0	0·6	2·17	6·72	1·5	2·92	4·28	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	17·20	23·97	23·51	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Gondal State.

Article.	Duing March 1915.	During March 1916.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat per Rupee.....	20	20	
Bajri Do. Do.....	21	19	
Juwari Do. Do.....	30	19	
Rice Do. Do.....	13	13	
Gram Do. Do.....	20	20	
Mag Do. Do.....	21	14	
Udad Do. Do.....	20	14	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Roads, Bridges and Culverts.....	92,154–13– 0	36,899– 8–10	1,29,054– 5–10	...	...	...	1,29,054– 5–10	
Constructing new buildings as well as repairing the old ones.....	81,344– 3–11	29,315–15– 6	1,10,660– 3– 5	...	...	...	1,10,660– 3– 5	
Water supply and Irrigation Works...	1,876– 2–10	653– 2– 2	2,529– 5– 0	...	...	...	2,529– 5– 0	
Miscellaneous Works.....	15,277– 6– 4	3,450–15– 9	18,728– 6– 1	...	...	...	18,728– 6– 1	
Total...	1,90,652–10– 1	70,319–10– 3	2,60,972– 4– 4	...	...	...	2,60,972– 4– 4	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Gondal tate during the year 1915-16.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Gondal.	1915-16.	32,586	29,329	433	16,363	481	672	316	2,787	91,260	11,623	...	977	5,464	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Gondal....	6	5,037–0–0	19	12,101-0-0	4	1,035–0–0	...	...	29	18,173-0-0	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Items.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Receipts.				
1	Land.	12,43,629	4	7	
2	Forest.	30,880	8	2	
3	Abkari.	18,173	...	...	
4	Education.	22,264	9	8	
5	Stamp Revenue.	11,707	4	9	
6	Law and Justice.	22,008	12	9	
7	Interest on loan.	15,129	8	8	
8	Railways...	4,87,341	11	8	
9	Miscellaneous....	6,48,838	7	5	
	Total.....	24,99,973	3	8	
	Expenditure.				
1	Tribute.	1,10,721	...	...	
2	Palace	1,98,200	...	...	
3	Raj Kumars' education...	27,609	5	11	
4	Revenue....	3,42,139	13	10	
5	Judicial....	15,514	12	2	
6	Police.	1,76,326	1	11	
7	Jail....	4,900	14	7	
8	Forest.	11,743	...	8	
9	Education.	78,423	9	2	
10	Medical.	17,288	9	7	
11	Charity.	8,759	10	...	
12	Public Works...	2,41,385	7	6	
13	Pension and gratuity.	13,066	1	...	
14	Conservancy charges.	24,928	13	11	
15	Other Departments.	1,15,666	3	3	
16	Railway.	1,22,650	11	4	
17	Tagavi advances.	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous...	2,00,246	15	4	
	Total.....	17,09,571	2	2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Gondal State during the year 1915–16.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
									Hospital stoppages.
Gondal Hospital.....	7,931	547	496	18	18	15	14,627–10– 4	98·14	410– 1– 5
Dhoraji Hospital.....	13,402	195	184	1	4	6	1,013– 6–11	160·9	163– 3– 6
Upleta Hospital.....	7,907	79	73	4	...	2	75–14– 4	68·84	77– 4– 6
Bhayavadar Do.	4,878	17	17	...	...	...	20–11 1	53·7	8– 7– 0
Sarsai Do.	3,702	11	11	...	...	...	25–11 9	28·1	19–11– 6
Total...	37,820	849	781	23	22	23	15,763– 6– 5	409·68	678–11–11

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Gondal State for the year 1915–16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio Per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal	1,61,916	9,766	8,903	...	863	5,408	4,509	...	899	60·9	54·9	34·6	27·8	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Gondal State for the year 1915–16.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
83	87	Secondary Schools. (4)	786	825	645·86	685·26	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Besides, Rs. 1,017 were spent on account of the Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.
		Primary Schools. (82)	6,395	6,971	4,883·5	5,270·7	52,547	4,397	57,403	
		Special School (1) i. e., Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.... ...	58	68	35·2	40·				

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Never before does it appear to have fallen to the lot of a man to have his birthday celebration extended over a period of a month and a half. The unique distinction of six weeks birthday would appear to have been reserved for the present Thakore Saheb. As this unparalleled occurrence took place in Gondal in the current year, it is perhaps permissible to give a brief account of the proceedings even at the risk of adding somewhat to the usual bulk of the report.

The affectionate regard, the unswerving loyalty and the unbounded esteem which the people of the Gondal State feel for their enlightened and beloved Ruler found expression in the unprecedented enthusiasm with which they celebrated his 51st birthday.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1909 were concentrated at Gondal whereas the festivities now being chronicled extended all over the State.

In July last public meetings were held by the people in the towns and villages to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the completion of 50 years of a life devoted to their welfare. It was resolved at these meetings that His Highness, Her Highness and the Kumaris should be invited to be the guests of these towns and villages through which they would be conducted in procession, the more important places presenting in addition Addresses of congratulation and welcome and organizing exhibitions and functions befitting the occasion.

When His Highness heard of these proceedings, he sent a message from Simla, where he was at the time, that in view of the prevailing scarcity and unusual calls on their resources he hoped the people would see their way to at least deferring the programme if not to abandoning it altogether.

However neither the threatening famine nor the heavy demands on their means made by the great war now raging, not even the deep-rooted dislike His Highness has for *tamashas* could deter them from their purpose.

Acting up to his text 'Gondal before all' and subordinating his

feelings to the wishes of the people His Highness accepted their kind invitations and placed himself entirely at their disposal. This decision was hailed with delight and committees were forthwith appointed to draw up programmes and see them carried out.

The Gondal committee consisted of Messrs. Nurmahomed Ahmad, Manilal Dharshi, Salemahomed Jamal, Makanji Juthabhai, Jivaji Gulam Hussain, Vallabhdas Purushottam, Peerbhai Teja and Sunderji Ghelabhai. The Dhoraji leaders were:—Messrs. Rewashanker Vanechand, Mamad Haji Karim, Motichand Vrajpal, Gani Moosa, Jagannath Vasanji, Haji Abdulla Haji Hussain, Jagjiwan Vachharaj and Nagji Madanji. In Upleta the representatives were:—Messrs. Tribhovan Devkaran, Manekchand Khimchand, Mulji Makanji, Ratanchand Manekchand, Shahmahomed Hamid, Haji Abdulla Salemahomed, Daud Salemahomed Moosa and Haji Taib Kasam.

Subscription lists were opened at all the towns and villages. Sheth Nurmahomed Ahmad of Gondal headed the list with the handsome amount of Rs. 1,000.

Those who graced the occasion with their presence were:—

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhavsinhji Bahadur K.C.S.I. of Bhavnagar, Durbar Shri Mulu Wala of Pithadiya, Durbar Shri Mahomedkhanji of Khadiya, Durbar Shri Bhan Wala of Bilkha, Durbar Shri Amra Wala of Luni and Thana Devli, Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani K.C.I.E., ex-member of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council, Bombay; Lady Ramabai Pattani; Rao Bahadur Ladha Harji, ex-Duftardar, Kathiawar Agency; Khan Bahadur Bezanji Merwanji, ex-Dewan, Gondal State; Mr. Morarji Anandji Tana B.A.,LL.B., Dewan Bhavnagar; Mr. H. B. Kotak, Chief Karbhari, Rajkot and Prof. Balwantrai Kallianrai Thakor B.A. of the Deccan College, Poona.

The celebrations opened on the 23rd October at 4 P.M. with a gathering in the spacious hall of the Grassia College for distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sagramji High School and the Taluka School. Among those present were His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Her Highness the Rani Saheb, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba, the Dewan Sahebs of Bhavnagar and Gondal, officers, grassias, members of the Municipality and prominent gentlemen of the various communities

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai B.A. presented an account of the educational work during the past year. A programme of English, Sanskrit and Gujarati recitations of prose, poetry and drama was most creditably gone through by the students of the High School. (Appx. 1). The prizes were then given away by His Highness.

Mr. Becharlal T. Patel, the gifted Head Master, gave a short history of the Vernacular School and read the report on the year's working. The School was founded in A.D. 1859. The present number of pupils is over a thousand. A first year's training class for teachers has been opened in connection with the school. The report was followed by a Gujarati recitation of a poem called "સંગીત નવધા ભગવદ્ ભક્તિ" or "The ninefold path of devotion set to music," composed by Mr. Becharlal T. Patel. (Appx. 2).

At the conclusion of this pleasant function Mr. Chhotalal Chunilal Sutariya B.A., Educational Inspector of the State, in a felicitous speech announced the liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 from himself in commemoration of the great occasion. (Appx. 3) The interest is to be utilized for prizes to the boys of the Taluka School at Gondal. Mr. Sutariya also gave prizes consisting of books to the boys. Rs. 75 were distributed to poor students from the people of Gondal.

The Dewan Saheb, Mr. R. V. Patwari, B.A.,LL.B., replied on behalf of His Highness who was much pleased with the working of the Institution.

A fair near the Punchnath temple was largely attended by the people. The shops and booths were well illuminated and plenty of amusement was provided by the entertainment committee. The fair was continued during the celebrations.

A very pretty little incident took place on the evening of the 23rd. As Their Highnesses were driving past the beautifully illuminated house of the Chief Medical Officer on their way to Mr. Shukla's, the carriage was stopped by Dr. Hari Bhicaji at his gate and the daughter of the house, a sweet little girl of six, daintily dressed in her national costume came up to the carriage, touched the foreheads of the occupants with *kum kum* (an auspicious mark of welcome), made 'Arti' which consists in waving before the guests a tray with little lights burning on it (a form of salutation reserved for those considered deserving of divine honour), made her reverence

in the most graceful manner and then presented attar and pan by way of permission to depart. Nothing but pictorial representation could do justice to the charm of the scene which under the circumstances was of course out of the question.

The party then proceeded to the residence of the State Vakil where Mr. Shukla was dispensing hospitality on a generous scale a day in advance so as not to crowd the already full programme for the 24th. All the *elite* of Gondal and others who had come to do honour to the occasion were invited to a garden party at which the guests were entertained to some good music and light refreshments. Sir Prabhashanker and Lady Pattani gave to those present a pleasant surprise by arriving unexpectedly on the fairy scene into which Mr. Shukla had turned his garden with the help of oil *butties*, silk hangings and flowers tastefully arranged. A little later in the evening dinner was served to which were invited His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Her Highness the Rani Saheb, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba, and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

The 24th October 1915 being the 51st birthday was commemorated throughout the length and breadth of the Gondal State. The town of Gondal was busily preparing to celebrate the event with proper *eclat*. The enthusiasm of the people converted it into a fairy place of flags, arches, festoons, mottoes and benedictory inscriptions.

The day began with Hindu and Mahomedan prayers in their respective temples and mosques for the long life of His Highness and the distribution of sweets to all the children of the town. Fodder was given to cattle and sweet rice to the poor. At 10 A.M. a huge procession consisting of the different communities, officers, students of the Grassia College and the Sagramji High School, the State troops, mounted and foot, with the State Band playing proceeded to the Huzur Bungalow to offer birthday congratulations to His Highness. The guests headed by Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani joined the people near the Guest House. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar and the Kathi Chiefs had preceded the procession. His Highness the Thakore Saheb received their greetings standing on the steps of the Huzur Bungalow.

At 12 noon the inmates of the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, the

Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage and the Jail were given a feast. The poor were fed similarly at the Mahajanwada.

An Extraordinary Gondal Durbari Gazette was published at noon announcing the following boons:—

1. Present of Rs. 10,000 to the members of His Highness' family over the age of 15 whose allowance has not been fixed.
2. Remission of outstanding Shadi and Gami dues from Bhayats, Mulgrassias, Jiwaidars, Pasaitas and others.
3. Grant of half a month's salary to all servants.
4. An honorarium of Rs. 300 to Mr. Maganlal Vajeshanker, Aval Karkun, Huzur Office.
5. Reinstatement of servants who have been degraded.
6. Remission of the outstandings of *talbana* from State servants.
7. Remission of debts due from Jiwaidars prior to Samvat 1900.
8. Remission of outstandings due from Jiwaidar Meruji Ladhaji of Vekri.
9. Remission of dues on account of Togaji's share leviable from Jiwaidars of Nani Vavdi under Upleta.
10. Remission of 25 per cent of land assessment outstanding last year.
11. Limiting the liability of mortgagees of Vighoti land to the extent of the amount mortgaged.
12. Grant of one month's allowance to religious endowments.
13. Gift of a suit of clothes to all the inmates of the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and the Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.
14. Donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Yateem Khana, Dhoraji.
15. Contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Sheth Panachand Naranji Modi Veterinary Hospital, Gondal.
16. Remission of grazing fees throughout the State.
17. The rate of compensation for land acquired by Municipalities to be fixed at double the price settled for the locality.

18. Present of books prescribed for the next higher class to pupils of all schools in the State.

19. A scholarship of Rs. 7 per month to the daughter of the late Ranger Lalchand Rugnath.

20. Five prisoners to be released and the remaining to be given a remission of one day per month from the term of their sentence.

A luncheon was given in honour of His Highness the Thakore Saheb by the Dewan Saheb, Mr. R. V. Patwari. The guests were His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Her Highness the Rani Saheb, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba, Durbar Shri Amra Wala of Luni, Durbar Shri Mulu Wala of Pithadiya, Durbar Shri Bhan Wala of Bilkha and Kumars Shri Balsinhji and Kesrisinhji, Bhayats of Gondal.

After luncheon His Highness visited the following places of worship:—Ashapura, Punchnath, Ambaji, Mahalaxmi, Neelkanth and Swami Narayen temples; Kuberpuri Math; and Sat Swaroop, Kan Bhat, Monghiba, Pamba and Bonjiba Havelis. He also included in the round the Jain Apashra and the mosque called Nageena Musjid. Several gentlemen requested His Highness to grace their houses with his presence. He complied with their request. They garlanded him and put a *kum kum* mark and rice on his forehead. The following gentlemen were thus honoured:—Sheth Karsandas Jagjiwan of the Ashapura Ginning Factory, Mr. Vanmalidas Khodidas, Mahalkari, Mr. Panachand Champshi, Khangi Karbhari, Jhala Jorawarsinhji Jalamsinhji, Jiwaidar of Kamar Kotda, Dave Prabhashanker Narsinhbhai, Kumar Shri Kesrisinhji Mulubha, Mr. Narbheram Kashiram Shukla and Vaidya Jivram Kalidas. The last named gentleman had erected a large *mandap* with pretty arches bearing appropriate mottoes and words of welcome. He presented to His Highness an Address on blue satin and after profusely garlanding him conducted him to the carriage through his well stocked Ayurvedic Pharmacy which supplies Indian drugs to almost all the continents of the world. (Appx. 5.) At Mr. Pranshanker Bhavanishanker Joshi's the honours were very properly done by Miss Anasuya, a bright child of ten summers, who cheerfully and efficiently represented her father, the zealous and retiring Huzur Secretary.

As laid down in the programme the Monghiba High School for Girls played its part of the celebrations, and played it remarkably well, by invit-

ing the leading ladies and gentlemen of Gondal and their guests for the occasion to the institution at 3-30 in the afternoon and treating them to a well arranged and perfectly executed programme of *rasdas*, recitations, dialogues etc. in the beautiful quadrangle overlooking the river. The exercises were splendidly done and the recitations drew the admiration of all present. The action and intelligent rendering left nothing to be desired and the accent and pronunciation were such as would do credit to many a graduate.

Miss De Cruz, the Lady Superintendent, then read a report describing the work done during the previous year. She said that the institution was founded in the year 1858 A.D. as a vernacular school. It was first in the Province to be raised to the status of a High School. It was also first in securing success at Matriculation for a lady student in the person of Manibai Bhimji Udani. The school was named after His Highness' revered mother who had brought up H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar. It would gladden his heart to know that the school which was associated with his grandmother was thriving so well. She then requested the Maharaja Saheb to distribute the prizes to the girls. At the conclusion, Vaidya Jivram Kalidas very generously gave Rs. 250 to be utilized in giving prizes to girls studying in State schools in honour of this auspicious occasion of the "Golden Jubilee," as he called it. The proceedings concluded with distribution of pan and attar to the guests and sweets to the girls.

About sunset His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness and the Kumaris went to the newly built house of Mr. Girjashanker Prabhashanker, the eldest son of the late Treasury Officer. As the carriage drew up in front of the tastefully decorated house it was met by Messrs. Girjashanker, Maganlal, Ratilal and other leading Nagar gentlemen. The party was received with an ode of welcome set to classical Indian music and rendered to perfection. The *tilak* and showering of rose leaves was followed by Vedic hymns of blessing chanted in front of a sacred fire, the purifying and light giving element, which is essential at all solemn rituals of the Hindus. After presentation of garlands of camphor and coloured silk the party was allowed to proceed amidst deafening cheers of the Nagar community.

A little further on His Highness was welcomed to the meeting room of the Hatkeshwar community of Nagars on whose behalf Mr. Manirai Vithalji, a Talukdar of Kuba, felicitated His Highness in a flowery style all

his own. Some of the Nagar girls then repeated a few benedictory verses. After receiving flowers from the hands of the young maidens (a sign of good omen for commencing a journey) His Highness and party left the Nagarwada to fulfil their other engagements accepting on their way floral tributes as they passed the doors of Mr. Hirji of the Khangi Department, Mr. Kirchand J. Sanghani, the Thandar of Gondal, Mr. Mulshanker Jhina of the Forest Department and the Sar Nyayadhish, Mr. Ganeshrai D. Buch, a distinguished scion of the branch of Khambhalia Jiwaidars noted for its traditional loyalty of generations to the ruling house of Gondal.

The next halt was called on entering the Durbargadh by the Southern Gate. Here the Khangi Department had organised an entertainment and provided refreshments. After receiving the salutations of all the members of the establishment followed by attar and garlands His Highness and party proceeded to *the* function of the day which was timed to take place at 7-30 P.M. in another part of the Durbargadh.

Precisely at the hour appointed His Highness with his *entourage* stepped into the Palace yard. He was met at the entrance by the representatives of the people and conducted to his seat on the dais amid the loud and continued applause of the great concourse of people that filled the large space in front of the Navlakha Palace.

Amongst those who had come to do honour to the occasion, some of them from long distances, were His Highness Maharaja Shri Bhavsinhji Bahadur of Bhavnagar, Durbar Shri Mulu Wala of Pithadiya, Durbar Shri Mahomedkhanji of Khadiya, Durbar Shri BhanjWala of Bilkha, Durbar Shri Amra Wala of Luni and Thana Devli, Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani K.C.I.E., Lady Ramabai Pattani, Rao Bahadur Ladha Harji, Khan Bahadur Bezanji Merwanji, Mr. Morarji Anandji Tana B.A.,LL.B., Mr. H. B. Kotak and Prof. Balwantrai Kallianrai Thakor B.A. The distinguished visitors were accommodated on the platform along with the principal Bhayats and Officers of the State. After all were seated and the song of welcome was concluded Khan Bahadur Bezanji Merwanji, the venerable ex-Dewan of Gondal, who still cherishes a deep affection for his old State and for whom the people of Gondal retain a warm corner in their hearts, came forward and read on their behalf the people's Address as follows:—

To

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE BAHADUR

G C.I.E., M.D , F.R.C.P.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R S.E., &c.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the people of Gondal, beg most respectfully to offer our heartfelt and sincere congratulations to Your Highness on the auspicious occasion of the 51st birthday of Your Highness and pray to the Almighty Providence to spare Your Highness to receive the united good wishes of your happy and contented subjects for many and many a year to come.

We have always been eager to express our sense of gratefulness for the immense good conferred on us, since Your Highness took into your hands the reins of government and no better opportunity could have offered itself than this—the completion of 50 years of a life solely devoted to the welfare of the subjects committed to your care by a Wise Providence.

It is within the recollection of all that the promises made at the inauguration of Your Highness' rule for the preservation of justice and order in the State, the protection of the lives and property of the subjects, the care of the cultivators, the development of trade, the provision of roads and means of communication, the spread of education, and for the relief of the sick-poor have been more than fulfilled by Your Highness. In our Address on the most happy occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Your Highness in 1909, we gratefully acknowledged what specific measures were taken by Your Highness for the realisation of these self-imposed high ideals of duty and we rejoice to say that Your Highness' administration is continued with the self-same liberality of spirit, even-handed justice, benevolence of heart and anxiety for our well-being.

An examination of the statistical figures from the Silver Jubilee to the present day proves all-round progress, consolidation, and liberality in the various departments of the State. For instance, works of public utility show an increase of Rs. 12,00,000, education Rs. 4,70,000 and remission of land assessment Rs. 7,50,000.

Special mention should be made of the unique fact of Your Highness' having abolished all import and export duties in the State—a boon which

we are not aware of any prince either in the East or West having ever conferred on his people. This result has been brought about by Your Highness' economical methods of administration and a thoughtful husbanding of the resources of the State.

In conclusion, we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured on Your Highness and upon the members of your family, and that the Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time to come, and that you may long be spared to rule over your loyal, contented and taxless people.

We beg to remain
Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

A Gujarati translation was read by Mr. Pranshanker Bhavanishanker Joshi B.A., Huzur Secretary. (Appx. 10)

The Address which was printed in gold on mauve satin was placed in a beautiful gold casket of local workmanship and presented to His Highness amid loud cheering.

Overwhelmed by the kindly feelings expressed in many ways since the early morning His Highness replied as follows:—

PEOPLE OF DEAR GONDAL,

No language can adequately express what I feel with regard to the Address you have just presented. I will, therefore, without attempting the impossible, simply ask you to accept my thanks, warm and sincere as they come from the very bottom of my heart.

To my mind the greatest happiness is to be found in the knowledge of having done one's best to discharge one's duty. Next to that comes the happiness derived from the appreciation of one's efforts by the people in whose interests the efforts are made. That you have made mine by the generous terms of the Address and the enthusiasm with which you have celebrated this anniversary. My happiness would indeed be complete if I could feel that my administration was as free from defects as your Address would appear to suggest, but I am painfully conscious of many failings and shortcomings. This however is not the time to detain you with a discussion on the subject.

The expression of your kindly sentiments will encourage me in my efforts to secure a greater measure of success for my administration than has been the case in the past.

Before leaving you this evening let me offer you once more my grateful thanks for your good wishes. If it be permissible to add to them a wish of my own, I pray that I may be able to continue to serve the cause you and I have nearest our hearts, the cause to which I have dedicated my life—I mean the advancement of Gondal.

The Dewan Saheb read a Gujarati translation of the reply. (Appx. 12)

This was followed by congratulatory speeches.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani said:—

It is indeed a very great pleasure to me to be here on this auspicious occasion. I venture to claim for myself that I too am a child and a subject of Gondal. Let me explain my meaning. His Highness Shri Bhavsinhji, the present Maharaja of Bhavnagar, was born and brought up here, his mother being His Highness the Thakore Saheb's sister and to him Gondal on account of childhood's associations is dearer than any other place, dearer probably even than Bhavnagar. His Highness is thus a child of the Gondal royal family and is here to-day in that capacity rather than in any other and I as one of his devoted servants claim to be a subject of Gondal through him.

But at the same time, I am an outsider. A subject looks up to his Ruler with a devotion which makes it impossible for him to sit in judgment upon his Chief. You Gondal subjects therefore can have no idea of the respect and admiration which other Chiefs and all those humbler individuals like myself who have come into contact with him in the transaction of political and other business entertain for Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee of Gondal.

His qualities as a man make him respected even more than his qualities as a Chief. Take for instance his readiness to correct his opinion. Even a petty officer would hesitate when caught in a mistake to confess himself in the wrong. His Highness' love of truth and right however enables him to make such a confession, on the very rare occasions on which it may be necessary, without the slightest hesitation and all those who have to work with him admire him all the more for it, although for most of us it can

only be admiration at a distance as there are few, very few indeed, who can imitate His Highness in this trait.

His Highness as we all know is a wealthy man even amongst Chiefs. But how has that wealth been piled up ? Still more how is that wealth being used ? The whole secret lies in his extremely simple mode of life and a life-long devotion to your welfare.

Occasions like this though to outward appearance mere festivals have a unique value. They bring the Chief and the people closer together and enable each to lay open the whole heart to the other. No system of government can be productive of real happiness which does not provide for such free interchange of mutual confidence. On the other hand no form of government however arbitrary in appearance can fail to be beneficent in which such mutual confidence between the ruler and the ruled is habitual.

You subjects of Gondal are happy in your Chief, happier still in his Consort. Her Highness Rani Saheb Shri Nandkuverba is a pattern of all that a Hindu wife and a Hindu mother should be in the discharge of her duty, and the constant influence of that womanly heart by the side of His Highness necessarily tends to soften and to elevate His Highness' acts and sentiments towards his subjects.

With these words let me join you all in praying to the Almighty that such a beneficent career should be prolonged for many years to come.

Mr. Gooya, a prominent Vakil of Gondal, in the course of a speech eulogizing His Highness dwelt at length upon his " wonderful freedom from anger." (Appx. 14)

Professor B. K. Thakor said that the happiness or misery of the people depended on the ruler. How that authority has been exercised and used for the benefit of the subjects by the model ruler Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee and Her Highness Rani Saheb Shri Nandkuverba is known not only to Gondal, Kathiawar, but to the whole of India. Our books on politics lay down that our rulers are endowed with divine powers. This can be construed in a variety of ways. Two features are prominent in God's creation viz, light and freedom. The Divine Being though holding the reins of power does not appear to take any active part. He allows all individuals as well as institutions to develop by themselves and encompasses the good of the Universe without interference.

No man is perfect. The Ruler of Gondal is not perfect. But like God's creation the rule of the Gondal State is allowed to go on in light and the individuals and institutions of Gondal are given complete freedom to develop themselves according to their fitness. His Highness' administration has thus become an example to other rulers. May God give him long life so that this light and freedom may increase for ever.

Mr. Abdul Sattar Tabani addressed the assembly as follows:—

YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to embrace this golden opportunity to say a few words in connection with Your Highness' beneficent rule and to congratulate Your Highness on your 51st birthday. We gratefully acknowledge that taxes of all kinds have been abolished and that Your Highness spares no pains to promote the welfare of the subjects entrusted to your care by Providence.

The Mahomedans as well as the Hindus receive equal and equitable justice at Your Highness' hands.

Your Highness is the champion and advocate of education.

Your Highness like Augustus the Great, Roman Emperor, strains every nerve to re-plan the Gondal town on medical and hygienic principles which we all appreciate with intense joy and pleasure.

Not only has Your Highness established orphanages and asylums for the blind, the infirm and the destitute but Your Highness has also conferred special favours and benefits upon the agriculturists by the construction of irrigation works and timely remissions.

Your Highness' ideal consists in plain living and high thinking.

The poor and the rich have free access to Your Highness and we fully appreciate Your Highness' quality of abstemiousness.

We are so much indebted to Your Highness that words fail to describe the heavy debt of gratitude which we owe to Your Highness for your benign rule.

In conclusion, we pray to God that He in the divine dispensation of His wisdom may grant to Your Highness long life, health and happiness.

He was followed by Mr. Abdul Sattar Valimahomed of Bombay, another representative of the Moslem community.

Valedictory poems in Sanskrit, Gujarati and Hindi were recited by the authors.

Ganod Bhayat Jadeja Shri Natvarsinhji Bhagvatsinhji placed at the disposal of His Highness Rs. 500 in commemoration of this great occasion to be spent on some educational purpose.

Congratulatory telegrams and letters were received from His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Nawab of Loharu and a large number of friends and well-wishers of His Highness in various parts of the world.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to the Thakore Saheb and his officers to see from messages and Addresses received that the Administration of Gondal was favourably known not only in India but also in distant lands like Aden, Africa, Burma, England and Japan.

At the conclusion of the Address, His Highness, Her Highness, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba, Kathi Talukdars, and Kumars Shri Kesrisinhji and Balsinhji went to the Navlakha Palace where they were entertained to a banquet by the people. In the meanwhile a large evening party was held in the Durbargadh square.

A torch-light procession with the band and State paraphernalia marched from the Durbargadh at 10-45 P. M. Long before the time the route from the Durbargadh to the Huzur Bungalow was thickly lined by spectators. Every available point of vantage in the buildings along the route was occupied. The shops and houses were gaily decorated with arches, flags, bunting, and inscriptions of loyalty to the Ruler who is held in such great affection by his grateful subjects. As the procession started and the carriage proceeded, the people cheered with shouts of *Jaya, Jaya,* (success).

The people stopped His Highness' carriage at almost every other door and gave him pan gulab, garlanded him and showered flowers. The garlands and floral offerings filled the carriage in such profusion that His Highness could hardly be seen.

Here and there the owner of the house that was being passed preferred to do these honours on his premises rather than in the carriage.

Mr. Ismal Hussain was one of such and his grandson, a little lad of eight, supplied a pleasant variation in the recurring presentation of garlands and bouquets by reciting some Urdu verses in a very spirited manner.

The most noteworthy reception in the grand procession was near the Veri Gate. The old Mandvi building now in the occupation of Sheth Nurmahomed was picked out in thousands of little lights and looked most attractive. Close by was pitched a large *shamiana* profusely decorated and ablaze with illuminations. Every inch of the large open space in front was covered by a surging crowd surrounding the old Customs House now no longer required for that purpose, all customs dues having been done away with on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee. Here Mr. Nurmahomed made welcome His Highness' party and leading gentlemen to a sumptuous supper followed by a fine pyrotechnic display. Pan supari and garlanding over the procession re-formed and resumed its progress.

That His Highness was really at the disposal of his people that day was evident from his ready acquiescence to the request of one of the putta-wallas to go to his house and receive his homage.

With the slow pace the huge procession necessitated and the time taken by the numerous receptions the 24th of October was long past when the people saw their Chief home early in the morning of the 25th.

Thus ended a long day, a fatiguing day, yet withal a happy day for Gondal. For what could be more gratifying to His Highness than the outbursts of affection and goodwill of the people he loves so well and what could give the people more general satisfaction than this opportunity of showing their appreciation of their Chief whose guiding principle has been 'he is for the State not the State for him.'

The first function of the 25th was the opening ceremony of the Panachand Naranji Veterinary Hospital at 9-30 A.M. The Hospital is the outcome of the generosity of Jayakuverbai and Kasumbabai, widows of Sheth Panachand Naranji Modi of Gondal, who have set apart Rs. 20,000 for the charitable institution bearing the Sheth's name.

The opening ceremony was to have been performed by His Highness but at his suggestion Mr. Jagjiwan T. Kothari, a cousin of the senior widow,

requested His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to declare the Hospital open in a speech explaining the origin, aims and objects of the endowment. (Appx. 17)

The Maharaja Saheb then proceeded to the gate of the building and turning the key in the silver lock amidst loud cheering declared the building open and wished it a long life of usefulness promising a donation of Rs. 600 for the Hospital.

The second event in the day's programme was distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Madressa founded and maintained by Sheth Yakub Abdulgani of Gondal now trading in Burma. The meeting was held at 3-30 P.M. in the Monghiba High School. The proceedings began with the reading of the report by the Head Master, Moulvi Kasam Mian. The Moslem children who are given instruction in religion, reading, writing etc. recited some Urdu and Gujarati poems. His Highness was then presented by the Sheth with an Address in a gold casket. (Appx. 18)

Mr. Tabani made a felicitous speech praising His Highness for the great sympathy with which he treated his numerous Mahomedan subjects. (Appx. 19)

The children were presented with books, pieces of cloth and sweets and the gathering then broke up to meet again at the Arts School.

A song of welcome by the boys was followed by a report from the Head Master. He said that Rs. 500 were given by the Hindu Mahajan of Gondal in 1909 to commemorate His Highness' Silver Jubilee. The interest was utilized in giving prizes to the boys who passed the Government Arts Examinations with the highest number of marks. The school teaches drawing, painting and modelling.

The Dewan Saheb of Bhavnagar said that he had received a telegram from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar asking him to announce a donation of Rs. 500 for the Arts School.

After the usual ceremony of garlanding and pan gulab the company went to the central hall where specimens of work done at the school were exhibited. Some statues and busts sculptured by the Princesses Bakuverba and Leilaba and anatomical models made in the school were much admired by the visitors.

Mr. R. V. Patwari, Dewan Saheb, gave an evening party at his bungalow at 7-30 P. M. in honour of the birthday. It was followed by a dinner which was attended by His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Her Highness the Rani Saheb, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba, Durbars Shri Mulu Wala of Pithadiya, Amra Wala of Thana Devli and Bhan Wala of Jetpur and Kumars Shri Balsinhji and Kesrisinhji.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani having to be in Rajkot that evening left immediately after dinner. At the conclusion of the musical programme he had arranged for the entertainment of his guests, Mr. Patwari in a few words feelingly offered his congratulations to His Highness who in bidding good night to his faithful Dewan thanked him for all he had said and done in connection with the occasion. The other guests left a little later after partaking of the refreshments for which ample provision had been made in the well-lit grounds of his residence.

At 7 A.M. on the 26th His Highness accompanied by Her Highness, Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba and State Officers left Gondal for Dhoraji. The Manager and the Traffic Superintendent who were in charge of the train throughout the tour and the staff received His Highness as he alighted from the carriage and conducted him through the station which was beautifully decorated with flags and ever-greens to the platform covered with red cloth. Here a surprise awaited him in the form of a special train which had in the early hours of the morning, unknown to any one but the railway people, been converted into a veritable moving garden. The engine was completely covered by palms, shrubs, creepers and flowers and His Highness' saloon looked more like a vehicle one sees at a floral fête than a railway carriage. In this fairy train, if it may be so called, the party was transported to Jetalsar where still another surprise was in store.

The severe 'nothing but business' aspect common to railway stations all over the world was hidden for the nonce behind a garden that had been conjured up during the night. The station building itself was changed out of all recognition with the help of red cloth and railway materials cunningly disposed. The passage way covered in all round and red and white lights placed here and there presented the appearance of a tunnel and led to what looked like a subterranean chamber. Their Highnesses were shown by the Manager to the

gold and silver chairs placed on a dais resembling a railway saloon. When all were seated Mr. Fraser presented to His Highness the officers of the railway and the principal members of the staff on whose behalf he made a few observations appropriate to the occasion. After His Highness' thanks for the congratulations and demonstrations of good will were conveyed the Manager, following the custom of the country, placed garlands round the necks of the party and handed them pan supari. On the way out the decorations which consisted of railway materials only were examined in detail and one realised for the first time that in skilful hands even the prosaic spade and the inelegant railway switch lend themselves to artistic treatment.

Dhoraji was bestir early on the 26th of October to inaugurate the festivities in connection with the 51st birthday of her first son, whom she welcomed 50 years ago as heir to the Gondal Gadi. If she could not claim priority over the Capital in point of time she was determined not to be behind hand in showing her love and devotion. So when His Highness' train arrived in record time at 9–30 the platform was one seething mass of people all in their holiday attire waiting to do homage to their Chief. A deputation representing all classes of people waited upon His Highness to welcome him and to escort him to the *mandap* where he was to receive the people's Address.

The vast *Pandal* was packed to its utmost capacity, the overflow of people filling the large open space all round the *mandap*. His Highness' arrival was hailed with deafening cheers and the Rajkutumb were deeply touched by the affectionate greetings they received from either side as they walked up to the dais.

After a song of welcome sung by the pupils of the Girls' School, greetings from different communities were conveyed through their representatives in the persons of Messrs. Rewashanker Vanechand, Gani Moosa, Moulvi Sayyad Usuf Hussain Akhtar and Jagannath Vasanji who laid special stress on the simplicity of His Highness' life.

Mr. Mohanlal Nagji Chinoy read the people's Address which was printed in gold on satin (Appx. 22) and was rendered into English by Mr. Mamad Haji Karim as follows:—

To

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINHJEE

G. C. I. E., M. D., F. R. C. P. E., LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S. E., &c.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the subjects of Dhoraji, regard it as one of the divine blessings that our destinies are entrusted, under Providential favour and wisdom, to a ruler who has day and night the good of his subjects at heart and who is celebrated for his spirit of self-sacrifice and for his devotion to our welfare. We most humbly, loyally and respectfully beg to embrace this golden and auspicious opportunity of celebrating Your Highness' 51st birthday, in order that we may be enabled to express affection and everlasting gratitude to Your Highness in appreciation of Your Highness' intense love towards all the subjects, the most glorious observance and dispensation of justice and the indefatigable labour and constant endeavour to help our progress, and to minister to all our wants and provide means for our happiness.

This city had the good fortune of witnessing Your Highness' auspicious birth fifty years back and we are all justly proud of this happy occurrence. We esteem it our great good fortune that Your Highness has been kind enough to accept our invitation and afford us an opportunity of expressing our sense of loyalty and gratefulness and we beg to express our heart-felt gratitude to Your Highness for it.

Fully qualified with excellent training and education to efficiently administer this State Your Highness has fulfilled to the letter the promise of a brilliant career, foretold with so much pride and satisfaction by your teachers and professors on observing Your Highness' scholarly habits, active intelligence and rare dutifulness. The universities of this as well as other countries have acknowledged the merits of Your Highness' scholarship and invested Your Highness with degrees and diplomas.

We have been cherishing with pleasant memory the precious words expressed by Your Highness when you assumed the reins of government and regarding them as boons and charters of our future rise and prosperity. Your Highness has already fulfilled those promises and we respectfully beg to congratulate Your Highness on the complete success of your rule and on the fulfilment of your promises.

The peaceful life of a community depends on the organization of the judiciary and Your Highness has provided us with every facility to get easy and pure justice by opening law-courts in almost all parts of the State.

The prosperity of a state depends mostly on cultivation and Your Highness has devised the most effective means to ensure the safety of all of us from famine and droughts by opening large irrigation and water-works at Paneli and Gondal at enormous expense. Besides *tagavi* loans liberally granted to farmers in lean years full provision is made against famine and Your Highness has shown an unparalleled liberality in remitting the immense sum of 22 lacs of rupees on account of *vighoti* during your reign of 30 years.

The prosperity of other classes of the subjects depends mostly on trade. Your Highness has set an excellent example to other rulers by removing the octroi duties throughout the State and by providing well-built roads for traffic and exchange of goods.

Not only are the roads of our State the best in the whole of Kathiawar but they are also well looked after and kept in excellent condition.

The rare conjunction of wealth and learning has been most conspicuous in your personality. What wonder is there if such an enlightened patron of learning like Your Highness be so eager to spread the rays of knowledge even in the remotest corners of the State.

Overwhelmed with feelings of thankfulness at Your Highness' undivided attention to the public good, ardent desire to advance our prosperity, an unfailing generosity for the relief of the poor in times of dearth and famine, and your patient and forbearing deportment, we are reminded of the saintly and spiritual kings Vikramajit and Hatemtai.

We have achieved much progress under Your Highness' reign and with Your Highness' help we can confidently hope to reach the highest prosperity.

In conclusion, we fervently pray to the Almighty for Your Highness' long continued rule.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

The Address was placed in a silver casket and presented to His Highness by Messrs. Motichand Vrajpal Parekh and Sheth Gani Moosa, representatives of the people.

In acknowledging the Address which, it was evident, he did with a heart surcharged with feeling His Highness said:—

FELLOW NATIVES OF DHORAJI,

When you asked me to spend a couple of days with you after the conclusion of the self-imposed task of the Gondal people, I was only too pleased to meet your wishes. For naturally I was anxious to know what my native town thought of my work when the good people of Gondal were scrutinizing with magnifying glasses the results of 30 years of my administration.

The Address of welcome and congratulation that has just been read, and for which my grateful thanks are due to you, has disclosed a peculiar trait of yours the chief feature of which is a memory very retentive of every good action, however trivial, yet absolutely impervious to all failings and shortcomings.

One warm heart acting in concert with such memory would convert even foes into friends What then must be the effect of thousands of hearts so acting on the mind of one who has made your interests his interests, your happiness his happiness and your troubles his troubles? The answer I leave to your imagination since it is beyond me to describe my feelings at this moment.

Once more I thank you most sincerely for wishing me long life and happiness. But life, be it long or be it short, can have no value for me unless I can be of some use to my people. I earnestly pray therefore that it may be in my power, in however small a way, to help you, makers of Dhoraji, to take your place not only amongst the great merchants of Kathiawar and of India but also amongst the merchant princes of the world.

A Gujarati translation was read by Mr. R. V. Patwari, Dewan Saheb. (Appx. 25)

The reply, which was received with loud applause and a great outburst of enthusiasm, especially the opening words "Fellow natives of Dhoraji,"

made the deepest impression upon the hearts of the assembly.

At the conclusion of this principal item of the programme His Highness was requested to pass through the town. The procession took the following route:–Junagadh Gate, Sanghadia Bazar, Manek Chowk, Kathiawar Gate, Bahecharaji Temple, Vaghasia Gate, Junagadh Gate, and Railway Station. The streets were simply overflowing with the spectators who included the villagers from the neighbourhood.

At 2 P.M. a prize distribution was held in the Girls' School. His Highness gave away prizes to the pupils of the Girls', Sanskrit, Primary and Middle Schools.

There were the usual *rasdas*, recitations and reading of reports. The most attractive item however was a scene arranged by the Head Mistress for a part song composed by herself. A large number of prettily dressed girls with bright little faces just showing signs of impatience to receive the prizes they had won formed a fine setting for the piece and the trio of little vocalists matched to perfection the rhythm of movement with the music of the song.

At the end of the distribution of prizes Her Highness the Rani Saheb announced through the Dewan Saheb donations of Rs. 500 to the Mahomedan Madressas, Rs. 250 to licensed primary schools, Rs. 750 to State schools and Rs. 30 to the Sanskrit school.

A garden party was given at 7 P.M. in the grounds of the Middle School. After the introduction of leading citizens to His Highness and light refreshments the party witnessed the fireworks that the crowd appeared thoroughly to enjoy.

The procession started from the station at 10 P.M. His Highness' State coach was preceded by the Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, a troop of bodyguard, a company of the armed police, band, caparisoned horses, drums etc. It entered the town by the Junagadh Gate and proceeded through Sanghadia Bazar, Manek Chowk, Kathiawar Gate, Khijada Street, Ghanchivad Chowk, Peerkhan Chowk, Bora Musjid, Baldha Chora, Manek Chowk, Sanghadia Bazar and Junagadh Gate.

It is impossible to convey anything like a fair idea of the effect of the long torch-light procession wending its way through the narrow and tortuous but picturesque streets of Dhoraji filled with crowds of people, every door and window framing groups of joyous faces of the interested spectators. The more pretentious buildings outlined in different coloured *butties* with the open spaces in front of them presenting special schemes of lighting and the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed at several places when His Highness and the Princesses got out of the carriage to receive attar and gulab defy description. A young Khoja gentleman honoured in that fashion was so overcome with delight that, as he himself put it, he hardly knew what he was saying.

Mr. Laxmichand Hemraj Adhya made a *nuzzer* of Rs. 215 when His Highness was received by him at his house during the procession. The amount will be used for prizes to the Girls' School at Dhoraji.

On the following day all the school children were gathered together and given sugar-candy.

Early in the morning of the 27th His Highness motored to Patanvav situated at the foot of the famous Osham Hill. The village was tastefully decorated with flags and *torans*. A *mandap* was erected in the compound of the Durbari Uttaro. Before the advent of His Highness it was filled with cultivators, members of the Mahajan and school children with their teachers. The people from the neighbouring villages of Meli, Kalana, Chichod and Chhatrasa had assembled to have a sight of their ruler and also to invite him to their homes. The *mandap* was resounding with the sound of local musical instruments such as *nobat*, *sharnai*, *transa*, *dhol*, *jhanjh* and *pakhaj*.

His Highness arrived at 9 A.M. and was received with welcome songs and music by the school girls. Addresses were read by Mr. Lalji Govardhan representing the cultivators and Mr. Bhaichand Parmanand of the Mahajan.

The Dhed community presented large trays of sugar-candy and fruit together with a purse of Rs. 50. The *nuzzer* was remitted. His Highness was pleased to notice that the Dheds of Patanvav had fine houses and were exceptionally well provided with worldly goods.

The next visit was to the prosperous village of Moti Marad. As soon as His Highness' carriage arrived at the gate a huge crowd surrounded it and marched with it stumbling over obstacles and over each other so as to keep in sight as long as possible one in whom they recognized not only their ruler but their best friend as well. Escorted in this unmilitary fashion Their Highnesses reached the large *mandap* in the centre of the village about mid-day.

The school children recited a song of welcome composed by the celebrated Gujarati poet Mr. Becharlal known to the reading public by the name of Vihari. (Appx. 26)

This was followed by recitations in prose and poetry, the pieces called "Cart stuck in mud" and "The agricultural profession" attracting much notice. (Apps. 27–28)

The school master Mr. Thakarshi Devji then read a report on the progress of the school showing that the number of Kunbi boys was growing. Prizes of Rs. 156 were distributed to the pupils.

Mr. Chandulal Becharlal B.A. the able and energetic Patidar Secretary of the Patidar's Association, who had come all the way from Surat introduced himself as the bearer of a message from that body and in an excellent speech excellently delivered conveyed the congratulations of the Association explaining at the same time the constitution, objects and working of the Society.

By the time this function was over luncheon was on the table or rather *patlas* (i.e. miniature tables standing no higher than four inches off the ground). For it was the wish of the hosts (the inhabitants of Marad) that the repast should be taken with the officers in attendance in orthodox oriental fashion squatting on the ground.

While preparations for leaving were in progress Their Highnesses visited the local Haveli and Mahadev Temple of which Moti Marad is justly proud.

A short halt was made at Pipaliya where men, women and children from the surrounding villages had come to take part in the welcome Pipaliya was offering. As the party got out of the motor they were met by a number of women carrying water pots which has always been considered

a sign of good omen probably as signifying tranquility that allows of women going unprotected out of the village to fetch water. His Highness and the Princesses seated on *gadi takyas* (divans) under a canopy made entirely from the products of the village received the congratulations of the cultivators. The rich hues of the draperies of the Kunbi women standing about with bright water pots on well-poised heads added colour to the interesting scene. It was gratifying to note that the Kheduts of this village were keen on educating their daughters and asked His Highness to establish a school for them. The request, it is needless to say, was at once granted and the promise is already in course of early fulfilment.

Dhoraji was reached at 2 P.M. in time for distribution of prizse to Madressas and the opening ceremony of two Zenana Hospitals.

Almost the whole of the Mahomedan community was in evidence and the Hindu community was well represented at the Ravnak-i-Islam where all the pupils of the Madressas were brought together.

His Highness was received with Urdu songs of welcome. Speeches were made by Messrs. Alarakha Kasam and Gani Moosa giving a history of these schools. (Apps. 30-31)

Recitations in English, Urdu and Gujarati were gone through by the pupils and their needle work, cutting and making up were submitted for examination. Her Highness the Rani Saheb was requested to distribute the prizes of the value of Rs. 1,500. This amount was contributed by Her Highness (Rs. 500) the Jamat (Rs. 600) Mr. Hassam Jeeya (Rs. 300) and other Mahomedan gentlemen (Rs. 100).

The Dewan Saheb on behalf of His Highness made a suitable reply to the Addresses.

The evening was spent in the very useful work of inaugurating institutions providing medical aid to the women of Dhoraji. The first function

was held in the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy bungalow. Mr. Haji Valimahomed Haji Aba the principal donor then requested Her Highness the Rani Saheb to open the Islami Zenana Hospital. (Appx. 32).

Her Highness in declaring it open made a donation of Rs. 1,000 and was thanked by the Mahomedan population of Dhoraji through their spokesman Mr. Gani Moosa.

The next meeting was held at 8 P.M. in the Pothiavala Jamat Khana for the opening ceremony of the more catholic "Nandkuverba Zenana Hospital". The spacious ground of the Jamat Khana was richly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Their Highnesses being seated, Mr. Tarmahomed Abdulgani Navivala, the Secretary of the Hospital committee, in a short speech gave the origin of the movement to provide medical aid for women irrespective of caste or creed and requested the doctor prince to declare it open. (Appx. 33).

His Highness then unfastened the silver lock and declared the institution open. The Dewan Saheb congratulated the Mussalman gentlemen of Dhoraji who had shown their usual generosity in establishing two charitable works of such great usefulness and importance. He added that Her Highness was pleased to give Rs. 1,000 to the hospital fund. Sheth Bawa Ismal thanked Her Highness for her liberality and Sheth Abdulgani Moosa thanked His Highness on behalf of the Dhoraji public.

During the course of the proceedings a Memon Shethia of Porbandar rose and said a few words in praise of the Administration of Gondal. His Highness, his officers and the people alike were pleased to learn that the work carried on in Gondal was well spoken of by people who were subjects of another Chief and had nothing to do with this State.

As His Highness' train was not due till late at night the people of Upleta very considerately allowed it to come in quietly reserving the formal reception for the morning of the 28th October. The leading members of the Mahajan and Jamat presented themselves at the station to welcome Their

Highnesses. At the town gate the visitors were met by a huge crowd led by four little girls who made a 'chandlo' (red mark) on His Highness' forehead and sprinkled rose leaves on his head. For the benefit of those not conversant with Indian ideas it may be explained here that amongst the Hindus young maidens are held to represent goddesses, chiefly Lakshmi, the Goddess of Prosperity, the red impression on the forehead standing as a mark of favour. Four girls doing the same thing one after another may possibly mean that each of the four main divisions into which Indians classify mankind is represented or more probably that the favour is extended by the four different deities controlling the personal, domestic, worldly and spiritual welfare of man. Honoured in this manner His Highness was conducted in a procession to the Durbargadh where a ringing cheer announced his arrival. Their Highnesses and Princesses walked up the huge *mandap* as a song of welcome was being sung by the school children and took their seats on the dais covered with a rich velvet and gold carpet.

Mr. Jethalal Goverdhan described in a short speech the joy of the Upleta people at the opportunity which was given to them to express their loyalty and love to the person and *gadi* of His Highness. (Appx. 34).

The people's Address was read by Sheth Prabhulal Jethalal as follows:—

To

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., &c.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Your Highness can very well imagine what boundless pleasure your presence in our midst has given us.

The capital town of Gondal enjoys the proud privilege of tendering congratulations and expressing good wishes on the auspicious occasion of Your Highness' birthday every year. Upleta had so far failed to secure this benefit and it was a source of no small disappointment to us all. But this time you have been graciously pleased to accept our humble invitation, and leaving aside all pressing State affairs, and putting up with numerous difficulties and inconveniences, you have come all the way to Upleta and thus conferred on us a never-to-be-forgotten boon. Besides, it has given thousands of villagers six or seven miles round an unique opportunity of coming over to Upleta to have a look at and pay their homage to their benevolent Ruler.

It is impossible to give in a short congratulatory Address like this a detailed description of the innumerable boons conferred upon us during Your Highness' 30 years' illustrious career. In the Address presented to Your Highness by all the subjects of the Gondal State we tried to give a short review of Your Highness' 25 years' administration; we therefore refrain from entering into details over again. But at the same time we cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that your unparalleled love for your subjects and your indefatigable endeavours to secure their welfare remind us of some of the famous kings of Ancient India.

It has been a guiding principle of Your Highness' rule that a king has no right to use his people's money for his own pleasures and that it should be solely devoted to the happiness and advancement of the people themselves.

With the object of saving hardship to the people and the beasts of burden and with a view to improve the means of communication, Your Highness has built a number of roads and bridges at the cost of lacs of rupees and their number is being added to every year.

You have bestowed upon us, your children, an unheard-of boon by entirely doing away with customs duty which was a source of great inconvenience and hardship to travellers in as much as it gave customs officers' clerks opportunities of causing unnecessary trouble and even of

insulting the poor and wearied people going from one place to another. Besides, this lasting boon is bound to give an impetus to trade. So far as we know you are the only ruling Chief who, after defraying the expenditure of the administration, has been able to make a good saving and utilize it in remitting all sorts of taxes.

Your Highness' liberal policy during famine and lean years and the remission of lacs of rupees have preserved the prosperity of the cultivating classes as well as of the classes that have monetary dealings with them.

The noble principle that the uplifting of a nation depends upon the advancement of female education has long since been put into practice by Your Highness.

It is Your Highness' firm belief that the savings in the State Treasury lawfully belong to the people and not to yourself personally, that they should be treated as a sacred trust and that they should be invested in such concerns and places as are quite safe and sound. But for such foresight and acumen on Your Highness' part we should never have been free from taxes like import and export duties.

Your Highness is the solitary instance of a prince who has kept up the traditions of the East in dress and manners in spite of a long stay in England and in the face of western education. Your powerful intellect has carefully sifted the grain from the chaff and imbibed only what is good in western institutions.

Your Highness has furnished us with a living example of all that a man with high attainments of head and heart can be, and of what a man, following the noble principle of action without caring for reward inculcated by the Gita, should be. May God grant us the good sense and ability to keep before our minds' eye your noble qualities and to act up to them.

Under Your Highness' care and kindness Upleta has made and is making steady progress in commerce and industries. Many Mahomedans

and a few Hindus are successfully trading in different parts of the world and are enjoying the well-earned fruit of their labour under the paternal Government of Your Highness.

If we possess anything of value that we can lay at Your Highness' feet it is our sincere and heartfelt good wishes and we humbly present them to you with all our heart.

In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty God may give you a long life and shower upon you and your family His choicest blessings and may He give us many opportunities of pouring out our heartfelt gratitude and showing our gratefulness for all you have done for us.

We beg to remain
Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

The Address was rendered into Gujarati by Mr. Moulvi Abdul Sakoor Mian. Mr. Kasalchand Kapurchand Batviya, a local pleader, publicly offered birthday greetings. His Highness replied in the following words:—

INHABITANTS OF UPLETA,

Little did I reckon when accepting the Addresses of the people of Gondal and Dhoraji that I would have to face again so soon the very difficult if not impossible task of expressing my feelings on this occasion.

It has struck me since my last fruitless effort at Dhoraji that for conveying one's sentiments to people, as loving as they are loved, there is another and better means than articulate language. With your permission therefore I propose to resort to that method and let the heart speak to the heart.

I cannot however refrain from translating into words the feelings that are uppermost in my mind, namely, the warmest thanks for your more than kind greetings and the most earnest wish that the importance of this town, the development of which fills my heart with joy, may continue to grow at an increasing rate and that your moral and material advance may keep pace with ever progressing Upleta.

The Dewan Saheb read the Gujarati translation. (Appx. 38).

Luncheon was followed by a distribution of prizes to the Boys' and Girls' schools in the *mandap* at 3 P.M. Rs. 100 were set apart from the public subscription for prizes which were distributed by Her Highness. She gave a donation of Rs. 250 for prizes to these schools. The pupils learning the Jain religion were given a rupee each by the Jain Association at the hands of Her Highness.

The Dewan Saheb on behalf of Their Highnesses expressed their pleasure at the advance of education in Upleta.

The Mahomedans of Upleta under the auspices of the Zennat-ul-Islam Society held a gathering in the square in front of the Zechariah Musjid to distribute prizes to the pupils of the Madressa bearing the same name. The pupils went through a programme of welcome songs, dialogues and poems in Urdu. An Address from the Mahomedans was read by Mr. Ahmad Jamal Bellim. (Appx. 39).

He was followed by Mr. Adamji Moosa Ismal representing the Zennat-ul-Islam and Mr. Haji Karim Saley Moosa who made a stirring speech in Urdu. Prizes worth Rs. 486 were distributed at the hands of Her Highness who with her usual liberality donated Rs. 200 for prizes to the Madressa.

An evening party was given by the public on the grounds of the Naulakha Palace situated on the banks of the river Moj. The company enjoyed the music particularly the *sitar* and light refreshments. The following further donations were made to commemorate the occasion:—

Sheth Haji Tarmahomed Haji Tyeb Foolara for annual prizes in the Arts School at Gondal.....Rs. 250

Sheth Haji Adamji Haji Ismal Foolara for the same purpose...Rs. 250

The Upleta public for a public purpose to be determined by His Highness.....Rs. 200

The Kunbis for books and slates to poor cultivators' sons..... Rs. 100
Mr. C. C. Sutariya, the Educational Inspector, for the same purpose..... Rs. 100.

Dinner in the Naulakha was followed by a torch-light procession through the principal streets of the town. The carriage then proceeded to Mr. Maniar's place where His Highness was blessed with the recitation of Vedic *mantras* and Sanskrit *shloks* by learned Brahmins and was garlanded. The next halt was made at Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Haji Tyeb Foolara's who honoured His Highness with garlands, attar, gulab etc. The welcome accorded by Mr. Mulshanker Trivedi was in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Hindu Shastras. The railway station was reached at 1 A.M. by the Dhoraji gate, Bazar Chowk and Kansarapa route. His Highness during the procession was pleased to accept the hospitality of the poorest as well as the richest.

During the progress people here and there threw handfuls of small coin into the street after waving them over His Highness' head, the underlying idea being that nothing is too valuable to be sacrificed for the person so treated and that all the evils that might possibly overtake him may be dissipated like the scattered coin.

The main feature of the evening was the reception accorded by the cultivators of Nava Para of which they form the chief inhabitants. They had erected a fine *mandap* draped with *torans* and *rumals* of Kunbi workmanship noted for rich colouring and mirror embroidery. His Highness and family were asked to be seated on a raised platform. The leader then read an Address the novelty of which lay in its consisting of 50 questions (corresponding with His Highness' years) the answers to which were allusions to him in one form or another. Apart from the happy phrasing of the Address the effect of all the Patels responding together as each question was asked was very striking. Before permitting the party to leave the Kunbis performed a rustic dance making up in verve and enthusiasm any possible lack of grace.

On the 29th October after paying a visit to Vaidya Bhagvanji's house in the morning and inspecting the fine bridge just completed over the Moj, one of the most important rivers in Kathiawar, Their Highnesses drove to Kolki. Long before the village came in sight its nearness was indicated by little groups of people who had taken up their position on every knoll and mound along the road to catch an early glimpse of their welcome guests. As the carriage approached the gate the village seemed to be surrounded with living battlements the inhabitants having taken up every foot of the top of the stone wall.

On the way to the *shamiana* pitched in the very heart of the village Their Highnesses meeting the wishes of Sheth Chhaganlal Amarshi, a leading merchant of the place, called at his house and received the usual pan gulab. Arrived at the *shamiana* prizes of the value of Rs. 55 presented by the Sheth were given away to the students at the hands of His Highness who was particularly pleased to learn that the flourishing school was well patronized by the Khedus, the Head Master himself was a Kunbi, and that the Patelias or elders of the village had been through the Kolki school. Her Highness gave Rs. 50 to the Prize Fund and Mr. Shukla, the State Vakil, contributed Rs. 25 to be awarded in prizes to the girl students. Patel Mavji Haribhai, also a product of the local school, speaking on behalf of the people of Kolki testified to the benefits derived from His Highness' rule. (Appx. 40). The State Vakil made a suitable reply on behalf of His Highness. Garlanding of the guests terminated the proceedings and after luncheon His Highness and party left for Upleta.

Leaving Upleta at 3 P.M. the Thakore Saheb's train arrived an hour later at Bhayavadar on October 29th. The pressure of the crowd on the platform was so great that the police had great difficulty in preventing accidents. Hardly was the State saloon docked when it was surrounded by men, women and children of Bhayavadar like bees about their honeycomb so eagerly had Their Highnesses' arrival been looked forward to. It was after much persuasion and repeated assurances that they would soon see His Highness and family again in the town that they reluctantly returned home allowing

fresh air an access to the saloon. At 4 P.M. Their Highnesses started for the town which though standing fourth as regards population was second to none in the enthusiasm of welcome it accorded to its Chief on his birthday this year. The commencement of the municipal limit was marked by a plain red cloth arch which without pretensions to artistic merit supported the simple legend 'In you we trust', a motto that attracted much attention and apparently focussed the people's feeling.

The formal reception was held in the school compound just outside the town. Welcome songs to the accompaniment of a *mridung* were sung by eight school girls. The school master Mr. Chatrabhuj Hariram then read a report of the school. Mr. Vallabhdas Tribhovan Dhanji read the Address presented by the public. (Appx. 41).

He was followed by the energetic and enterprising Mr. Tribhovandas Dhanji, the leading cotton merchant and proprietor of the ginning factory and cotton press. He announced a donation of Rs. 250 from the interest whereof prizes were to be given annually to boys and girls of the Bhayavadar school. The pupils then went through recitations and drill. The latter was exceptionally well done and the Head Master Mr. Chatrabhuj Hariram was publicly congratulated by His Highness before leaving. The assembly was thanked by His Highness through the State Vakil who also announced a donation of Rs. 200 from Her Highness the Rani Saheb for prizes to the schools. Prizes consisting of *sarees*, pieces of cloth and packets of sugar-candy worth Rs. 132 were distributed to the children.

His Highness thereafter visited the Ramchandra Temples. Mahant Shri Madhavdasji who looks after the temples blessed His Highness and family and said that he would feed cows on grass worth Rs. 25 every 24th of October.

The last item in the day's programme was a torch-light procession on the same general lines as at Upleta but differing from it in numbers of women at every opening of a street off the route of the procession singing

songs peculiar to their class. Before dispersing the people performed a *Ras*, a dance that is supposed to represent the one made famous for all time by the great Shri Krishna but which in the absence of women and the boy hero of Bindraban must be regarded as rather a poor imitation.

Moti Paneli was reached on the morning of the 30th October. The villagers had long been preparing for the reception. Houses were decorated with *torans* and *chàklàs* the indigenous drapery. Flags and bunting in a variety of colours were utilized for decorating the streets of the village which is now assuming the importance of a trade centre. The main street was a veritable avenue of banana and other trees. Arches with suitable inscriptions were erected at numerous places. A *shamiana* accomodating a thousand persons was pitched in the large compound of the school situated on the banks of the river. His Highness was received at the station and conducted to the village in a procession. On the way the proprietor of the ginning factory and cotton press garlanded Their Highnesses and the Princesses. As the carriage passed through the streets, flowers were strewn on the occupants and cheering crowds increased the volume of the procession which was headed by a band of Bharvads, a virile race, intoning a weird chant as they went along. Garlanding was done at the shops of Sheths Sundarji Premji and Fulchand Bechar. At the school His Highness was received by the pupils headed by the master, Mr. Bhavanishanker Naranji, all bearing flags. Mr. Kalidas Motichand Vakil, B.A., LL.B. gave a history of the trade development of Paneli emphasizing the fact that the prosperity of Paneli was increasing. Then followed songs, recitations and the school report. Mr. Kachra Ambaram, the manager of the cotton press, gave Rs. 125 for prizes to the girls

His Highness' thanks to the people were conveyed by the State Vakil who was also asked by Her Highness to declare a donation of Rs. 200 for prizes to the Paneli school. Prizes were distributed by His Highness. The children were given packets of sugar-candy.

On the way to the saloon the Dheds requested His Highness to

accept their hospitality. The invitation was accepted by driving to the Dhedwada which was decorated. The *nuzzer* was presented and remitted.

The forenoon of the 31st was spent in a visit to Khakhijaliya, famous for its Rugnathji Temples. The programme included a distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the State school and the Madressa and a reception at the Khakhi Mandir by Mahant Poorandasji. The Mahant with his gymnosophist retinue welcomed the honoured guest and said that the founder of the famous temple was Mahatma Shri Narayandasji a very pious *sádhu* of great powers who cleared the jungle and laid the foundation of a temple and a *sadavrit* years ago. Narayandasji was succeeded by Bhagvandasji, Mandasji, Pragdasji and Lakshmandasji who was a great builder and architect. He had set up a wind mill and a water mill for grinding corn. The small and antiquated but interestingly picturesque band of the Mahant's retainers in their gorgeous and multicoloured garments with banner, kettle drums and mace borne on steeds of uncertain age and breed made an impression that will not easily be forgotten.

Mulgrassia Suraji Dosaji presented an acre of land to the temple as grazing ground to commemorate this joyous occasion.

The function at the school included recitations by the boys, a report by the school master and distribution of prizes worth Rs. 122 to the Gujarati school, the Sanskrit Pathshala and the Madressa. Her Highness gave Rs. 50 to the Gujarati school for prizes and Rs. 38 to the Sanskrit Pathshala.

Mr. Kasalchand K. Batviya, pleader, thanked His Highness on behalf of the people.

The afternoon of the 31st October was passed at Supedi, called "the jewel of Sorath", in response to the people's invitation. A prize distribution in the school, a donation of Rs. 50 for prizes by Her Highness the Rani Saheb, the people's Address read by Mr. Ramkrishna Mulshanker Trivedi,

a speech on the grounds of the magnificent Khoja Khana by Mr. Hussain Jeeva, a Khoja merchant, and a liberal distribution of sweets to the children brought the pleasant day to an end.

The most noteworthy and pleasing thing in Supedi was the large attendance of women at the presentation of the Address and in the procession singing songs expressive of joy and happiness. Before returning to the station a visit was paid to the fine temples noted for their beautiful carving and situated on a promontory jutting out into the bed of the river which was at the time carrying a larger stream of human beings than of water.

Their Highnesses returned to Gondal by train the same evening.

The celebrations in the important village of Khokhri were held on 17th November 1915. Besides His Highness and members of his family, the Dewan Saheb, officers of the State and gentlemen of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Gondal were invited.

The reception here differed from all the previous ones in the *Samaya* (going out to meet the expected arrival). About a couple of miles from the village His Highness was met and followed by a long string of carts filled with women and girls in their holiday attire singing songs of welcome and drawn by fine bullocks richly caparisoned trotting to the musical jingling of bells round their necks. Near the entrance gate of the village wall was encountered a symbol of plenty, viz. a bevy of girls carrying on their heads earthen pots in which corn was sprouting. Four of them came up to the carriage and put the auspicious *kum kum* mark on the foreheads of the occupants throwing rice over their heads as a sign of good luck. In the meantime the procession formed up and was led to the Durbargadh by Mr. Kurnashanker Ghelabhai carrying a standard with the inscription 'Our welfare is your goal' which put in the fewest words the aims and aspirations of the present Chief of Gondal. In other mottoes also Khokhri showed much originality and variety so different

from the stereotyped legends 'Welcome' and 'Long live' usually displayed on such occasions. For instance there was one, સવાલ—આખી દુનીયામાં જકાત માફ કરી પહેલું માન મેળવનાર કોણ? જવાબ—ગોંડળ નરેશ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદુર. શાબાશ, મહારાજા, શાબાશ. i. e. 'Who is the first in the world to abolish customs duties? Bhagvatsinhji the Ruler of Gondal. Bravo, Maharaja, Bravo'. Another ran 'I owe my rise to thee'. Yet another read 'We are proud to be your subjects'.

The presentation of the Address took place in a *mandap* in the Durbargadh. It was read by Mr. Karsondas Jagjivandas. (Appx. 42).

Mr. Kurnashanker praised the administration of His Highness and compared it with methods in Japan where he has lived for a considerable time. Recitations, prizes to boys and girls and garlanding brought the ceremony to a conclusion. The people distributed sweets to all the children in the village.

There was a procession through the illuminated streets of the village. On the way Messrs. Kurnashanker Ghelabhai and Vallabhdas Jagjivandas presented pan, gulab and garlands.

After dinner given by the people in the moonlight His Highness drove back to Gondal so as to get through some work before setting out for the next place.

As His Highness and the Princesses were driving out to fulfil their engagement on the 19th November they came to a pretty little *mandap* which the people of Biliala had erected over the road. Here they presented sugar-candy and flowers and treated the party to some rural music.

Further on at the turning to Pipaliya His Highness was met by the representatives of the village who considerately did not press for a detour to their place and permitted him to proceed after the singing of some *bhajans* and *kirtans* and presentation of pan-gulab.

In accordance with the wishes of the Bhayats and leading men of Ribda His Highness arrived at their door at 11A.M. on November 19th and met with a warm welcome from the people headed by the chief Bhayat. A self-possessed little lady of about 8, a daughter of one of the grassias, waved a brass vessel full of water over His Highness by way of collecting all the evils threatening him which were then poured out with the water and threw or rather, being economically inclined, appeared to throw flowers made of silver foil over His Highness' head. Prizes were distributed to the school children after recitations. Some of the Bhayats then addressed the assembly in connection with His Highness' rule, the speech made by Jadeja Bapubhai being much appreciated for the manifestation of sincere and deep feelings of loyalty, patriotism and true Rajput spirit. The company then adjourned for luncheon provided by the Bhayats whose ladies were visited at their homes by the Princesses. A drive through the village concluded the rejoicings of Ribda.

The neighbouring village of Rib hearing of the visit to Ribda sent a deputation to His Highness to request that the return journey might be through Rib. The Address of welcome was read by Bholashanker Premji Vyas. The village streets not admitting of a procession in carriage, visits to different houses were made on foot, the local band consisting of drums, cymbals and a gyrating vocalist leading the way. Amongst the receptions special mention must be made of Naya Patel's. In conducting the party to his house the Patel walked backwards the whole way sprinkling *gulal* on the road to show his reverence, the red colour of the powder indicating auspiciousness of the occasion and the sprinkling denoting that the surface of the road was not fit to come in contact with the visitors' feet. The party was received in the courtyard by the family amongst whom was a ten year old son. His Highness was struck with the intelligence of the boy and advised the father, who is the patel or headman of the Bharvads (shepherds), to send him to Gondal for education. It is pleasing to note that the advice was followed and the boy is justifying the opinion by his work at school. Another noteworthy reception was by the two sons of Pancha Patel. In

their case red cloth took the place of the red powder spoken of above. Other Patelias also asked His Highness and the Princesses to their houses and offered them welcome and congratulations in the simple but none the less sincere fashion of the village folk.

The visit to Sultanpur on the 21st November included a roadside reception by the village of Dhudasia. Entering Sultanpur by the Jodia Gate and garlanded by the *Veparies* as he passed their doors His Highness drove to the house of Bashia Najabhai, a Kathi grassia belonging to the place. Here the Thakore Saheb was met by other members of the Bashia family in a splendid *mandap*. The welcome, offered as usual through the daughter of the house, was characterized by beads instead of the gold and silver flowers generally used. The idea of ' Vadhavun ' being to show the greatest sacrifice the family is prepared to make for the party they welcome, it is possible the Kathis have adopted beads for the purpose as the Gujarati term મોતી for them is the same as for pearls or it may be simply an indication of their inordinate liking for beads which occupy the most prominent place in Kathi households. After some conversation a move was made to the large *shamiana* outside the town wall near the Western Gate.

On a raised platform sat His Highness, Kumari Shri Bakuverba, Kumari Shri Leilaba, the Dewan Saheb, the State Vakil, the Educational Inspector, Revenue Officers and the Kathi Mulgrassias. In the *shamiana* and outside were gathered 1500 men and women. The school girls' song of welcome was followed by the people's Address (Appx. 43), speeches from leading citizens, school report, recitations by boys the musical part of which was particularly effective, Sanskrit poems by Brahmins and bardic poems by Barots, Bhats and Charans. The Dewan Saheb thanked the people on His Highness' behalf for the splendid reception given to him. Prizes worth Rs. 91 were given away by His Highness. Patel Harji Dobariya of Sukhpur under Bilkha distributed a cart-load of sugar-cane to the children in honour of the occasion thus showing appreciation of His Highness' rule even outside his State. Before departure at 6 P.M. a visit

was paid to the temple of Shesha Narayen of the Ramanuj sect.

Ghoghavadar's turn came on November 23rd. The village though small yields to none in its sentiments of love and loyalty and the silence of its welcome was even more eloquent than speech. In the matter of its charity also it struck a different note in making a contribution to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

Bandhia was visited on the 23rd November in response to the invitation of Vaghela Shri Banesinhji, the leading Jivaidar. The whole village, men and women, the latter with shining water pots and cocoanuts on their heads, came out to receive His Highness. A prize distribution took place in the school at which some of the boys distinguished themselves in excellent style. To an ardent supporter like His Highness of education, specially female education, it was most gratifying to observe that the school was well attended by girls and that amongst them there was one from another State. Vaghela Banesinhji in a speech (Appx. 44) innocent of rhetoric but full of sincerity told the assembly what great pleasure His Highness' visit had given him. He was followed by his son Kumar Shri Chandrasinhji, an alumnus of the Gondal Grassia College, who expressed his sense of gratitude for the kind treatment his house had always received from the Durbar.

After luncheon with Banesinhji and Chandrasinhji the Kumaris called on the ladies of the zenana while His Highness was received by the other Jivaidars at their houses. The party was shown the ridge pole brought over in olden times as a trophy of an expedition against one of the largest States in Kathiawar. Having inspected the garden well stocked with fruit trees His Highness returned to Gondal escorted by Chandrasinhji and his cousin sitting their horses in true Rajput fashion.

The pressing invitation from the Bhayats represented by Jadeja Shri Mansinhji had been accepted during the October celebrations and 25th November was fixed for a visit to Shemla.

His Highness arrived at the *mandap* at noon. Some words of welcome from the Bhayats (Appx. 45), report of the school and recitations by the

grassia boys were the principal items of the programme. Kumari Shri Leilaba distributed the prizes This was followed by luncheon and visits to the houses of the Bhayats.

The reception at Gundala on the 27th November took the form of conducting His Highness and party to the Jhala Jiwaidar's house and back with a band of *dhol* and *bhunglas* (trumpets of enormous length) and presentation of the usual flowers and pan.

At Anida the next stage in the journey to Kolithad an Address was read and Mr. Lalji delivered a fine speech interspersed with some verses. The village gave a breakfast and marked the departure by letting off a large number of crackers.

Umvada, also on the way to Kolithad, extended its loyal greetings as the carriage passed through a *mandap* over the road.

Kolithad had its celebrations on November 27th. At the boundary was erected a beautiful arch made with agricultural produce and surmounted by three peacocks well executed in sugar-cane, leaves etc. The streets were overflowing with spectators from the surrounding villages. From the gate a *kirtan* party led the procession to the *mandap* in the central *chowk* which presented a spectacle that could not fail to appeal to an artist or an observer of human nature. Roofs, *otas*, walls, carts and every other raised object provided so many platforms for groups of people eagerly awaiting the arrival of the guests of the day. The fine old tree overhanging the *mandap* might be described as laden with human fruit of all ages and colour, every limb and branch carrying a number ofboys and girls dressed in their best. The most pleasing feature was the exceptionally good attendance of girls, including a fair number of Mahomedans, at the school who did not merely swell the figure on the register but were really doing well as was evident from the recitations they gave. The boys also came in for their share of recitations as well as prizes that were given away by Kumari Shri Bakuverba after Patel Poput Kala Vajani had read the

Address of welcome. (Appx. 46). It was quite dusk by the time His Highness and party left for Gondal after tea.

The village of Rupavati, perched on the high banks of a stream which continues to flow even in the hottest of summers, sent representatives to meet His Highness and entertained him in a *mandap* specially erected for the occasion on the road to Moviya.

Moviya had reserved its rejoicings for November 28th. The reason for its choosing so late a date became apparent when one saw the scale on which the celebrations were organized. Crowds of people came as far as the next village (Rupavati) and wanted to take out the horses so that they could haul the carriage all the way to Moviya. That was not a request His Highness could readily persuade himself to grant. The request was repeated several times and finally it became so persistent that in order not to disappoint them it had to be acceded to and the inhabitants of Moviya literally carried their Chief to their place over a mile away. As the carriage, hardly visible for the crowd all round it, neared the village it was met by a long procession of carts with bullocks in gorgeous trappings and numbers of women conveying their welcome in song, preceded and followed by men, women and children made up a cavalcade fully a mile in length. Passing through a triple arch to which attention was called by locally made and mechanically operated tigers on each side. His Highness and the two Kumaris arrived at the extensive and gaily decorated *mandap* where a large concourse of people barely left a passage for His Highness to get to the dais at the far end. The people's Address (Appx. 47) was read by Mr. Vanmali Hirachand. Patel Velji Haribhai spoke a few words on behalf of the Kunbis and Mr. Vallabhdas Jagjivandas made some humorous remarks in English. The village of Khandadhar gave through Mr. Chunilal Tokarshi Rs. 51 for the Gondal Infirmary and Rs. 10 to the Moviya school. The school master read his report, the boys went through their recitations and received their prizes Mr. Becharlal representing the 'Patel Bandhu' then addressed the assembly in a few appropriate words. His Highness' thanks returned through the Dewan Saheb brought the function to an end. After sunset a torch-light procession conducted His Highness through the

illuminated Bazaar. Amongst the decorations was an arch erected by the leading coppersmith of the place consisting of his stock in trade which was much admired. Then followed a banquet during which professional musicians specially engaged discoursed Indian music testifying to Moviya's taste in that direction. After dinner some set pieces of fireworks were displayed and the Kunbi women in great numbers and in great spirits entertained the party with *rasdas* which were much appreciated as was evident from every inch of the large open space near the gateway being taken up by an enormous crowd. It was past midnight when His Highness returned to Gondal after the splendid reception by Moviya.

Patidad on the road to Charakhdi accorded its welcome on the 29th November. The smartly turned out school boys deserved much praise for their flag drill.

At Vekri the next village passed on the way the Jivaidars took the most prominent part in the reception.

The 29th November however was really the day for Charakhdi. On arrival Durbar Shri Mulu Wala of Pithadiya and Kumar Shri Hamirsinhji of Virpur who had been invited to meet His Highness at luncheon received him at the Durbari Utara. In the afternoon an Address (Appx. 48) was presented and prizes given by Sheth Panachand Vaghji were given away to the school children at the hands of Durbar Shri Mulu Wala who generously contributed Rs. 60 to the prize fund. In addition to the school report and recitations the audience was treated to some Sanskrit verses by Shastri Vanmali Ramji and poems by Nanalal Narbheram. At one stage the programme was interrupted by an old Charan lady (a fine specimen of womanhood) walking up to His Highness repeating some special formula and putting the *kum kum* mark on his forehead. She then told the assembly in her peculiar dialect that now that she "has had the opportunity of seeing His Highness she could die happy". For dinner the Thakore Saheb and party were the guests of Gokal Patel of Charakhdi. On arrival the hostess washed His Highness' feet with milk (the most respectful form of welcome) and then showed the guests over the house while dinner

was getting ready. All the members of the Patel's family and friends were introduced. Amongst the latter was a Khoja gentleman of Virpur who informed those present that in the State of Virpur too the Gondal administration was often held up as an example. After dinner His Highness was received by Mr. Patabhai, the Charan Jivaidar of Charakhdi, at his house, the ladies being honoured by a visit from the Princesses.

Vavdi had to be content with a flying visit on the 1st December. But the inhabitants were not going to let the shortness of stay detract from the warmth of their welcome. As His Highness' carriage came within the precincts of the village a number of maidens poured out through the gate with water vessels and pots of growing corn on their heads, symbolizing peace and plenty. For an agricultural country like India more appropriate emblems than the two essentials of life could scarcely be conceived. The Kumaris with His Highness then walked through the village streets accepting the invitations of all, rich and poor, to their houses. By the time this round of visits was completed it was getting late but the hospitality of the residents would not allow the party to leave without taking tea which was more on the scale of a luncheon than afternoon tea.

The 1st December saw His Highness and Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba at Derdi ever associated with the name of the renowned Kumbhoji, the greatest warrior-statesman of his time in Kathiawar. Received in the way he is by now familiarized with, His Highness proceeded to the splendid *mandap* with nine differently designed arches. The *torans* (hangings over doorway), *chàklàs* (wall draperies), *chandarva* (canopy), the rich furnishing of the dais and other decorations were samples of embroidery exquisite both in design and colour which together with the large number of people in a variety of pleasing shades of turbans and *sarees*, the meandering stream just behind and the old masonry wall with its gate and bastions in the background made a picture that can hardly be surpassed. The enthusiasm of the residents, the happy faces all round, the scenes witnessed during the torch-light procession and receptions at different houses left an impression that can never be effaced. An old Patel who has seen three generations of rulers seemed almost beside himself with joy and

scarcely knew what to do next. A Charan lady in the great gathering was so overcome that in spite of repeated requests to desist she kept on singing all through the reading of the Address by Patel Gobar Kala (Appx. 49), recitations, prize giving and distribution of pan and flowers. After luncheon from Patel Gobar Kala the next day His Highness left midst repeated requests to " come again ".

At Pat Khilori it was touching to see people enfeebled by age or disease being carried or supported to the gate so that " they could see their Chief whom they always thought of before they left this world of suffering". As the village is situated in a hollow on marshy ground and the health of the people seems to have deteriorated of late it has been decided to vacate the site and establish a new habitation on a healthier spot.

Driving on a short halt was made at Ravna, one of the smaller villages in the State, to receive floral offerings from the people and to distribute prizes to the boys of a private school established by a philanthropic *sahukar* of the place. It was interesting to hear that the institution charges no fees and the teachers give their services free.

Yet another instance of the popularity of His Highness' rule even outside his State was furnished by Vasavad. Sheth Haji Tarmahomed Ayub, a Memon merchant trading in various parts of India and Burma, so rich that he can hardly have any favour to seek and subject of a Nagar Taluka having nothing to do with Gondal, showed a great desire to have the pleasure of entertaining during these celebrations a Chief of whom he had heard so much wherever his business took him. He therefore requested His Highness and family to be his guests at least for a day.

In response to the pressing invitation the Thakore Saheb and his two daughters drove to Vasavad on December 2nd in the afternoon. As soon as the tall minarets of the musjid, visible from a long distance, came in sight it became evident that Vasavad had been awaiting His Highness' arrival for some time. Groups of people in a variety of conveyances met the party as it went along. When the town limits were reached

almost the whole of the male population seemed to have turned out to receive Mr. Tarmahomed's long expected guests.

Acceding to their request a visit was paid to the Vasavad Durbars. A short history of the State and introduction of the leading shareholders by the senior member was followed by tea.

His Highness was then conducted in a procession to the Mahomedan Madressa, through the prettily illuminated narrow and tortuous streets. In the large square in front of the school the boys recited an ode of welcome Sheth Tarmahomed read the congratulatory Address (Appx. 50) and asked the Thakore Saheb to give away the prizes. His Highness thanked the Sheth for the honour done to him and congratulated Mr. Tarmahomed on his generous efforts for the spread of education among the Mahomedans. A display of fireworks in the bed of the river was followed by a torch-light procession and individual receptions by the leading shopkeepers who vied with each other in the warmth and grandeur of their welcome. If one man strew flowers on the path His Highness was to take, another spread cloth of gold for him to walk upon.

On the way the Hindus and Mahomedans presented an Address and made a joint request to distribute prizes to the pupils of the Anglo Gujarati School conducted by both the communities. His Highness in replying said that he was gratified to learn that his rule was appreciated even by the subjects of a foreign state and thanked them all for their kindness and courtesy. He then went to Mr. Tarmahomed's house where princely hospitality awaited him. The Sheth wanted His Highness to stay for another day. That however was impossible as the wheels of the State machinery had to be kept going even in the midst of festivities and in spite of the piercing cold, the dark night and the extremely bad road, His Highness left at 2 A.M. for Lunidhar to catch the 4 o'clock train to Gondal carrying with him pleasant recollections of Mr. Tarmahomed's lavish hospitality.

On the return journey on the 3rd December the train was stopped at the level crossing near Gomta and His Highness drove to the last village

on the itinerary of the tour. After luncheon at which Kumar Shri Hamirsinhji and a number of Virpur cadets joined His Highness, the party went to the *mandap* outside the village embellished with *ashoka*, plantain, sugarcane and other leaves. The mottoes worked in different kinds of grain and pulses and the harvest decorations showed considerable taste and skill. The company also appreciated the recently introduced dance called *naman*, the motif being the reunion of friends after long separation.

The people's Address was read by Mr. Kapurchand Nathoo. (Appx. 51). Recitation of poems by Kavi Gaurishanker Govindji, a Hindi poem by Chakoo Narbheram and the report by the school master were succeeded by the usual distribution of prizes.

At one of the receptions the host spread some red powder on the floor and asked His Highness to walk on it so that he might preserve as a memento of the visit the portion of *gulal* on which fell the feet of his distinguished guest.

The residents of Chordi which is five miles from Gondal requested His Highness to halt for a while and distribute prizes to the pupils of the *gamthi* (indigenous) school. Kumari Shri Leilaba performed this pleasant function.

It was at 8 P.M. on the 3rd December that His Highness returned to Gondal after 6 weeks 'Mulk-giri' if that term could be applied to an expedition in which not a drop of blood was shed, the only weapons were kindness and sympathy and the tribute paid by willing hearts consisted of love and loyalty.

The last function in the series of celebrations was a garden party given on the 5th December by the Bhayats of Analgadh, Vavdi, Panchiavadar, Patiali, Nana Umvada, Mashitala, Mota Umvada and Bhunava. With the minimum of expense the maximum of effect was produced by utilizing the famous Kailas Bag for the purpose, the lovely bowers serving as *mandaps* and the beautiful lawns and flower beds supplying decorations

that art could hardly equal, much less surpass. The well laid out paths edged with neatly kept borders provided promenades that the guests enjoyed after the Bhayats' Address which Jadeja Kalubha of Analgadh read as follows:—

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE BAHADUR,

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., etc.

Gondal.

HONOURED MAHARAJA SHRI,

We the Bhayats of Analgadh, Vavdi, Panchiavadar, Patiali, Nana Umvada, Mota Umvada, Mashitala and Bhunava tender our grateful thanks to Your Highness on the auspicious occasion of the birthday celebrations for the peace and happiness which we enjoy under your noble rule.

Your Highness has showered upon us, Grassias, and the people the boons of education, abolition of taxes and magnificent works of public utility. The Grassia College, which is a monument of Your Highness' generosity and the keen interest evinced in our welfare, has been built and maintained at great expense for the special benefit of our community. We need hardly say that your agricultural policy is an example unto others.

We pray to the Almighty to give you and the members of your family long life, health and happiness.

We beg to remain,
Your Highness' most loyal Bhayats
of
Analgadh, Vavdi, Panchiavadar, Patiali, Nana Umvala, Mota Umvada, Mashitala and Bhunava.

GONDAL,
Dated 5-12-15.

With the close of the last function of the celebrations that ended with the 5th day of December 1915 must close this narrative which judged by the number of pages may possibly appear long but in regard to the importance and significance of the event is decidedly meagre. The significance and importance lie not so much in the processions and receptions, as such pageants are by no means uncommon in India; neither do they lie in the number of places visited, for inconveniences and discomforts of travel have never proved serious barriers to His Highness who has personal knowledge of almost every place in the State; nor yet in so many people being able to see him, since the Thakore Saheb is accessible to all, great and humble, rich and poor alike. The real significance lies rather in the fact that it is on rare occasions like this that the innermost recesses of the heart are thrown open exhibiting the most cherished feelings which exchanged with similar sentiments strike deeper roots and put on a more vigorous growth. It lies also in the fact that all that was seen and heard during the six weeks under review must have been a source of pleasure to Gondal's many friends and well-wishers, to some an object lesson of what indigenous rule should be and to the few critics of Native States a demonstration of what Indian administration can be.

The variety of scene, the life, the movement, the colours, the happiness depicted on the faces all round were themes more suitable for artist's pigment than for printer's ink. But imperfect and sketchy as this account is, it is sufficient to convince even a casual reader that the watch-word of 'Duty' and the key of sympathy have gained Thakore Bhagvatsinh an entrance into the hearts of Gondal where his people mean to keep him, and after him his memory, for all time. That such should be the case is not to be wondered at when one remembers that in the Gondal of today the relations between the ruler and the ruled are not merely those of a sovereign and his subjects. To the Chief the people are something more than his subjects, they are loving children, and to the people the Chief is something more than their ruler, a devoted father. Long may these relations endure and long may last the life that is lived for the people.

APPENDICES TO BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Appendix 1.

સગ્રામજી હાઇસ્કૂલ, ગોંડળ.

તા. ૨૩ ઑક્ટોબર, ૧૯૧૫.

સરસ્વતીસ્વાગત.

મંગળ પ્રસંગ શાંત માતને પધરાવું,
હંસવાહિની શ્રીવીણાધારિણી વધાવું— મંગળ–
સ્ફાટિક કાંતિ ઝળહળે શ્વેતશ્વેત મૃદુ હાસ્ય,
શ્વેતપત્ર કરકમળથી વેરે ઉર ઉલ્લાસ–
પાવન તનમનથી શિષ નેહથી નમાવું— મંગળ–
મંગળ સ્થળ મંગળ સમે મંગળ નિમિત્તકાજ,
મંગળ પગલે પૂજ્યને મંગળ સંગે આજ–
વિવિધ રંગ વ્યંગ વાચપંકજે વધાવું— મંગળ–
અસંખ્ય શબ્દની શક્તિથી નૈાતમ નાના રૂપ,
સરસ્વતી શ્રી શક્તિ તું વિદ્યા મુક્તિસ્વરૂપ–
વિહારી વલ્લભ શ્રીકાંત સંગ ઉર વસાવું— મંગળ–

વિહારી.

The Two Carpet Weavers.

(Gajendrarai G. Buch.)

As at their work two weavers sat, beguiling the time with friendly chat, they touched upon the price of wheat, so high a weaver scarce could eat.

"What with my babes and sickly wife," quoth Dick, "I'm almost tired of life; so hard we work, so poor we fare, 'tis more than mortal man can bear. How glorious is the rich man's state ! His house so fine, his wealth so great ! Heaven is unjust, you must agree: why all to him, and none to me ? In spite of what the scripture teaches, in spite of all the pulpit

preaches, this world indeed—I've thought so long—is ruled, methinks, extremely wrong Where'er I look, howe'er I range, 'tis all confused, and hard, and strange; the good are troubled and oppressed and all the wicked are the blest."

Quoth John, "Our ignorance is the cause why thus we blame our Maker's laws; parts of his ways alone we know. 'Tis all that man can see below. Seest thou that carpet not half done, which thou, dear Dick, hast well begun? Behold the wild confusion there! So rude the mass, it makes one stare! A stranger, ignorant of the trade, would say, no meaning's there conveyed; for where's the middle, where's the border? the carpet is now all disorder."

Quoth Dick, "My work is yet in bits, but still in very part it fits; besides, you reason like a lout. Why, man, that carpet's inside out."

Says John, "Thou sayst the thing I mean; and now I hope to cure thy spleen: this world, which clouds thy soul with doubt, is but a carpet inside out. As when we view the shreds and ends, we know not what the whole intends; so when on earth things look but odd, they are working still some scheme of God. No plan, no pattern can we trace; all wants proportion, truth and grace. The motley mixture we deride, nor see the beauteous upper side. But when we reach the world of light, and view these works of God aright, then shall we see the whole design, and own the Work-man is divine. What now seem random strokes, will there all order and design appear; then shall we praise what here we spurned, for then the carpet will be turned."

"Thou'rt right," Quoth Dick; no more I'll grumble that this world is so strange a jumble. My impious doubts are put to flight, FOR MY OWN CARPET SETS ME RIGHT."

અભિનંદન.

શાર્દૂલવિક્રીડિત.

વીત્યાં વર્ષ પચાસ પૂર્ણ સુખ ને આનંદ ઉમંગમાં,
આપ્યાં દર્શન ભાગ આજ દઇને ઉલ્લાસ ને રંગમાં;
ભક્તિઅર્પિત પત્ર પુષ્પ પ્રભુની પેઠે ઉરે ધારશો,
આછી સ્વાગત ઉડતાં સુમન આ ઉરેાની સ્વીકારશેા.

સર્વે મંગળ સંગ સ્નેહ ધરીને ભાવે પધાર્યા ભલે,
હેતે આ ઉભરાઇ જાય હલકી હૈડાં અમારાં ગળે;
બાળો જાણી ઉદાર આપ અમને ભૂલ્યે ક્ષમા આપશો,
આછી સ્વાગત ઉડતાં સુમન આ ઉરેાની સ્વીકારશો.

વિહારી.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Snarl (*Narottam V. Ashar.*) Spunge (*Harilal P. Doshi.*)

Scene—Snarl, a Merchant, at his desk.

Enter Spunge.

Spunge—Your most obedient, Sir. Have I the honour of addressing my friend Mr. Snarl.

Snarl—My name, Sir, is Snarl; but I do not recognize, your countenance. "Eight and Six are fourteen——"

Sp.—I dare say. It is many years since we sailed in the same steamboat to Albany. I now put up with lawyer Keen, of your city, and——

Sn.—I am lawyer Keen's and your humble servant, but as we have no business to-gether that I know of, you will excuse me. "Carry five—"

Sp.—I find, Sir, upon looking over my late father's papers, an account of a debt left unpaid, and am come——"

Sn.—It is no business of mine; I owe no man. "Two and Seven—"

Sp.—I wish I could say as much for myself; but I find that my father was indebted to yours, in the small balance of fifty pounds, and as a man of honour, I am come to discharge the debt.

Sn.— (*Rising.*) My dear Sir, ten thousand pardons for my forgetfulness! I remember you perfectly now. Yes, you lived in Kinder-hook, and we were mess-mates. Pray, Sir, be seated (*Hands a chair*).

Sp.—Dear Sir, if those who are indebted to me, had a little of my punctuality, I should be a richer man than I am; but to have my name on one's book is a thing, I cannot bear.

Sn.—And yet the generality of people bear it very patiently.

Sp.—I am upon thorns, in a manner, while I owe one farthing; and for that reason, I am come to know when you'll be at leisure to receive the money.

Sn.—No time like the present.

Sp.—True, I have it at home, ready told; but as I have the management of my father's effects only as a guardian for my daughter Harriet, it's proper that the other guardian should be by at the payment.

Sn.—Very true, Sir; then what do you think of to-morrow at three o'clock?

Sp.—With all my heart. But I have interrupted you, perhaps.

Sn.... No, No. **Circumstances alter cases, you know.**

અવેજી કારભારી.

The Karbhari's Substitute.

પ્રવેશ પહેલો.

સ્થળ.— કારભારીની કચેરી.

(કારભારી વેલશીભાઇ ખુરશીપર બેસીને ટપાલના કાગળો વાંચે છે: તલકચંદ, ઉજમશી, હંસરાજ, હિમ્મતલાલ વગેરે કારકુનો ખુરશીપર બેસીને પોતપોતાના કાગળો મેજપર રાખીને લખે છે. સીપાઇઓ, ઉકેા ફરાસ, વગેરે જમીનપર છુટા છુટા બેઠા છે.)

વેલશી—(કાગળ વાંચતાં)—અરે તલકચંદ! આ શું આવ્યું?

તલકચંદ—કાં! શું છે સાહેબ?

વેલશી—પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબની આ યાદી આવી છે તેમાં લખે છે કે મદ્રાસ તરફના કોઇ દેશી રાજ્યના દિવાન મિ. ચિનય્યારાવ આ એજન્સીનાં જનાવરો જોવા નીકળેલા છે. (વાંચે છે.) 'તમારા સંસ્થાનનાં ગધેડાં પ્રખ્યાત છે; માટે તે જોવા સારૂ આવતા માસની તા. ૧લીએ મિ. ચિનય્યારાવ તમારી તરફ આવી પહોંચશે. તમારે તેમની સારી રીતે સરભરા કરવી, તમારા ઠાકોર સાહેબ હાલ જાત્રાએ ઉત્તર હિંદુસ્થાન ગએલા છે માટે તમારે જાતે મિ. ચિનય્યારાવને કોઇ સારા ગામે લઇ જવા અને ત્યાંનાં ગધેડાં એકઠાં કરીને બતાવવાં. મિ. ચિનય્યારાવ ગુજરાતી જાણતા નથી તેમજ હિંદી પણ જાણતા નથી, અને ફક્ત ઇંગ્રેજી સમજી શકશે. તમે પોતે ઇંગ્રેજી જાણતા નથી માટે ઇંગ્રેજી જાણનાર કારકુનને સાથે રાખવો. મિ. ચિનય્યારાવને તાકીદે પાછા ફરવું છે માટે તેમને કોઇપણ કારણસર ખોટી કરવા નહિ. આમાં કોઇપણ રીતે ગફલત નહિ થાય એમ આશા રાખવામાં આવે છે.'

આ સંસ્થાનનાં ગધેડાં પ્રખ્યાત છે એ વળી કયાંથી કાઢયું?

તલકચંદ—આજથી પાંચ વર્ષ ઉપર પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબ તરફથી પત્રક આવ્યાં હતાં, અને તેમાં દરેક સંસ્થાનમાં જે જે જનાવરો જાણવાલાયક હોય તે ભરી મોકલવાનું લખ્યું હતું. તે વખતે માજી કારભારી સાહેબે કહ્યું હતું કે આપણા પત્રકમાં ગધેડાં ભરો. બીજાં જનાવરોનાં નામ લખીશું તો સાહેબલોકો વારેઘડીએ શિકાર કરવા ઉતરી પડશે અને જંપવા નહિ દે.

વેલશી—ત્યારે આ ચિનય્યારાવ ગધેડાં જોવાના ઇન્તેજારે નીકળ્યા?

તલકચંદ—તેની શી ફિકર છે? આપણા રાજ્યમાં જોઇએ તેટલાં ગધેડાં છે.

વેલશી—ફિકર તો એ છે કે પહેલી તારીખે મારે ગામ મારી કાકીના મામાના સાળાની વહુના સીમંતની નાત છે. તે પર મારે ગયા વિના ચાલે તેમ નથી.

તલકચંદ—આવો સબળ છે તેથી નહિ અવાય એમ કાગળ લખો તો?

વેલશી—એમ તે લખાતું હશે? દુનિયામાં રહેવું છે તે લોકવહેવાર સાચવ્યા વિના ચાલે? આવા નજીકના સગામાં સીમંતની નાત જેવો મહોટો પ્રસંગ આવે ત્યારેતો લંકામાં સોનું બળતું હોય તેએ પડતું મૂકીને ત્યાંથી આવીને હાજર થવું પડે. ચિનય્યારાવ તો બીજીવાર પણ આવે, પણ કાકીના મામાના સાળાની વહુનું સીમંત કંઇ બીજીવાર આવે તેમ છે?

તલકચંદ—ચિનય્યારાવ કોઇરીતે આવતાં અટકે એવો ઉપાય નથી?

વેલશી—માંદા પડે કે મરી જાય તે સિવાય આવતાં અટકે એમ મારા મગજમાં આવતું નથી.

તલકચંદ—અને, સીમંતની નાત ખાતર ચિનય્યારાવ માંદા પડવાની કે મરી જવાની તરદી લે એવી આશા શીરીતે રખાય?

ઉકો—બાપજી, મને એક રસ્તો સુઝે સે. હુકમ હોય તો કહું.

વેલશી—શું વાવડીપેઠે મારૂં ગામ અહિં ખેંચી લાવવાનું કહે છે?

ઉકો—ના, બાપજી હુંતો એક હેલી વાત કઉંસું. અવેજી મેલીને જાઓને?

તલકચંદ—ઓહોહો! અસ્ત્રાની ધારસાથે તારી અકલ પણ પથરીપર ઘસીને ઝીણી કરી નાંખી જણાય છે. તું ફરાસની નોકરીપર અવેજી મૂકીને રજાપર જાય તેમ વેલશીભાઇ કારભારીની નોકરીપર અવેજી મૂકીને જાય, ખરૂં?

વેલશી—અરે, સહીઓ કરવાની હોય તો મારી વતી બીજો હજાર સહીઓ કરે; અને, બંધાઇ ન જવાય ને કંઇ અર્થ ન થાય એવા હુશીઆરીના શેરા કરવાના હોય તો હું મારે ગામથી કરીને મોકલું; પણ, આ તો મારે જાતે ચિનય્યારાવ સાથે જવું એમ પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબે લખ્યું છે.

ઉકો—એ ચેણીઆરાવ કેમકરી જાણવાના હતા કે આતે હાચા કારભારી સે કે અવેજી સે? અવેજી, કારભારી સાહેબનો પોપાક પહેરશે ને કહેશે કે હું વેલશીભાઇ સું. વાતું તો બધી ઇંગ્રેજીમાં તલકચંદભાઇને કરવાની સે.

વેલશી—તલકચંદ! એ થાય એવું છે ખરૂં. ચિનય્યારાવ કયાં મને ઓળખે છે?

તલકચંદ—કોઇ અવેજી થનાર જોઇએ.

વેલશી—રૈયતમાંના કોઇ માણસને તો એ આવડે નહિ. અણઘડપણામાં ઉલટા આપણને ફસાવી મારે. ફોજદાર સાહેબ મુસલમાન છે એટલે એમની ડાઢી ચાડી ખાઇ દે કે આ હિંદુ નથી. કચેરીનો કોઇ કારકુન અવેજી થાય તોજ બને.

કેમ હિમ્મતલાલ? તમે અવેજી થશો? હિમ્મત છે?

હિમ્મતલાલ—મારી હિમ્મત તો છે. પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબને કાને વાત જાય તોએ મને શું થવાનું હતું? પણ મારે કાણે જવાનું છે.

વેલશી—તમે ઉજમશી?

ઉજમશી—એમાં તે શી મોટી વાત! કોઇ વાત ફોડી દે તોએ કારભારી થવું એમાં કાંઇ ફજેતી છે? પણ મારા ઘરમાં સુવાવડ આવવાની છે તેથી મારાથી આ ગામ મૂકીને જવાનું ન બને. અહિં રહ્યાં રહ્યાં જે કામ કરવાનું હોય તે છાતી ઠોકીને કરૂં.

વેલશી—કેમ હંસરાજ! તમે બીડું ઝડપશો?

હંસરાજ—હું કાંઇ આ લોકો જેવો પોચો નથી, અને મારે બ્હાનાં નથી કાઢવાં. કારભારીનો વેશ લઇને અહિં રહ્યાં રહ્યાં કરવાનું હોય તે પણ કરૂં, અને ગધેડાં બતાવવા બીજે ગામ પણ જાઉં. કરવું ત્યારે પૂરૂં કરવું, પણ મારે પગે વા આવેલો છે તેથી મારાથી ચિનય્યારાવ સાથે ફરાય એમ નથી. કચેરીમાંજ મહા મહેનતે આવું છું.

ઉકો—બાપજી, એ બધાને રહેવા દો. એ પાણી વગરના અસ્ત્રાથી દાઢી બોડાય એમ નથી. આપની નજરમાં આવતું હોય તો એ કામ મને હુંપો.

તલકચંદ—અલ્યા! પાડા મુંડ્યા એટલે કારભારી થતાં આવડ્યું?

ઉકો—મેં તો પાડાએ મુંડ્યા સે ને રાજાએ મુંડ્યા સે. મુંડવાનું હેલું હોય તો લ્યો, મારી કોથળીમાંથી અસ્ત્રો લઇને જુવોને આવડે સે?

તલકચંદ—તારી હોશીઆરીની વાત થાય? જન્મથી હજામની કારીગરી શિખેલો, અને પછી ફરાસ થયો એટલે અમલદારી શિખ્યો.

વેલશી—એની હિમ્મત હોય તોપછી આપણું શું જાય છે? જ્યાંત્યાં ચિનય્યારાવ જોડે કારભારી થઇને ફરનાર કોઇ જોઇએ. અલ્યા ઉકા! તું ઠેઠ પાર ઉતારીશ કે વચમાંથી બેસી જઇશ?

ઉકો—બાપજી, વાળંદ કોદી અડધું માથું બોડીને ઉઠી ગયો એમ સાંભળ્યું સે? એ તો અસ્ત્રો હાથમાં લીધો તે પુરૂં કરે તાણેજ જંપે. આપ નિરાંતે જજો ને હજીથી નાત જમીને પાસા આવજો. હજામે ધોકો ના રાખશો.

વેલશી—ત્યારે, હું કાલે સવારે નીકળીશ. તલકચંદ, પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબને જવાબ લખો કે આપ સાહેબના ફરમાન પ્રમાણે બધી ગોઠવણ કરવામાં આવશે અને મિ. ચિનય્યારાવ સાથે જાતે જઇ ગધેડાં બતાવવામાં આવશે. મારી સહી લઇ જવાબ આજની ટપાલમાં રવાના કરજો.

ઉકો—આપની પાધડી, જામો, ખેસ, ધોતીયું સાબધુંએ મેલતા જજો કે ચાર દિવસ રહ્યા તેમાં હું પહેરતાં શિખું.

(સહુ જાય છે.)

Trust in God and do the Right.

(Ibhrahim K. Pathan.)

Courage, brother! Do not stumble, though thy path be dark as night;
there's a star to guide the humble;-trust in God and do the right.
Let the road be long and dreary and its ending out of sight;
foot it bravely—strong or weary—trust in God and do the right.
Perish policy and cunning, perish all that fears the light;
whether losing, whether winning, trust in God and do the right.
Trust no party, church, or faction, trust no leader in the fight;
but in every word and action trust in God and do the right.
Trust no forms of guilty passion-fiends can look like angels bright;
trust no custom, school, or fashion, trust in God and do the right.
Some will hate thee, some will love thee, some will flatter, some will slight;
cease from man and look above thee.—TRUST IN GOD AND DO THE RIGHT.

अश्वत्थामा.

दुर्योधनः — (जयशंकर जी. त्रिवेदी).

कर्णः — उमियाशंकर बा. उपाध्याय).

अश्व. — (हर्षदराय ब. वसावडा).

कृपः — (जयाशंकर का. भट्ट).

(ततः प्रविशतः कर्णदुर्योधनावासनस्थौ)।

दुर्योधनः। अंगराज।

तेजस्वी रिपुहतबंधुदुःखपारं
बाहुभ्यां व्रजति धृतायुधप्लवाभ्याम्।
आचार्यः सुतनिधनं निशम्य संख्ये
किं शस्त्रग्रहसमये विशस्त्र आसीत् ॥१॥

अथवा सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दुस्त्यजेति। यतः शोकांधचेतसा तेन विमुच्य क्षात्रधर्म-कार्कश्यं द्विजातिसुलभो मार्दव परिग्रहः कृतः।

कर्णः। राजन्कौरवेश्वर न खल्विदमेवम्।

दुर्यो.। कथं तर्हि।

कर्णः। एवं किल द्रोणस्याभिप्राय आसीद्यथाश्वत्थामा मया पृथिवीराज्येभिषेक्तव्य इति। तस्याभावाद्वृद्धस्य मे ब्राह्मणस्य वृथा शस्त्रग्रहणमिति तथा कृतवान्।

दुर्यो. । (सशिरःकंपम्) एवमिदम् ।

कर्णः । एतदर्थं च कौरवपांडवपक्षपातप्रवृत्तमहासंग्रामस्य राजकस्य परस्परक्षयमुपेक्षमाणेन तेन प्रधानपुरुषवध उपेक्षा कृता ।

दुर्यो. । उपपन्नमिदम् ।

कर्णः । न चायं ममैकस्याभिप्रायः । अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यंते ।

दुर्यो । एवमेतत् । कः संदेहः ।

दत्त्वाभयं सोऽतिरथी वध्यमानं किरीटिना ।
सिंधुराजमुपेक्षेत नैवं चेत्कथमन्यथा ॥२॥

(ततः उपसर्पतः कृपाश्वत्थामानौ ।)

दुर्यो. । (दृष्ट्वा) । अये कथं कृपोऽश्वत्थामा च ।

(आसनादवतीर्य) । गुरो अभिवादये । (अश्वत्थामानं प्रति ।) आचार्यपुत्र एहि परिष्वजस्व माम् ।

आलिंग्य पार्श्वे उपवेशयति । अश्वत्थामा वाष्पमुत्सृजति ।)

कर्णः । द्रौणायने अलमत्यर्थमात्मानं शोकानले प्रक्षेप्तुम् ।

दुर्यो. । आचार्यपुत्र को विशेष आवयोरस्मिन्व्यसनार्णवे । पश्य तातस्तव ग्रणयधान्स पितुः सखा मे

शस्त्रे यथा तव गुरुः स तथा ममापि ।
किं तस्य देहनिधने कथयामि दुःखं
जानीहि तद्गुरुशुचा मनसा त्वमेव ॥३॥

अश्व. । राजन्नेवं पक्षपातिनि त्वयि युक्तमेव शोकभारो लघूकर्तुम् किं तु ।

मयि जीवति मत्तातः केशग्रहमवाप्तवान् ।
कथमन्ये करिष्यंति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहाम् ॥४॥

कर्णः । द्रौणायने किमत्र क्रियते यदा तेनैव सर्वपरिभवत्राणहेतुना शस्त्रमुत्सृजतैतादृशीमवस्थामात्मा नीतः ।

अश्व. । अंगराज किमाह भवान् । किमत्र क्रियत इति । श्रूयतां यत्क्रियते ।

यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां
यो यः पंचालगोत्रे शिशुरधिकवया गर्भशय्यां गतो वा ।
यो यस्तत्कर्मसाक्षी चरति मयि रणे यश्च यश्च प्रतीपः
क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहम् ॥५॥

दुर्यो. । आचार्यपुत्र तस्य तथाविधस्यानन्यसाधारणस्य ते वीरभावस्य किमन्यत्सदृशम् ।

कृपः । राजन्सुमहान्खलु द्रोणपुत्रेण वोढुमध्यवसितःसमरभारः । तदहमेवं मन्ये । भवता कृतपरिकरोयमुच्छेत्तुं लोकत्रयमपि समर्थः । किं पुनर्युधिष्ठिरबलम् । अतोभिषिच्यतां सैनापत्ये ।

दुर्यो. । सुष्ठु युज्यमानमभिहितं युष्माभिः । किं तु प्राक्प्रतिपन्नेयमार्थोऽङ्गराजस्य ।

कृप:। राजन् असदृशपरिभवशोकसागरे निमज्जंतमेनमगराजस्यार्थे नैवोपेक्षितुं युक्तम्। अस्यापि च तदेवारिकुलमनुशासनीयम्। अतः किमस्य पीडा न भविष्यति।

अश्व.। राजन्कौरवेश्वर किमद्यापि युक्तायुक्तविचारणया।

प्रयत्नपरिबोधितः स्तुतिभिरद्य शेषे निशामकेशमपांडवं भुवनमद्य निःसोमकम्।
इयं परिसमाप्यते रणकथाद्यदोःशालिना व्यपैतु नृपकाननातिगुरुरद्य भारो भुवः ॥६॥

कर्ण:। द्रोणात्मज वक्तुं सुकरमिदमध्यवसितुं दुष्करम्। बहवः कौरवबलेऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः।

अश्व.। अंगराज एवम्। बहवः कौरवबले शक्ताः। किं तु दुःखोपहतः शोकावेशाद्ब्रवीमि। न पुनर्वीरजनाधिक्षेपेण।

कर्ण:। मूढ दुःखितस्याश्रुपातः कुपितस्य चायुधद्वितीयस्य संग्रामावतरणमुचितम्। नैवंविधाः प्रलापाः।

अश्व. (सक्रोधम्) अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद किमेवमाक्षिपसि।

कर्ण:। सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम्।

दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषम् ॥७॥

अश्व.। किमाह भवान्। ममापि नामाश्वत्थाम्नो दुःखितस्याश्रुभिः प्रतिक्रियामुपदिशसि न शस्त्रेण।

निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात्किं मे तवेवायुधं
संप्रत्येव भयाद्विहाय समरं प्राप्तोस्मि किं त्वं यथा।
जातोहं स्तुतिवंशकीर्तनविदां किं सारथीनां कुले
क्षुद्रारातिकृताप्रियं प्रतिकरोम्यस्त्रेण नास्त्रेण किम् ॥८॥

कर्ण:। (सक्रोधम्) अरेरे वाचाट वृथाशस्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध बटो॥

निर्वीर्यं वा सवीर्यं वा मया नोत्सृष्टमायुधम्
यथा पांचालभीतेन पित्रा ते बाहुशालिना ॥९॥

अश्व. (सक्रोधम्)। अरे। रथकारकुलकलंक राधागर्भभारभूत आयुधानभिज्ञ तातमप्यधिक्षिपसि। अथवा

स भीरुः शूरो वा प्रथितभुजसारस्त्रिभुवने
कृतं यत्तेनाजौ प्रतिदिनमियं वेत्ति वसुधा।
परित्यक्तं शस्त्रं कथमिति स सत्यव्रतधरः
पृथासूनुः साक्षी त्वमसि रणभीरो क्व नु तदा ॥१०॥

कर्ण: (विहस्य)। एवं भीरुरहम्। त्वं पुनर्विक्रमैकरसः तव पितरमनुस्मृत्य महान्मे संशयो जातः। अपि च रे मूढ

यदि शस्त्रमुज्झितमशस्त्रपाणयो न निवारयंति किमरीनुदायुधान्।
यदनेन मौलिदलनेप्युदासितं सुचिरं स्त्रियेव नृपचक्रसंनिधौ ॥११॥

अश्व (सक्रोधं सकंपं च) दुरात्मन् राजवल्लभप्रगल्भ सूतापसद असंबद्धप्रलापिन्
कथमपि न निषिद्धो दुःखिना भीरुणा वा द्रुपदतनयपाणिस्तेन पित्रा ममाद्य ।
तवभुजबलदर्पध्मायमानस्य वामः शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनम् ॥१२॥

(इति तथा कर्तुमुत्तिष्ठति)

कृपदुर्योधनौ । गुरुपुत्र मर्षय मर्षय । (इति वारयतः)।

(अश्वत्थामा चरणप्रहारं नाटयति)

कर्णः । सक्रोधमुत्थाय खड्गमाकृष्य) । अरे दुरात्मन् ब्रह्मबंधो आत्मश्लाघिन् ।
जात्या काममवध्योसि चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतम् ।
अनेन लूनं खड्गेन पतितं वेत्स्यसि क्षितौ ॥१३॥

अश्व. । अरे मूढ जात्या चेदवध्योहमियं सा जातिः परित्यक्ता ।

(इति यज्ञोपवीतं छिनत्ति) ।

अद्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञोऽसौ किरीटी क्रियते मया ।
शस्त्रं गृहाण वा त्यक्त्वा मौलौ वा रचयांजलिम् ॥१४॥

(उभावपि खड्गमाकृष्यान्योन्यं प्रहर्तुमुद्यतौ)

दुर्यो. । आचार्यपुत्र शस्त्रग्रहणेनालम् ।

कृपः । वत्स सूतपुत्र शस्त्रग्रहणेनालम् ।

अश्व. । मातुल मातुल किं निवारयसि । अयमपि तातनिंदाप्रगल्भः सूतापसदो धृष्टद्युम्नपक्षपात्येव।

कर्णः । राजन्न खल्वहं निवारयितव्यः ।
उपेक्षितानां मंदानां धीरसत्त्वैरवज्ञया । अत्यासितानां कोधांधैर्भवत्येषा विकत्थना ॥१५॥

दुर्यो. । कर्ण गुरुपुत्र कोयमद्य युवयोर्व्यामोहः।

कृपः । वत्स अन्यदेव प्रस्तुतमन्यत्रावेग इति कोयं व्यामोहः । स्वबलव्यसनं चेदस्मिन्काले राजकुलस्यास्य युष्मत्त एव भवतीति वामः पंथाः ।

अश्व. । मातुल न लभ्यतेऽस्य कटु प्रलापिनो रथकारकुलकलंकस्य दर्पः शातयितुम् ।

कृपः । वत्स अकालः खलु स्वबलप्रधानविरोधस्य ।

अश्व. । मातुल यद्येवं

अयं पापो यावन्न निधनमुपेयादरिशरैः परित्यक्तं तावत्प्रियमपि मयास्त्रं रणमुखे ।
बलानां नाथेस्मिन्परिकुपितभीमार्जुनभये समुत्पन्ने राजा प्रियसखममुं वेत्तु समरे ॥१६॥

(इति खड्गमुत्सृजति) ।

कर्णः । (विहस्य) अपरित्यक्तमपि भवादृशैरायुधं ननु चिरपरित्यक्तमेव निष्फलत्वात् ।
धृतायुधो अहं यावत् तावदन्यैः किमायुधैः ।
यद्वा न सिद्धमस्त्रेण मम तत्केन सेत्स्यति ॥१७॥

અવેજી કારભારી.

પ્રવેશ બીજો.

સ્થળ.—મહેમાનના ઉતારાનું દીવાનખાનું.

(ચિનય્યારાવ, કારભારીના વેશમાં ઉકેા અને તલકચંદ વાતેા કરતા પ્રવેશ કરે છે.)

ચિનય્યારાવ—Mr Velshi? Did you ever have a census taken of the donkeys in your State?

તલકચંદ—પૂછે છે કે તમારા રાજ્યનાં ગધેડાંનું કદી વસ્તીપત્રક કરાવ્યું છે?

ઉકેા—આ તેા હાવ મુરખ જણાય સે! ગધાડાનું તે વળી વહતીપત્રક થતું હશે?

તલકચંદ—પણ નથી કર્યું એમ ના કહેવાય

ઉકેા—ટાણે-તમને ઠીક લાગે તેમ હહાડેાને. આ કેદી ગણવા જવાનેા સે?

તલકચંદ—A census was taken five years ago, and the Karbbari Saheb remembers that there were 985 males and 1043 females.

(ચિનય્યારાવ નેાટબુકમાં લખી લે છે.)

ચિનય્યારાવ—Can you tell me what is the speciality of the donkeys of your State?

તલકચંદ—એમ કહે છે કે બીજાં ગધેડાં કરતાં ફેર હેાય એવું તમારા રાજ્યનાં ગધેડામાં શું છે?

ઉકેા—એને કહેાને કે તું તારી મેળે જોઇને પારખી લે; તારે આંખેા નથી?

તલકચંદ—પણ, આપણે પત્રકમાં ગધેડાં ભર્યાં એટલે કંઇ ફેર કહેવેા પડે.

ઉકેા—એમ કહેાને કે અહીંનાં ગધેડાં ભુંકે સે વધારે.

તલકચંદ—The donkeys of this State look cleverer than others, and the Karbhari Saheb believes that they bray for a longer time.

(ચિનય્યારાવ નેાટબુકમાં લખી લે છે.)

ચિનય્યારાવ—It would be difficult to measure the time occupied in braying; but, I should be thankful if you could tell me how your donkeys look cleverer. Is there any peculiar expression in their eyes?

તલકચંદ—મેં કહ્યું કે અમારાં ગધેડાં વધારે હુશીઆર છે, તેા પૂછે છે કે એમની આંખમાં કંઇ હુશીઆરી દેખાય છે?

ઉકેા—આને ગધાડાંની લેહ લાગી સે. તે જાતનેા કુંભાર હશે? આવાને તે કેણે દીવાન કર્યેા હશે? કહેાને કે અમારાં ગધાડાં પુંસડાં હલાવે સે તાણે ભારે અક્કલવાળાં દેખાય સે.

તલકચંદ—The Karbhari Saheb is of opinion that our donkeys appear very clever when they wag their tails.

(ચિનય્યારાવ નેાટબુકમાં લખી લે છે.)

ચિનય્યારાવ—Do your donkeys carry greater loads than others?

તલકચંદ—એમ પૂછે છે કે તમારાં ગધેડાં બીજાં કરતાં કાંઇ વધારે ભાર ઉઠાવે છે?

ઉકેા—એ ગમારને કહેા કે ગધાડાં પર તે કાંઇ જોખીને ભાર ભરાતેા હશે કે ખબર પડે કે કેણે વધારે ભાર તાણ્યેા ને કેણે ઓછેા ભાર તાણ્યેા?

(દોડતેા આવતેા સિપાઇ પ્રવેશ કરે છે.)

તલકચંદ—કેમ બેચર! શું છે? આટલેા હાંફે છે કેમ?

બેચર—એજન્ટ શાએબ આવ્યા તે હું હડી કાઢીને કહેવા આવ્યેા સું.

ઉકે.—જા, જા, માળા બીવરાવીને મહકરી કરે સે?

બેચર—મારા પના હમ. મહકરી નથી. ખરી વાત સે. ગામને પાદરે શાએબ ટાંગામાં આવ્યા સે ને હું મેાર દેાડયેા આવું સું. આ ઉતારાની હડકેજ આવે સે. હાથે બીજો કેાઇ શાએબ એ સે.

તલકચંદ—પેાલિટિકલ એજન્ટ સાહેબ અહીં શું કામ આવે?

બેચર—શાએબના પટાવાળાએ કહ્યું કે શાએબને કેાઇ ગામ જવાનું સે. પણ રહેતામાં માવડું થવાથી લગરીક આંયાં વિસામેા લેવાના સે.

ઉકેા—(ધ્રુજે છે.) બાપજી, તાણે તેા માર્યાજ તેા. શાએબ તેા વેલશીભાઇને ઓળખે સે. તલકચંદ-ભાઇ, કંઇ રસ્તેા બતાડેા, નહિતેા મારૂં આવી બન્યું.

તલકચંદ—માંદેા થઇને સુઇ જા. જોડેના ખંડમાં ખાટલેા છે.

બેચર—શાએબ પુછસે તેા કહીશું કે કેાગળીયું આવ્યું સે.

ઉકેા—આવેને તને કેાગળીયું. ના, ના, બાપજી, જે કહેવું હેાય તે કહેજો પણ મને બસાવજો.

તલકચંદ—તાવનું કહીએ તેા ડિલે હાથ મેલતાં પકડાઇ જાય.

ઉકેા—આ હું પડતું મેલું સું તે, મને ઉભેા કરીને ખાટલે લઇ જજો. અરરર!

(આંખેા મીંચીને જમીનપર પડી જાય છે.)

ચિનચ્યારાવ—Oh God! What is the matter with Mr. Velshi?

તલકચંદ—He has suddenly become ill, and at the same time the Political Agent has accidentally arrived.

(સહુ મળીને ઉકાને ઉઠાડીને હાથપગ ઝાલીને લઇ જાય છે)

A SCENE FROM HAMLET.

Hamlet. (*Manilal M. Kamani*)

To be, or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and, by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of dispriz'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pith and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

દુનિયા મુસાફરખાના અસ્ત.

એક ફકીર પાદશાહના મહેલને મુસાફરખાનું સમજી તેમાં દાખલ થાય છે અને ચોતરફ નજર ફરી એક જગોએ રાતવાસો પડી રહેવા માટે પોતાની શેતરંજી બીછાવે છે. એવામાં બાદશાહ ખુદ ત્યાં આવી ચઢે છે અને ફકીરને પોતાના મહેલમાં જોઇ આશ્ચર્ય પામે છે.

પાદશાહ અને ફકીર વચ્ચે સંવાદ.

દરવેશ—અસ-સલામ-અલેકુમ.

પાદશાહ—વ અલેકુમ અસ-સલામ. ઇન્જા ચેરા આમદ ઇ વ ચે કાર મી દારી?

દરવેશ—મી પાદમ કે શબરા દર ઇન મુસાફરખાના બેગુજરાનમ. દીગર કારે ન દારમ.

પાદશાહ—ઇન મુસાફરખાના નીસ્ત, વલેકિન કસ્રે શાહીસ્ત. આયા ઇનકદ્ર બેઅકૂલ હસ્તી કે કસ્રરા અઝ કારવાનસરાઇ ફર્ક કર્દન નમીતવાની?

દરવેશ— "શબ હર તવાંગરે બસરાયે હમી રવદ,
દરવેશ હરકુજા કે શબ આમદ સરાયે ઊસ્ત."

બયેર. અગર જહાંપનાહ ઇજાઝત બેફરમાયદ, યકદૂ સવાલ બેપુર્સમ.

પાદશાહ—બેલાશક, બેપુર્સ.

દરવેશ—યૂં ઇન ઇમારત અવ્વલ બિના શુદ કે દરાન સાકિન ખુદન્દ?

પાદશાહ—અબ્બા વ અજદાદે મન.

દરવેશ—પેશ અઝ શુમા ઇન્જા કે મી માન્દ?

પાદશાહ—વાલિદે મન.

દરવેશ—હાલા દરીન ખાના કે મી માનદ?

પાદશાહ—મન ખુદ.

દરવેશ—બઅદ અઝ શુમા દરઇન મકાન કે ખાહદ માન્દ?

પાદશાહ—અવલાદે મન.

દરવેશ—વાહ, વાહ! આંચે કર્દમ સહીહ અસ્ત. ખયાલ કુન કે ખાનયે કે સાકિનાને ખુદરા ચંદીન બારહા તબદીલ મી નુમાયદ, કસ્ર નીસ્ત વલેકિન કારવાનસરાઇ અસ્ત; બલકે ઇન જહાને ફાની હમ મુસાફરખાના અસ્ત વ આદમઝાદ મિસ્લે મુસાફર.

પાદશાહ—સખુનત રાસ્ત અસ્ત. ઇન જહાન યકીનન મુસાફરખાના અસ્ત વ અઝ ઝિન્દગાનીએ નાપાયદાર વફાદારી ઉમ્મેદ નીસ્ત.

દરવેશ—

"બસ નામવર બઝેરે ઝમીન દફ્ન કર્દા અન્દ,
કઝ હસ્તીયશ બરૂયે ઝમીન બર નિશાન ન માન્દ."

અઝ ઇન સબબ—

"બયેરી કુન અયે પુલાન વ ધનીમત શુમાર ઉમ્ર,
પેશ અઝાંકે બાંગ બરઆયદ પુલાન ન માન્દ."

પાદશાહ—આંચે ફરમૂદીદ અયન હકીકત અસ્ત કે જુઝ નામે નેકોબદ ચીઝે જાવેદાન નીસ્ત. ચૂંકે—

"કારૂન હલાક શુદ કે ચહલ ખાના ગંજ દાસ્ત,
નવશેરવાન ન મૂર્દ કે નામે નેકુ ગુઝાસ્ત."

દરવેશ—બારજૂહે ઇનહમા ચે મઆમલાતે મુખ્તલિફ દર આલમ બનઝર મી આયદ?

ઘઝલ.

ઇચે શેારીસ્ત કે દર દૅારે કમર મી બીનમ?
હમા આફાક પુર અઝ ફિત્નાએ શર મી બીનમ— ઇચે—

હરકસે રોઝે બિહી મીતલબદ અઝ અય્યામ,
મુશ્કેલ ઇનસ્ત કે હરરોઝ બતર મી બીનમ— ઇચે-
અલ્બહારા હમા શરબત ઝે ગુલ બો કન્દસ્ત
કૂતે દાના હમા અઝ ખુને જિગર મી બીનમ— ઇચે-
અસ્પે તાઝી શુદા મજરહ બઝેરે પાલાન
તાંકે ઝરીન હમા દર ગરદને ખર મી બીનમ— ઇચે-
પન્દે હાફિઝ બેશનવ ખાજા બેરવ નેકી કુન
આંકે ઈં પન્દ બેહ અઝ દુરરો ગોહર મી બીનમ— ઇચે-

અવેજી કારભારી.

પ્રવેશ ત્રીજો.

સ્થળ.—મહેમાનના ઉતારામાં સુવાનો ખંડ.

(ઉકો ખાટલાપર માથે ઓઢીને સુતો છે પાસે બેચર ઉભો છે)

(પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ, ઇંગ્રેજી ડૉક્ટર, ચિનય્યારાવ અને તલકચંદ પ્રવેશ કરે છે.)

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—Where is Velshi?

ચિનય્યારાવ—Here is the poor man. He is lying on the cot writhing in pain.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—(બેચરને)—ઇસ્કા મુહ બોલો. (બેચર ઉકાના મ્હોંપરનું લૂગડું ઉપાડે છે.)

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—This is not Velshi.

ચિનય્યારાવ—Why! He is no other than Mr. Velshi. He was with me just a while ago.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—I khow Velshi very well. But we shall see to that later on. Luckily, I have with me a doctor who has got his medicinal chest with him.

(ઉકાને) તુમકુ કયા હોતા હયે?

ઉકો—(ધીમે ધીમે)—શાએબ પેટમાં આંકડી આવે સે ને ઝાડો ને ઉલટી કેમે કરી અટકતાં નથી.

ડૉક્ટર—It seems to be a case of acute cholera. An hypodermic injection on the abdomen might give him immediate relief. But I do not know whether he would allow it.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—ડૉક્ટર સાબ તુમારે પેટમેં છેદ પાડકે દવા ડાલેંગા, તુમ કબુલ હયે?

ઉકો—(એકદમ બેઠો થઇ જઇને) નારે શાએબ, મારૂં પેટ કાપે તો હું મરી જાઉં. મને તો કંઇ નથી. હું તો હાજો હમો સું.

(ઉકાના પડખામાંથી ચોરસ બાંધેલી પોટલી પડી જાય છે.)

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—What is that?

ચિનય્યારાવ—Perhaps the Karbhari Saheb's despatch box.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—Couldn't be. (પોટલીપરનું કપડું છોડીને જુવે છે. માંહેથી હજામની કોથળી નીકળે છે.) Why? This is a barber's shaving apparatus!

(ઉકેા ખાટલા ઉપરથી ઉતરીને પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટને પગે પડે છે.)

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—તુમ કોન હ્યે?

ઉકેા—(હાથ જોડીને) શાહેબ ખરૂં કહી દઉં સું. હુંતેા અહીંની કચેરીનેા ફરાસ સું.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—You see, Mr. Chinayyarav, this man is a barber working as a menial in the Karbhari's Office. Who told you that he is Velshi?

ચિનય્યારાવ—He was introduced to me as Mr. Velshi. He conversed with me in that capacity through this clerk of his, and he was about to go out with me in a carriage and pair.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—He has put on a fine dress too. (તલકચંદને) What is all this?

તલકચંદ—(ધ્રુજતેા)—Sir! Sir! Mr. Velshi gone—to his native place to eat–eat caste dinner, and put this faras as his substitute.

પોલિટિકલ એજન્ટ—Tell him to stay there and go on eating caste dinners. He will not be wanted here. I shall write to your Thakor to engage a better man who would not humbug people, and I shall see how the Thakor rewards you and this wretched barber for acting this comedy.

(સર્વે જાય છે.)

A SCENE FROM THE RIVALS.

Two characters—Sir Anthony (*Jamsedji P. Damari.*) **& his nephew Captain Absolute** (*Uttamlal J. Pandit.*)

Enter Sir Anthony.

Capt. A. Sir, I am delighted to see you here and looking so well!—Your sudden arrival at Bath made me apprehensive of your health.

Sir Anth. Very apprehensive, I dare say, Jack. What, you are recruiting here, eh ?

Capt. A. Yes, Sir, I am on duty.

Sir Anth. Well, Jack. I am glad to see you though I did not expect it; for I was going to write to you on a little matter of business.

Jack, I have been considering that I grow old and infirm, and shall probably not trouble you long.

Capt. A. Pardon me, Sir, I never saw you look more strong and hearty, and I pray fervently that you may continue so.

Sir Anth. I hope your prayers may be heard with all my heart. Well then, Jack, I have been considering that I am so strong and hearty, I may continue to plague you a long time. Now, Jack, I am sensible that the income of your commission, and what I have hitherto allowed you, is but a small pittance for a lad of your spirit.

Capt. A. Sir, you are very good.

Sir Anth. And it is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some figure in the world. I have resolved, therefore, to fix you at once in a noble independence.

Capt. A. Sir, your kindness overpowers me. Yet Sir, I presume you would not wish me to quit the army?

Sir Anth. Oh! That shall be as your wife chooses.

Capt. A. My wife, Sir !

Sir Anth. Ay, ay, settle that between you; settle that between you.

Capt. A. A wife, Sir, did you say?

Sir Anth. Ay, a wife; why, did not I mention her before?

Capt. A. Not a word of her, Sir.

Sir Anth. Od so ! I mustn't forget her though:—Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage; the fortune is saddled with a wife; but I suppose that makes no difference.

Capt. A. Sir ! Sir ! You amaze me !

Sir Anth. Why, what on earth's the matter with the fool ? Just now you were all gratitude and duty.

Capt. A. I was, Sir; you talked to me of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife.

Sir Anth. Why, what difference does that make ? Ods life, Sir ! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands.

Capt. A. Pray, Sir, who is the lady ?

Sir Anth. What's that to you, Sir? Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly.

Capt. A. Sure, Sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I know nothing of!

Sir Anth. I am sure, Sir, 'tis more unreasonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of.

Capt. A. You must excuse me, Sir, if I tell you, once for all, that in this point I cannot obey you.

Sir Anth. Harkye, Jack! I have heard you for some time with patience; I have been cool, quite cool, but take care; you know I am compliance itself,—when I am not thwarted! No one more easily led—when I have my own way; but don't put me in a frenzy.

Capt. A. Sir, I must repeat it,—in this I cannot obey you.

Sir Anth. Now hang me if ever I call you Jack again, while I live!

Capt. A. Nay, Sir, but hear me.

Sir Anth. Sir, I won't hear a word, not a word; so give me your promise by a nod; and I'll tell you what, Jack,—I mean you dog!—if you don't—

Capt. A. What, Sir, promise to link myself to some mass of ugliness!—

Sir Anth. Zounds! Sirrah! The lady shall be as ugly as I choose. She shall have a hump on each shoulder; she shall be as crooked as the crescent; her one eye shall roll like the bull's in Cox's museum; she shall have a skin like a mummy, and the beard of a Jew; she shall be all this, Sirrah! yet I'll make you ogle her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.

Capt. A. This is reason, and moderation, indeed!

Sir Anth. None of your sneering, puppy! No grinning, jackanapes!

Capt. A. Indeed, Sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis false, Sir; I know you are laughing in your sleeve! I know you'll grin when I am gone, Sirrah!

Capt A. Sir, I hope I know my duty better.

Sir Anth. None of your passion, Sir! none of your violence, if you please; it won't do with me, I promise you

Capt. A. Indeed, Sir, I never was cooler in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis a confounded lie! I know you are in a passion at your heart; I know you are, you hypocritical dog; but it won't do.

Capt. A. Nay, Sir, upon my word—

Sir Anth. So you will fly out! Can't you be cool, like me? What good can passion do? Passion is of no service, you impudent, insolent, over-bearing reprobate! There, you sneer again! Don't provoke me!—But you rely upon the mildness of my temper; you do, you dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! yet, take care, the patience of a saint may be overcome at last. But mark!—I give you six hours and a half to consider of this: if you then agree, without any condition, to do everything on earth that I choose, why—confound you? I may in time forgive you: if not zounds! don't enter into the same hemisphere with me! Don't care to breathe the same air, or use the same light with me; but get an atmosphere and a sun of your own! I will strip you of your commission! I'll lodge a five-and-three pence in the hands of trustees, and you shall live on the interest. I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you, and hang me! if ever I call you Jack again.

સલામી.

કલ્યાણ.

મળજો મંગળ-સંગ-પ્રસંગે,
અભિવંદન ગ્રહી આપ ઉમંગે— મળજો-
માયાથી રજ-રજત-કરે પ્રભુ,
હાટક-હીરક નેત્ર તરંગે— મળજો-
હિપ્ હિપ્ હુર્રે, હિપ્હિપ્ હુર્રે,
હિપ્હિપ્ હુર્રે, રંગ ઉમંગે— મળજો-

વિહારી.

Appendix 2.

નેક નામદાર ગોંડળ મહારાજા શ્રી ભગવત્સિંહજી

જી. સી. આઇ. ઈ. ઇત્યાદિ ઇત્યાદિની ૫૧મી

વર્ષગાંઠના મહોત્સવના ચિરંકાળ સ્મરણ-

ચિહ્નરૂપે નિરંતર ભાવથી ગાવા યોગ્ય.

સંગીત નવધા

ભગવદ્ભક્તિ.

"વિહારી" કૃત.

૧ શ્રવણ— **ગુણગાન શ્રવણ**

ઐમનકલ્યાણ.

મંગળ પ્રસંગે મંગળ ગાએો,
અંતર તંતુ બીન બજાવો—મંગળ-
કુંજ કુંજ ગુણ ગાન ગુંજનથી,
હૃદય કલી નવલી વિકસાવો—મંગળ-
ભાવપરાગ ભરપૂર ઉર પુષ્પની,
મંગળ વૃષ્ટિ વિભુ વધાવો—મંગળ-

૨ કીર્તન— **કીર્ત્તિ.**

ભૈરવ.

જગ જગ કીરતિ જગ ઝળકી રહી—જગ-

કોઠથી કીર્તન કરતાં જન જન,
કૃત્યમાં કીરતિ કળ હલકી રહી—જગ-

ગુણગણ ઉત્તમ એક અનુપમ,

ધન ધન તમ ચપળા ચળકી રહી—જગ-

૩ સ્મરણ— **સ્મરણ.**

દરબારી કાનરો.

સુખકર સર સ્મરણ તમારૂં—સુખ-

સ્મરણસરે મન મજ્જન થાતાં વિધવિધ તાપ વીસારૂં,
કાંતિ તન મન ક્ષાંતિ દાંતિ શાંતિ સ્થળ સ્થળ ધારૂં-સુખ-

એક વિના સ્થૂલ ઇતર અંતર આંખવિના અંધારૂં,
16 ભાષા ભાવ હૃદયનાં સમજે શ્રીભગવત્ સંભારૂં-સુખ-

૪ પાદસેવન— પદસેવન.

કાલિંગડો.

જન પદ પનોતું ચ્હાતા રે, જ્યાં ઇંદિરા ઉભરાતાં રે.

પદ સેવે જન તનથી મનથી
ભાવટ ભવની જાતાં રે—જન-
ઉરપુષ્પે પદપદ્મ પૂજી,
21 સંત મહંત સુહાતા રે—જન-

૫ અર્ચન— અર્ચનપ્રભાત.

બિભાસ.

જાગોની જનો વિવેકો વહ્યું જાય ટાણું,
અર્ચાનું ટાણું મળે ખરચ્યે ન નાણું—જાગોની—
અવસર ચૂક્યા મે'નું મનડું મુંઝાણું,
ગમજ્યો સમય તો તો તારીને તરાણું—જાગોની—
ચળકે સુવર્ણ બિંબ સવિતા પિતાનું,
27 હૃદય હૃદય પદ્મ ખીલવે શ્રી ભાનુ—જાગોની—

૬ વંદન— અભિવંદન.

ભરવી.

અભિવંદન મંગળ મારૂં રે—અભિ-
ચરણ કમળ શિષ ધારૂં રે—અભિ-
ચરણ શરણ શીત ધારી સ્વજનને,
પાલકપણું ગણ્યું પ્યારૂં રે—અભિ-
શરણાગતને શરણ તમારૂં,
33 દૂર દુરિત કરનારૂં રે—અભિ-

૭ દાસ્ય— દાસ્ય.

સોરઠ.

સેવ્ય એકજ શ્રેષ્ઠ સંભાળું રે,
દીન દાસપણું ધણું વ્હાલું—દીન-

ગર્વ ગંજન પણ પરભીડભંજન,
સેવા દો નિત્ય દયાળુ રે—દીન-
પ્રભુતામાં પણ પેખી લઘુતા,
મન દાસનું દાસ ઉજાળું રે—દીન-

૮ સખ્ય—

સહવાસ.

માલકોષ.

અતિ સહવાસે ક્ષમા યાચતું,
જોઇ સમતા આ હૃદય રાચતું—અતિ-
વિનયવિણ કે પ્રણયે ભીંજતું,
પ્રમાદે ચૂકયું હોય કે ચૂકતું—અતિ-
રહે ક્રોધબિંદુ દૂરે ત્રાસતું,
વદનથી હૃદય ને નયન ઝાંખતું—અતિ-

૯ આત્મનિવેદન—

આતમજ્યોત.

એમનકલ્યાણ.

ઉન્નત આતમ જ્યોત જગાવો,
જન જન ઉન્નત ભાવ જગાવો—ઉન્નત-
ગૃહ મંદિર બહિરંતર ઉન્નત,
જ્યોતે ભવ્ય ભૂમિ ઝળકાવો—ઉન્નત-
દુઃખ દારિદ્ર્ય ઘટ ઘટ તમ તોડી,
દિવ્ય વસુધા દિવ વસાવો—ઉન્નત-

શ્રીભગવદર્પણમસ્તુ ।

Appendix 3.

મિ. સુતરિયાનું ભાષણ.

નામદાર મહારાજાશ્રી, નામદાર રાણીસાહેબ, કુંવરી સાહેબો, સન્નારીઓ અને સદ્‌ગૃહસ્થો,—

આજના રેસિટેશનો અતિશય રસમય હોવા છતાં પણ તેણે આપ સર્વનો સમય કંઇક વધુ પડતો તો લીધો છે; તેમાં વળી હું ઉભો થઇ વધારે વખત ગત કરૂં એ અયોગ્ય તો છેજ; તોપણ આપણા પ્રજાપ્રેમી વિદ્યાવિલાસી નરેન્દ્રે આ મહોત્સવની શરૂઆત અમારા ખાતાથી કરીને એ ખાતા ઉપરની પોતાની સવિશેષ પ્રીતિ પ્રદર્શિત કરી છે તેના હર્ષમાં યોગ્યતા અયોગ્યતાનો વિચાર કોરે મૂકી હું પણ બે બોલ બોલવા હિમ્મત ધરૂં છું.

મહારાજાશ્રી, વિશ્વંભર વિશ્વનાથ પોતાની સૃષ્ટિ ઉપર કૃપાના અસંખ્ય ફળફૂલ વરસાવ્યાંજ કરે છે તેના બદલામાં અમે પેટપોષુ પાપી પ્રાણીઓ તેમાંથી એકાદ ફળ નહિ કે ફૂલ નહિ પણ માત્ર ફૂલની એક નાની પાંખડીજ પાછી સમર્પણ કરીએ તો તેથી પણ તે ભક્તવત્સલ ભગવાન્ ભાવનોજ ભૂખ્યો હઇ, રાજી રાજી થઇ જાય છે એમ વૈષ્ણવ ધર્મ કહે છે. હું બાપદાદે વૈષ્ણવ છું એટલે એજ ધર્મજ્ઞાનો લાભ લઇ, એમ સહેજસહાજમાંજ ભગવાન્‌ને રાજી કરવાના લોભમાં, આજસુધીમાં પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ પારિતોષિક અને વેતનની વૃષ્ટિમાંથી, એકજ બિન્દુ આ સુવર્ણ પ્રસંગ ઉપર અર્પણ કરી કૃતાર્થ થયો માની લેવા અભિમાની થાઉં તો તે ક્ષંતવ્ય છે કે કેમ તે કોણ જાણે.

અહીંની તાલુકા સ્કૂલ આ ખાતામાં મોટામાં મોટી શાળા છે અને તેમાં એક હજાર ઉપરાંત વિદ્યાર્થી—યાને આખા ખાતાની સંખ્યાનો એક સપ્તમાંશ જેટલો ભાગ—વિદ્યાલાભ લે છે. એ સંસ્થાના બાળકોને ઇનામ અપાવા માટે, વર્ષોવર્ષ વ્યાજ મળ્યું જાય એવી વિનતિ સાથે, મહારાજાશ્રીના પ્રીતિપાત્ર આજ ખાતાને હું નમ્રતાપૂર્વક રૂપિયા એક હજારની ભેટ આપી વખત ગત કર્યા માટે ક્ષમા યાચી બેસી જવાની રજા લઉં છું.

Appendix 4.

Announcements in the Extraordinary Gondal Durbari Gazette:—

1. Present of Rs. 10,000 to the members of His Highness' family over the age of 15 whose allowance has not been fixed.
2. Remission of outstanding Shadi and Gami dues from Bhayats, Mulgrassias, Jiwaidars, Pasaitas and others.
3. Grant of half a month's salary to all servants.
4. An honorarium of Rs. 300 to Mr. Maganlal Vajeshanker, Aval Karkun, Huzur Office.
5. Reinstatement of servants who have been degraded.
6. Remission of the outstandings of *talbana* from State servants.
7. Remission of debts due from Jiwaidars prior to Samvat 1900.
8. Remission of outstandings due from Jiwaidar Meruji Ladhaji of Vekri.
9. Remission of dues on account of Togaji's share leviable from Jiwaidars of Nani Vavdi under Upleta.
10. Remission of 25 per cent of land assessment outstanding last year.
11. Limiting the liability of mortgagees of Vighoti land to the extent of the amount mortgaged.
12. Grant of one month's allowance to religious endowments.
13. Gift of a suit of clothes to all the inmates of the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum and the Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.
14. Donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Yateem Khana, Dhoraji.
15. Contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Sheth Panachand Naranji Modi Veterinary Hospital, Gondal.
16. Remission of grazing fees throughout the State.

17. The rate of compensation for land acquired by Municipalities to be fixed at double the price settled for the locality.

18. Present of books prescribed for the next higher class to pupils of all schools in the State.

19. A scholarship of Rs. 7 per month to the daughter of the late Ranger Lalchand Rugnath.

20. Five prisoners to be released and the remaining to be given a remission of one day per month from the term of their sentence.

Appendix 5.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર જી. સી. આઈ. ઈ.

ઇત્યાદિ. તેઓશ્રીના જન્મમહોત્સવને દિવસે વૈદ્ય જીવરામ કાળીદાસના રસશાળા ઔષધાશ્રમ તરફથી અપાયેલ

અભિનંદન પત્ર.

પ્રાતઃસ્મરણીય મહારાજા સાહેબ અને દર્શનીય રાજકુટુંબ,

આપ નામદારશ્રીએ અને રાજકુટુંબે આજના રમણીય અને અમૂલ્ય દિવસે અત્રે રસશાળા—આયુર્વેદિક ફાર્મસીમાં પધારી મને કૃતકૃત્ય કર્યો છે. ગોંડળમાં આ શાળા સ્થપાયા પછી આજના શુભ દિવસે પ્રથમવાર આપશ્રીનું પધારવું અત્રે થયું છે તેથી હું મને ધન્ય માનું છું. મુંબઇમાં પાંચ વર્ષ આ શાળા ચાલુ રહ્યા પછી મુંબઇના પાણીથી મારી પ્રકૃતિ અસ્વસ્થ થતાં અને કાઠિયાવાડમાં કોઇપણ સ્થળે શાળા સ્થાપવાના નિશ્ચય પર આવતાં જુના પરિચયવાળું આ ગોંડળ સ્થળજ મેં પસંદ કર્યું. ભસ્મો, ગોળીઓ, પાવડર્સ, ટિંકચરો, આસવો વગેરે દેશી ૧૦૦૦થી વધુ બનાવટની દવાઓ અત્રે બનાવવાનું ચાલુ કર્યું. જેમ બને તેમ વેપારી ભાવે દેશી દવાઓનો ફેલાવો દેશમાં કરવો અને થોડા નફાથી સંતોષ માની લોકમતને દેશી દવાઓ તરફ વાળવો એ આ શાળાનો ઉદ્દેશ છે. આજે કરોડો રૂપિયાની વિલાયતી દવાઓ હિંદમાં આવે છે તેનો અવરોધ કરવો એ ઘણી મુશ્કેલીની વાત છે, તોપણ પ્રમાણિકપણું જાળવી રાખી કામ ચલાવવાથી દેશી દવાઓ બનાવનારાં કારખાનાં પણ પ્રજાની પ્રીતિ મેળવી શકે છે, એ આ શાળાના દૃષ્ટાંતથી સિદ્ધ થાય છે. ચાર વર્ષ પહેલાં મુંબઇમાં જે સ્થિતિમાં આ ફાર્મસી હતી તેના કરતાં ગોંડળમાં સ્થપાયા પછી આજે ચાર ગણી સારી સ્થિતિમાં આવી છે. દર વર્ષે ૭૦૦થી ૮૦૦ રૂપિયા ધર્માદા અપાતી દવામાં અને ૧૫૦થી ૨૦૦ રૂપિયા ગરીબોને મફત સલાહ આપવાના ટપાલ ખર્ચમાં વપરાય છે. આ શાળા બહુ થોડે નફે વેપાર કરી જે કાંઇ મેળવે છે તેમાંથી એ બધું ખર્ચ પણ કરવામાં આવે છે. આ એક વર્ષમાં લડાઇને લીધે વિલાયતી દવાઓ સંબંધે ઘણી મુશ્કેલી ઉભી થઇ છે, ત્યારે તેમાં દેશી દવાઓને લીધે ઘણી સહાયતા મળી છે. તેનો પ્રત્યક્ષ દાખલો આ ફાર્મસીમાં આ સાલમાં સંખ્યાબંધ એલ. એમ. એન્ડ. એસ. ડિગ્રીવાળા ડૉક્ટરોએ પણ દેશી દવાઓનો ઘણો ઉઠાવ કર્યો છે તે છે; અને પ્રજા જોઇ શકી છે કે દેશી ઔષધો બનાવનારી સંસ્થાઓને ઉત્તેજન આપવાથી દેશને શારીરિક અને આર્થિક સારો લાભ પહોંચે છે.

હિંદુસ્થાનની પ્રજાની વિશાળતા પાસે આ શાળાનું ઉપલું કામ અવશ્ય થોડું છે; પણ રાજા-પ્રજાનો વિશ્વાસ પામેલી એક ઔદ્યોગિક સંસ્થા પગભર થયા પછી પોતાનું કાર્યક્ષેત્ર સહેલાઇથી વિશાળ બનાવી શકે છે. મારી ધારણા છે કે લાખો હિંદીવાનો આ સંસ્થાનો લાભ લઇ શકે તેવી સ્થિતિમાં આ શાળાને મુક્યા પછી મારી જીંદગી પૂર્ણ થાય. અવશ્ય લાખો રૂપિયાના વહીવટવાળી મારી આ યોજના અત્યારે હાસ્યજનક પણ લાગે; પરંતુ એક પૈસાની પણ મુડી વિના આ શાળાનો આરંભ કરતી વખતે પણ મારી હાંસીજ થઇ હતી. છતાં મનોબળને આધારે હું કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં આગળ ચાલ્યા જવાનોજ પ્રયત્ન કરૂં છું અને આખી જીંદગીને માટે તેજ મેં કર્ત્તવ્ય—ફરજ માનેલ છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રી આયુર્વેદ તરફ ઘણા માનની દૃષ્ટિથી જુઓ છો એ હું જાણું છું અને આપશ્રીએ

બનાવેલો "અ શૉર્ટ હિસ્ટરી ઑફ્ આર્યન્ મેડિકલ્ સાયન્સ્" નામનો ગ્રંથ તેમનો સાક્ષી છે. મારૂં ગુરૂસ્થાન વૈદ્યરાજ બાવાભાઇ અચળજી જેવા વિદ્વાન્ વૈદ્યોના પરિચયથી પણ આપના અંતઃકરણમાં દેશી ઔષધો સંબંધે માન હોય એ સ્વાભાવિક છે. વળી સનાતન ધર્મ તરફ પૂજ્યભાવ રાખનાર, ધાર્મિક કાર્યોમાં પણ લાખો રૂપિયાનો વ્યય કરનાર, શ્રુતિઓ અને ઋષિમુનિપ્રણિત સ્મૃતિ આદિ શાસ્ત્રો તરફ માન દૃષ્ટિ ધરાવનાર એક આર્ય મહારાજા આયુર્વેદ તરફ પણ અભિમાન રાખે એમાં આશ્ચર્ય નથી. મારી દૃઢ ઇચ્છા છે કે હું આપની છત્ર છાયામાં રહી ગોંડળ સ્થળેજ આયુર્વેદ સંબંધીનું કાંઇ કાર્ય કરી મારી જીવનયાત્રા પૂર્ણ કરૂં તો મારા જન્મનું કાંઇ સાર્થક થાય. એટલાજ વાસ્તે મારા જીવનના છેલ્લા શ્વાસ સુધી ગોંડળમાંજ રહી રાત્રિ દિવસ આયુર્વેદ સંબંધે પ્રયત્ન કર્યા કરવાનો મેં નિશ્ચય કર્યો છે.

હું ગમે તેવા વ્યવસાયમાં જોડાયો હોઉં તોપણ જે રાજ્યમાં વસું છું અને જે મહારાજાના ચરણ સમીપમાં રહેવાનું મારા ભાગ્યમાં લખાયેલું છે તેઓ તરફ પણ પ્રસંગે પ્રાપ્ત થયેલા કાર્યમાં કે મહોત્સવમાં ભાગ લેવો એ પણ પ્રજાજન તરીકે મારા પર ફરજ આવે છે અને તેથીજ આર્ય પ્રજાના મંતવ્ય પ્રમાણે "રાજા એ પૃથ્વીનો ઇશ્વર છે અથવા ઇશ્વરનો એક અંશ છે" આ વચનાનુસાર આજે આપશ્રીનો સત્કાર કરવાનો મને પ્રસંગ મળ્યો છે તે મારી જીંદગીમાં પણ અભૂતપૂર્વ છે એમ માનું છું અને માનીશ. આપ નામદારશ્રીએ મારી પ્રાર્થના સ્વીકારી આજના અમૂલ્ય દિવસે અત્રે પધારવા શ્રમ લીધો છે તેથી મને બહુ આશ્વાસન મળ્યું છે, મારા અંતઃકરણની ભાવનાનું સાફલ્ય થયું છે. આપશ્રીને અને રાજકુટુંબને પડેલા શ્રમ બદલ ક્ષમા ચાહી આપ સર્વેનો હૃદયની લાગણીપૂર્વક ઉપકાર માનું છું અને મારા ઇષ્ટદેવ મહાદેવ તથા ઇષ્ટદેવી જગદંબા ત્રિપુરસુંદરી દેવીને શુદ્ધ મનોભાવથી પ્રાર્થું છું કે તેઓની કૃપાદૃષ્ટિ હંમેશા આપના ઉપર વિરાજી રહે, આપ સહકુટુંબ આરોગ્ય સાથે ઘણુંઘણું દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય ભોગવો અને કલ્યાણ સાથે જોઇઓ.

તારીખ ૨૪ ઑક્ટોબર સને ૧૯૧૫ સંવત્ ૧૯૭૧ આશ્વિન કૃષ્ણ ૨ રવિવાર સિદ્ધિયોગ.

॥ शतं जीवतु वर्षाणि शृणूयाच्छरदां शतम् प्रब्रूयाच्छतवर्षाणि पश्यताच्छरदां शतम् ॥
॥ सदारोग्यमयश्चास्मद्भूपतिः स्वकुटुंबयुक् प्रतापाच्छ्रेयसा युंज्याच्चंडिकाचंद्रचूडयोः ॥

॥ ॐ शांतिः शांतिः शांतिः॥

લી. આપનો રંક પ્રજાજન,
જીવરામ કાળીદાસ વૈદ્ય.

Appendix 6.

મોંઘીબા હાઇસ્કૂલ, ગોંડળ.

તા. ૨૪ ઑક્ટોબર, ૧૯૧૫.

સ્વાગત.

સરસ્વતી, અન્નપૂર્ણા, વનિતા, વેણી, વગેરે.

આવો આવો પધારો મોંઘેરા મેહેમાન,
આજ અંતરથી વધાવીએ.

અમો દીન તણા અદના આવાસમાં,
તમો ભાગ્યશાળી અતિ ઉલ્લાસમાં;
ક્યાંથી પગલાં પનોતાં, મોંઘેરા મેહેમાન—આજ.

નથી ફલગી કે, હાર હેમ પૂલનાં,
નથી મોતી માણેક મહા મૂલનાં;
માત્ર હૈયાના ઉન્હા ઉમળકા તૈયાર— આજ.

શાંત સાદાં અમારાં છે આંગણાં,
શાંત સાદાં અમારાં વધામણાં;
વેણુ સાદાં પણ દેવાં અમોલાં સન્માન—આજ.

નમ્ર આવું અમ સ્વાગત સ્વીકારશો,
વિમળ હૃદયતણા ભાવને વધારશો;
એજ વિનતિ તમોને મોંઘેરા મેહેમાન— આજ.

(મ. હ. મ્હેતા.)

જન્મોત્સવ.

ગુલબાઇ જગજીવન, વિદ્યાગૌરી પ્રાણશંકર, વગેરે.

ગુલબાઇ—બ્હેન, આજે આપણા ગામમાં આ શી ધામધુમ થઇ રહી છે?

વિદ્યાગૌરી—બ્હેન, તને ખબર નથી? આપણા લોકપ્રિય નેકનામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબને એકાવનમું વર્ષ આજે બેસે છે તેની ખુશાલીથી આખા ગામમાં આનંદ આનંદ થઇ રહ્યો છે.

ગુલબાઇ—બ્હેન, ત્યારે તો આપણે પણ તે આનંદમાં પૂર્ણ રીતે ભાગ લેવો જોઇએ. પણ આપણે બાળકો તે વળી શો આનંદ બતાવી શકીએ?

વિદ્યાગૌરી—આવું શું બોલે છે? બ્હેન, આપણી સ્કૂલની બાળાઓ જરૂર આપણને આ જન્મોત્સવ ઉજવવામાં સહાય કરશે.

ગુલબાઇ—એમ હોય તો તેમાં આપણે પણ આપણો ભાગ ભજવવા તૈયાર થવું જોઇએ. પણ—

વિદ્યાગૌરી—પણ શું? આવે વખતે વિચાર કે સંશય કરવા ન બેસવું જોઇએ. આપણા ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા સાહેબે કેવાં કેવાં પ્રજોપયોગી કાર્યો કર્યા છે. બ્હેન, એ તો "**યથા નામા તથા ગુણા**" એ કહેવત મુજબ **ભગવત્સિંહજી** નામજ તેઓનો પ્રતાપ જણાવવાને યથાર્થ છે. ભગ=શક્તિ+વત્=વાળા. સર્વ શક્તિમાન્ પ્રભુ ભગવત્ કહેવાય છે તો એ નામ શોભાવનાર ભગવાન્ ગોમંડળપતિની શક્તિનું યથાર્થ વર્ણન આપણે કરી શકીએ એમ નથી, પરંતુ મારી અલ્પ મતિ મુજબ હું એ બોલ બોલીશ તે નીરસ તો નહિજ લાગે. તેઓ પ્રજાપાલનમાં વિષ્ણુ, રાજકાજમાં રામ, પરદુઃખભંજનમાં વિક્રમ, અને વિદ્યાવૃદ્ધિમાં ભોજ સમાન છે.

ગુલબાઇ—બ્હેન, આમાંની કેટલીક બાબતથી હું તદ્દન અજાણી હતી. મારા ઉપર તમે મોટો ઉપકાર કર્યો કે આવા મહાન્ સમર્થ આપણા ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા સાહેબનાં સત્કાર્યો મને સંભળાવ્યાં.

વિદ્યાગૌરી—આ તો હજુ શ્રી ગણેશાય નમઃ છે. આપણા મહારાજા સાહેબે લોકહિતને માટે ઘણાં ઘણાં લોકપ્રિય કામો કરેલાં છે, અને તે બધાં કહેવા માંડીએ તો અંત આવે એમ નથી, તેમ આપણને એટલો વખત પણ નથી. એ બધાં કામો હું કોઇક વખત તમને કહીશ.

ગુલબાઇ—વાહ! વાહ! બ્હેન, મારા આનંદનો તો પાર રહેતો નથી. આવા લોકપ્રિય મહારાજા સાહેબની આવી ચળકતી કારકીર્દિમાં તેઓશ્રીનો જન્મોત્સવ ઉજવવામાં હું ભાગ લઇશ, તે માટે હું મારૂં પોતાનું અહોભાગ્ય સમજું છું. આપણી આ બ્હેનો પણ આ સંબંધે તૈયાર છે તો તેઓની સહાયથી આ મંગળોત્સવ આપણે ઉજવવા સશક્ત થઇશું, અને એ આપણી ઉમેદ પાર પડે તે માટે ઇશ્વર આપણને સહાય કરશે.

(રામ—રમવા આવો ને રે.)

ઉગ્યો સોનાનો સૂર રે, ધન્ય દિન સોનેરી.
શુદ્ધ અંતરને ઉછાળે ઉચ્ચાર્યો,
આછાં આમંત્રણ આજ અમારાં,
મંગળ સમયે સ્વીકાર્યો રે— ધન્ય૦

જન્મ દિવસ પૂરાં વર્ષ પચાશે,
ઉજળો ઉત્સવ આજ પ્રકાશે,
ઉજળાં ઉર ઉલ્લાસે રે— ધન્ય૦

દીર્ઘાયુષી તન આરોગ્ય ધારી,
થાજો વિજય જય વિદ્યાવિહારી,
ઉરની આશિષ્ અમારી રે— ધન્ય૦

રાસડો.

વિદ્યાગૌરી, અન્નપૂર્ણા, વગેરે.

વ્હેલી વ્હેલી ચાલો સાહેલી, મળીને સહુ રમવા જમવા,
આજે ઉજાણી સુંદિર શાણી, આનંદે સૌ દુઃખ દમવા— વ્હેલી૦

સાખી—જગત બાગનાં ઝાડવાં, નીતિ પત્રથી રહોય,
સંપ વાયુની લ્હેરમાં, સહુ આનંદે જોય.

નિર્મળ જળ વળી પુષ્પો ખીલ્યાં છે, વૃક્ષો લાગ્યાં જ્યાં ભૂમિ નમવા— વ્હેલી૦

સાખી—ફૂલ ફળ સુંદર શોભતાં, ખાટાં કોઇ મધૂર,
રંગ બેરંગી ઓપતાં, ઝાડ ઉપર ભરપૂર.

શો સુંદર બગીચો છે બન્યો આ (૨)
નંદન વનથી અધિક ગણ્યો આ— શો સુંદિર૦

કેતકી માલતી ચંબેલી મોગરો,
સુગંધ ગુલાબમાં છે ઘણો આ— શો સુંદિર૦

સાખી—કરી મહેનત ફળ મેળવે, પાય પાણી કરી વાડ,
એક બીજું ફળ વાવરે, ઉધરે એમ જગ ઝાડ.

જો આ શહેરના હંસોની પેઠે, સાર ગ્રહીને અસાર હણ્યો આ— શો સુંદિર૦

સંગે ઉમંગે રમીને જમીને, ચાલો ચતુરાં સૌ સંગે,
નવા નવા આવા હુન્નર શીખીને, લીએ કેળવણી સારી.

સાખી—બુદ્ધિ વેલ મનોહરી, પામે પૂર્ણ વિકાસ,
વિદ્યા અમૃત સિંચતાં, સદ્‌ગુણ પુષ્પ સુવાસ.

બુદ્ધિ વધે જેથી સુખમાં સૌ રહીએ, થાએ સુકીર્તિ અમારી.
શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ભગવતસિંહજીને પ્રભુ સકળ જશ આપો,
જેને પ્રતાપે આવો આનંદ પામીએ, તેને અચળ કરી સ્થાપો.

Recitation. (*Vidyagauri.*)

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these maxims on thy soul:—
Life is but a day at most
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Day, how rapid in its flight
Day, how few must see the night;

રાજ્યપ્રતાપ-કીર્તિ.

વેણી, અનસૂયા, વિદ્યાગૌરી, વનિતા, અન્નપૂર્ણા.

अत्युक्तौ यदि न प्रकुप्यसि मृषावादं न चेन्मन्यसे ।
तद्ब्रूमोऽद्भुतदर्शनेन रसना केषां न कण्डूयते ।
राजंस्त्वत्तरुणप्रतापदहनज्वालावलीशोषिताः ।
सर्वे वारिधयस्तवारिवनितानेत्राम्बुभिः पूरिताः ॥१॥

कैलासीयति केतकीयति हसत्कुन्दीयति प्रोच्छलत् ।
क्षीरोदीयति चंदनीयति लसत्कर्पूरपूरीयति ।
पीयूषीयति शंकरीयति शरच्चन्द्रीयति क्षमापते ।
स्वर्गंगीयति शंकरीयति भवत्कीर्तिः करीन्द्रीयति ॥२॥

Recitation. (*Anasuya Pranshanker.*)

Who loves not knowledge? Who shall rail
Against her beauty? May she mix
With men and prosper! Who shall fix
Her pillars? Let her work prevail.
But on her forehead sits a fire:
She sets her forward countenance,
And leaps into the future chance,
Submitting all things to desire.
Half-grown as yet, a child, and vain—
She cannot fight the fear of death.
What is she, cut from love and faith,
But some wild Pallas from the brain
Of Demons? fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race,
For power. Let her know her place;
She is the second, not the first.
A higher hand must make her mild,
If all be not in vain: and guide
Her foot-steps, moving side by side
With wisdom, like the younger child.

(Tennyson.)

Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.
Happiness is but a name,
Make content and ease thy aim,
Ambition is a meteor gleam;
Fame an idle, restless dream;
Pleasures, insects on the wing
Round Peace, the tend'rest flower of spring
Those that sip the dew alone,
Make the butterflies thy own;
Those that would the bloom devour,
Crush the locusts—save the flower.
For the future be prepar'd,
Guard whatever thou canst guard;
But, thy utmost duly done,
Welcome what thou canst not shun.
Follies past give thou to air,
Make their consequence thy care.
Keep the name of man in mind,
And dishonour not thy kind.
Reverence, with lowly heart,
Him Whose wondrous work thou art;
Keep His goodness still in view,
Thy Trust—and thy Example, too.

(Burns.)

બ્રિટિશ રાજ્યનો વિજય થાએ.

પ્રભાકુંવર, જાસુદી, મણી વગેરે.

હરિગીત.

જેની સકળ સત્તા તળે, હરખિત મુખો સૈાનાં થયાં,
જેની શીતળ છાયા વિશે, વિજ્ઞાન વિદ્યા જ્યાં દયાં,
એવા પ્રતાપી પ્રૌઢ નરપતિના ગુણો સૈા ગાય છે,
આ રકૂલની બાળા બધી, નૃપ જ્યૉર્જનો જય ચ્હાય છે.

જેમ સૂર્ય દેખી ભાગતા નિશાચરો બ્હીતા બહુ,
તેમ બ્રિટિશ સૂર્ય ઉદય થતાં, દુઃખ હિંદનાં ભાગ્યાં સહુ;
આનંદમય સુખ ભોગવી, હિંદી પ્રજા હરખાય છે;—આ સ્કૂલની૦

આવા પ્રતાપી રાજ્યમાં, સુખમાં સદા રહેનાર જે,
તેના હૃદયમાં રાજ્યના જયકારના રણકાર છે;
એ રાજ, ઇંગ્લિશ તાજનો, સૌ જગતથી યશ ગાય છે;—આ સ્કૂલની૦

શ્રી વિશ્વપાલક નાથને બાળા તણી પ્રણિપત અતિ,
રાખો શ્રીં પંચમ જ્યૉર્જ પર, અમિ દૃષ્ટિ અતિશય વરસતી;
દુઃમન તણો સંહાર ને, જય બ્રિટિશનો સૌ ગ્હાય છે;—આ સ્કૂલની૦

અમ હિંદવાસી બાળકો, પ્રભુ પાસ એવું માગીએ,
સત્તા અચળ રહો શહેનશાહની, દીન ભાવે યાચીએ;
સૌ બાળ વૃદ્ધ યુવાન ઉરથી, વિજયધુન સંભળાય છે;—આ સ્કૂલની૦

કર કમળ ધરજો હે પ્રભુ, નૃપ જ્યૉર્જ પંચમ પર તમે,
નિર્મળ હૃદયથી વિનવીએ, સૌ દીન ભાવે આપને;
જોવા બ્રિટિશ મહારાજ્યનો જય શિશુ સૌ હરખાય છે;—આ સ્કૂલની૦

(ગુ. શા. ૫૨થી).

અંગ્રેજી ભાષાની ખુબીઓ.

પાત્રો—બે બાળાઓ.

અનસૂયા જોશી, ચંદનબાળા લાલચંદ.

અન—બ્હેન, આપણી વાર્ષિક પરીક્ષા આવતા અઠવાડિયામાં લેવાશે. સાંભળવા પ્રમાણે પરીક્ષામાં અંગ્રેજી શબ્દોના ઉચ્ચાર અને જોડણી ઉપર ખાસ ધ્યાન અપાય છે, માટે અપણે એક-બીજાને શબ્દો પૂછીને પાકા કરીએ તો કેમ?

ચંદન—ઠીક યાદ આપ્યું, બ્હેન. આપણને વાંચતાં, વાતચીત કરતાં અને ગુજરાતીમાં ભાષાંતર કરતાં તો સારી રીતે આવડે છે, તેથી તેમાં તો નાપાસ થવાનો ડર નથી; પણ શબ્દોના ઉચ્ચાર અને જોડણીમાં કદાચ નીકળી જઇએ. માટે શીખેલા શબ્દો ફરી જોઇ જઇએ તો સારૂં.

અન—વારૂ, બોલ જોઇએ "ખરબચડું" ને અંગ્રેજીમાં શું કહે છે? અને તે કેમ લખાય?

ચંદન—"રફ"=R o u g h.

અન—બરાબર. "સુંઘવાની તમાકુ" ને?

ચંદન—"સ્નફ્" =S n o u g b.

અન—ઉચ્ચાર સાચો, પણ જોડણી ખોટી. એની જોડણી S n u ff થાય.

ચંદન—રફ્=Rough અને સ્નફ્=Snuff. પછી છે કાંઇ ?

અન—"ઉધરસ" નું અંગ્રેજી શું? અને તે કેમ લખાય ?

ચંદન—"કફ્" = C u ff.

અન—ઉચ્ચાર અને જોડણી બન્ને ખોટાં.

ચંદન—બ્હેન, એ તું શું બોલે છે? S n u ff=સ્નફ્ સાચું અને C u ff=કફ્ ખોટું ; એમ કેમ હોય?

અન—એમ કેમ હોય એટલે? એજ અંગ્રેજી ભાષાની ખુબી છે. શબ્દો બોલાય તેમ લખાય તો પછી શીખવાનું શું રહ્યું? જો. "ઉધરસ" કૉફ્ઃ અને તે C o u g h એમ લખાય, સમજી?

ચંદન—સમજી, બ્હેન, સમજી. R o u g h=રફ્, S n u ff=સ્નફ્, C o u g h=કૉફ્. હવે બીજા કોઇ એવા શબ્દો બાકી છે?

અન—ઘણાએ. ચાલ બોલ રોટલી કરવાની "કણેક" ને શું કહેવાય?

ચંદન—D o u g h=ડૉફ્.

અન—તદ્દન ખોટું. D o u g h =ડો એટલે કણેક.

ચંદન—વાહ રે, ભાષા, વાહ! શી વિચિત્રતા ! D o u g h ડફ્ નહિ, ડૉફ્ નહિ, અને ડો. આવું આવું તે શી રીતે યાદ રહે?

અન—જરા ધીરી તો થા. હજી તો પાશેરામાં પહેલી પૂણી છે. બોલ ખેડૂતના "હળ" નું અંગ્રેજી શું?

ચંદન—શું તે શું વળી? P l o u g h =પ્લો.

અન—બિલકુલ ખોટું. P l o u g h=પ્લાઉ એટલે હળ.

ચંદન—તોબા, ભગવાન, રફ્=R o u g h અને સ્નફ્ = S n u ff; વળી C o u g h =કૉફ્ અને D o u g h = ડો; અને P l o u g h = પ્લફ્ નહિ, પ્લૉફ્ નહિ, પ્લો નહિ, પણ પ્લાઉ. બ્હેન, હવે તો બસ કર તો ઠીક. મારૂં માથું ભમે છે અને આંખે અંધારાં આવે છે.

અન—અંગ્રેજી શીખવું અને આંખે અંધારાં આવે એ બે વાત કાંઇ ચાલે? ચાલ બોલ T h r o u g h નો ઉચ્ચાર અને અર્થ.

ચંદન—"થ્રાઉ", અને થ્રાઉ એટલે સોંસરૂં, આરપાર.

અન—સાવ ખોટું. એમ અંગ્રેજી ભાષાની આરપાર નહિ જવાય. તને તો એક શબ્દોનો ઉચ્ચાર સરખો આવડતો નથી. જરા વિચાર કરીને બોલ.

ચંદન—ત્યારે થ્રાઉ નહિ તો થ્રફ હશે.

અન—એ પણ ખોટું.

ચંદન—ત્યારે થ્રૉફ; પછી છે કાંઇ?

અન—હજી ખોટું.

ચંદન—ત્યારે ડો ની પેઠે થ્રો. હવે તો ખરૂં કેની?

અન—એ પણ ખોટું.

ચંદન—ત્યારે તો હવે તુંજ કહે. હું તો થાકી.

અન—એનો ઉચ્ચાર "થ્રૂ" થાય, સમજી?

ચંદન—મારે નથી સમજવું, બ્હેન તુંજ સમજીને પાસ થા એટલે થયું.

અન—એમ ગભરાય છે શા માટે? જો. એ બધા શબ્દો મેં કાગળ ઉપર લખ્યા છે તે સંભાળ, અને ધીરજથી યાદ કરી લેજે.

Rough=રફ.
Snuff=સ્નફ.
Cough=કૉફ.
Dough=ડો.
Plough=પ્લાઉ.
Through=થ્રૂ.

ચંદન—(કાગળ સામે જોઇ, માથું ધૂણાવીને) બ્હેન, આમાં ઉચ્ચારનું કાંઇ ઠેકાણું નથી; માટે અત્યારે તો મને જવા દે તો સારૂં. પછીથી નિરાંતે કરી લઇશ.

અન—ઠીક, ચાલ પછી વાત.

(બન્ને જાય છે.)
(N. M. D.)

श्रीभगवत्सिंहरक्षाष्टकम् ।

तोटकवृत्तं.

सुरदानवमानवसंघनतो, घनतोयदकांतिरगाधगतिः ॥
भुवि भूपतितारकचंद्रनिभं, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥१॥

सनकादिकनारदसिद्धनतो, घनतोयनिधीशनुतोमनुतः ॥
समधीतसुविद्यमुपेतकलम्, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥२॥

सचराचरविश्वभवैकविभुः, कविभूतिविभूषित आदिकविः ॥
परिशीलितसत्यमपत्ययुतम्, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥३॥

अगुणोऽपि सदा श्रुतिगीतगुणस्त्रिगुणो गुणरूपजगज्जनकः ॥
समुपेतसमग्रसुखैकपदम् भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥४॥

शरदभ्रसुधाकरशुभ्रवपुर्वपुषा धृतशक्तितयारुणितः ॥
सकुटुंबकमेनमगाधमतिम् भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥५॥

भवभीतसुभक्तभयापहरो हरविष्णुचतुर्मुखरूपधरः ॥
निभृतं निजमानितमिंद्रसमम्, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥६॥

मुनियोगिजनैरवगम्यपदः, पदपंकजपर्कपुनीतनिजः ॥
सचयं सजयं सदयं सनयम्, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥७॥

करुणामयमूर्त्तिरुदारतरः, परिरक्षतु तं जगतामधिपः ॥
कविकानजितस्तु शुभाशीरियम्, भगवत्पदपूर्वकसिंहनृपम् ॥८॥

વિદાય.

શાર્દૂલવિક્રીડિત.

આનંદે ઉત્સવ રૂડો ઉજવતાં, દોષો થયા હોય તે,
સર્વે આંહી મળ્યા અતિ શ્રમ લઇ, તસ્દી કરો માફ તે;
દીર્ઘાયુષી રહો રૂડા નરપતિ, સંપૂર્ણ આરોગ્યથી,
આવ્યા શુભ સુમાંગલિક સમયે, ભેગાં થયું ભાવથી.

Appendix 7.

નાગરજ્ઞાતિનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રી.

હાટકેશ્વરોજયતુ.

શ્રીમાન્નરાધીશ, શ્રી ભગવત્સિંહજી બહાદૂર જી. સી. આઇ. ઇ. ઇત્યાદિને તેમનાં પચાસ વર્ષ પૂરાં થતાં ઉજવાયેલ જન્મોત્સવે તેમના ચરણમાં ધરેલ

કાવ્ય-કુસુમો.

મંગળ-વાચન. (રાગ આશા તાલ દીપચંદી.)

મંગળ થાઓ, ભૂપતિ તમારૂં, નવીન સુવર્ષે એ ઉચ્ચારૂં.
પ્રભુ તણી સહુ વિભૂતિ વર્ષો, રાજ-શરીરને સુયશ સ્પર્શો,
વિજય વિજય દશ દિશમાં ગાજો, ધ્રુવ સમાન અવિચલ વિરાજો,
સૂર્ય સમાન તમ તેજ પ્રસરજો, **ભગવત્સિંહ**-નામ સાર્થક થાજો.

(સાખી.)

રામ રાજા, ધર્મ રાજા, પુરાણે પ્રસિદ્ધ છે,
"આપ એવી પુણ્ય કીર્તિ, પામજો" આશિષ છે—મંગળ થાઓ-

"ॐ शतं जीवशरदोवर्द्धमानः शतं, हेमन्तांशतमुवसन्तान् ।
शतमिन्द्राग्नी सवितावृहस्पतिः, शतायुषाहविषेमंपुनर्दुः ॥"—મંગળ.
(ઋગ્વેદ.)

PEACE શાન્તિ.



વિકાસ. પ્રગતિ. સંવાદ.

શાંતિપાઠ. (રાગ પહાડી તાલ દાદરો.)

અમે સહુ આપની પ્રજા, દાખવીયે રાજભક્તિ.
માગિયે એટલું પ્રભુ, રાખજો તમે પ્રજા-પ્રીતિ—અમે-
સ્નેહ તણાં ભૂખ્યાં અમે, રંક આપનાં બાળ,
ઉછળે આનંદ ઓઘ જ્યાં, દેખિયે પિતુ—વ્હાલ.
અંતરમાંથી ઉમળકા આવતાં, વદી જવાયે
"થાઓ જય જય, વિજય વિજય, તમારો આ સંસારે"—અમે-
પરમ કલ્યાણના મંત્ર જે, ગવાયા વેદકાળથી,
સર્વ ઉદ્ઘોષે એજ એક, "**ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः**"

પામો પ્રભુ આપ સમ, જનકની સમ આત્મ શાન્તિ
થાઓ વિભુ આપ તણી રઘુવીરસમ પુણ્યકીર્તિ—અમે-
"શાન્તિ નથી કંઇ ભીરૂતા, શાન્તિ નથી કંઇ શૂન્ય,
શાન્તિ નથી કંઇ હીનતા, **શાન્તિ વિકાસનું કેન્દ્ર**"
(Peace is the goal of Evolution and the fruit of Harmony.)
સ્થાપો રાજ અખંડ શાન્તિ એવી આપ દિલમાંહી
"મળો શાન્તિ, સુખદ શાન્તિ" આશિષ દે છે આ વાણી—અમે-

(T. C. O.)

Appendix 8.

ખાનગી ખાતાનું માનપત્ર.

ન્યાય. | Long live our gracious Maharaja Saheb. | નીતિ.

Golden deeds in Golden age.

Kora gratulo por la naskiĝa tago de via Mosto. Bright Birth-day.

સુખ. શાંતિ.
Birth-day. Greetings.

અભિનંદન.

ખુદાવિંદ નેક નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૭ ભગવતસિંહજી સાહેબ બહાદૂર જી.સી.આઈ.ઈ., એમ. ડી., એફ્.આર.સી.પી.ઇ., ડી.સી.એલ., એલએલ.ડી., એફ્.આર.સી.પી., એફ્.બી.યુ.

માનવંતા મહારાજા સાહેબ,

આજના રમણીય સુપ્રભાતના સુવર્ણમય સૂર્યોદયની સાથે આપ નામદારશ્રી પ્રજાપાલક પિતાની સુવર્ણમય ૫૧મી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક અને શુભ પ્રસંગે આપ નામદારશ્રીનું દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય ઇચ્છી આપ નામદારશ્રીના રંક સેવકો સહર્ષાભિનંદન આપે છે.

જગત્ના મહાન્ પિતા પરમકૃપાળુ પરમાત્મા આપ નામદારશ્રીને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય બક્ષી સદા તંદુરસ્ત રાખે એવી તેમના પ્રત્યે અમારી અહર્નિશ યાચના છે.

શિખરણી.

કૈલાસે ગીરિજા સમેત વસીજે, સુખો સહુ આપતાં,
વૈકુંઠે નિધિજા સમેત વસીજે, દુઃખો સહુ કાપતાં;
સ્વર્ગે સાવિત્રી સહિત વસીજે, બ્રહ્માંડ પાત્રો ઘડે,
તે ત્રિપુટી સદાય થાય નૃપને, શાંતિપ્રદા માગીએ.

મંદાક્રાંતા.

વ્યાપી રે'જો અખિલ જગમાં, શુદ્ધ કીર્તિ તમારી,
ને સત્કર્મો સફળ બનજો, સર્વને હિતકારી;
ખ્યાતિ પામો જગ મહીં અતિ, ઉર આનંદકારી,
બક્ષો દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય રાજવીરને, એજ ઇચ્છા મોરારી.

શાર્દૂલ.

જ્યાંસુધી મહિ-શેષ મસ્તક રહે, આકાશમાં ચંદ્રમા,
જ્યાંસુધી રવિ-ઇંદ્ર અર્ણવ રહે, વિષ્ણુ તથા તોરમા;
જ્યાંસુધી ધ્રુવ-મેરૂને હરશિવા, વાણિ અને ગંગતે,
ત્યાંસુધી તમ રાજ અવિચળ રહો, આશિષ અમારીજ એ.

અનુષ્ટુપ.

ભૂપસ્ય સ્વર્ણ સમયે, વર્ષા વેશે મહોત્સવે,
શ્રી ભગવત્સિંહ ભૂપો, જયતાત્સુ ચિરં ભુવિ.

લી.

આપ નામદારશ્રીના ચર્ણરજ
આજ્ઞાંકિત દાસાનુદાસ
ખાનગી સેવકોના
સાષ્ટાંગ દંડવત્ પ્રણામ.

તા. ૨૪ ઑક્ટોબર ૧૯૧૫ રવિવાર.

સુલેહ. સંપ.

God Bless His Highness and Royal Family with long life, health and happy days.

Golden day for the taxless subject of Gondal.

ધર્મ. | Vive le roi | સદાચાર

Appendix 9.

Gondal Address.

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE BAHADUR
G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.E., &c.
Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the people of Gondal, beg most respectfully to offer our heartfelt and sincere congratulations to Your Highness on the auspicious occasion of the 51st birthday of Your Highness and pray to the Almighty Providence to spare Your Highness to receive the united good wishes of your happy and contented subjects for many and many a year to come.

We have always been eager to express our sense of gratefulness for the immense good conferred on us, since Your Highness took into your hands the reins of government and no better opportunity could have offered itself than this—the completion of 50 years of a life solely devoted to the welfare of the subjects committed to your care by a Wise Providence.

It is within the recollection of all that the promises made at the inauguration of Your Highness' rule for the preservation of justice and order in the State, the protection of the lives and property of the subjects, the care of the cultivators, the development of trade, the provision of roads and means of communication, the spread of education, and for the relief of the sick-poor have been more than fulfilled by Your Highness. In our Address on the most happy occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Your Highness in 1909, we gratefully acknowledged what specific measures were taken by Your Highness for the realisation of these self-imposed high ideals of duty and we rejoice to say that Your Highness' administration is continued with the self-same liberality of spirit, even-handed justice, benevolence of heart and anxiety for our well-being.

An examination of the statistical figures from the Silver Jubilee to the present day proves all-round progress, consolidation, and liberality in the various departments of the State. For instance, works of public utility show

an increase of Rs. 12,00,000, education Rs. 4,70,000 and remission of land assessment Rs. 7,50,000.

Special mention should be made of the unique fact of Your Highness having abolished all import and export duties in the State—a boon which we are not aware of any prince either in the East or West having ever conferred on his people. This result has been brought about by Your Highness' economical methods of administration and a thoughtful husbanding of the resources of the State.

In conclusion, we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured on Your Highness and upon the members of your family, and that the Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time to come, and that you may long be spared to rule over your loyal, contented and taxless people.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

Appendix 10.

ગોંડળપ્રજાનું માનપત્ર

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર.

જી. સી. આઇ. ઇ., એમ. ડી., એફ. આર. સી. પી., એલએલ. ડી., ડી. સી. એલ., એફ. આર. એસ. ઇ., એફ. બી. યુ.

સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ–ધોરાજીના ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂર.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમે ગોંડળ શહેરના સમગ્ર પ્રજાજનો આપ નામદારશ્રીની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના આ માંગલિક પ્રસંગે આપશ્રીને દિલોજાનથી અને હૃદયના શુદ્ધભાવથી વિનયપૂર્વક અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ, અને આપ નામદારશ્રીની સુખી અને સંતોષી પ્રજાની એકત્ર શુભેચ્છાઓ અને આશીર્વાદો વર્ષોનાં વર્ષ સુધી પ્રાપ્ત કરવાને પરમકૃપાળુ પરમાત્મા આપને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય અર્પે એવી સહૃદય યાચના કરીએ છીએ.

જ્યારથી આપ નામવરે રાજ્યની લગામ હાથમાં લીધી છે ત્યારથી તે આજ સુધીમાં આપના મુબારક હાથથી અમારા ઉપર જે અમાપ ઉપકારોનો પ્રવાહ નિરંતર ચાલુ રહ્યો છે તેને માટે અમારાં અંતઃકરણમાં ઉંડા આભારની લાગણી હરહંમેશ વાસ કરીને રહેલી છે, અને એ લાગણી પ્રદર્શિત કરવાની અમને જે આ ઉત્તમ અને અદ્વિતીય તક મળી છે તેને માટે અમે અમારાં અહોભાગ્ય સમજીએ છીએ; કારણકે આપ નામદારના અનુપમ જીવનનાં પચાસ વર્ષ આજે પૂરાં થાય છે, અને તેમાંનું પ્રત્યેક વર્ષ કોઇ અગમ્ય ઇશ્વરી સૂત્રના આધારે આપના રક્ષણ તળે મૂકાયેલી પ્રજાનું હિત આગળ વધારવામાંજ આપે વ્યતીત કરેલું છે.

આજથી એકત્રીશ વર્ષ પહેલાં રાજ્યાભિષેકના શુભ પ્રસંગે આપ નામદારશ્રીએ અમને વચનો આપ્યાં હતાં કેઃ—"રાજ્યમાં સર્વત્ર ન્યાય અને સલાહ–શાંતિ સાચવવી, પ્રજાના જાનમાલની સલામતી જાળવવી, ખેડૂતને પોતાની મહેનતનું ફળ મળે તેની સંભાળ રાખવી, વેપારને ઉત્તેજન આપવું, સડકો અને વ્યવહારનાં અન્ય સાધનોની સગવડ કરી આપવી, કેળવણીની વૃદ્ધિ કરવી અને ગરીબ–દરદીઓને આધાર આપવો વગેરે રાજ્યકર્ત્તા તરીકેની મારી ફરજો હું સમજું છું અને હું તે યથાશક્તિ બજાવતો રહીશ". અમને કહેવાને અતિ હર્ષ ઉપજે છે કે આપશ્રીએ આપનાં એ યાદગાર વચનો અતિ ઉદારતાથી અમલમાં મૂક્યાં છે. સને ૧૯૦૯માં આપ નામદારશ્રીના પચીશ વર્ષના ઉજ્વલ અમલનો રાજતોત્સવ અમે ઉજવ્યો તે પ્રસંગે ઉક્ત વચનો સંપૂર્ણ રીતે પાળવા માટે આપે કેવા કેવા અચૂક અને આબાદ ઇલાજો લીધા છે, અને પ્રજાપાલનનો રાજીખુશીથી સ્વીકારેલો ઉચ્ચ ઉદ્દેશ આપ કેવી ઉત્તમ રીતે બજાવો છો તેનું યથા-સ્થિત વર્ણન અમે કર્યું હતું. વળી આ પ્રસંગે ફરીથી જાહેર કરતાં અમને બેહદ આનંદ ઉપજે છે કે ત્યારથી આજ સુધીનો આપનો રાજ્યકારભાર તેટલોજ ઉદારવૃત્તિથી, નિષ્પક્ષપાત ન્યાયથી, પરમાર્થ બુદ્ધિથી અને અમારાં હિતનું સંરક્ષણ કરવાની ઉત્સુકતાથી ચાલુ રહેલો છે.

રાજ્યોત્સવથી આજ સુધીની દેશાવસ્થાની ગણત્રી જો આપણે આંકડા મૂકીને કરીએ છીએ તો તે પણ સિદ્ધ કરી બતાવે છે કે સર્વ દિશામાં પ્રગતિ થયેલી છે અને રાજ્યના ભિન્નભિન્ન ખાતામાં સંગીન સુધારો થયેલો નજરે આવે છે. દાખલા તરીકે છેલ્લાં ૭ વર્ષ દરમ્યાન જાહેર બાંધકામ ખાતામાં બાર લાખનો અને કેળવણી ખાતામાં આશરે પોણા પાંચ લાખનો વધારો થયેલો છે, અને એ મુદત દરમ્યાન ખેડૂતવર્ગને જમાબંદીના આકારમાંથી સાડા સાત લાખ રૂપિયાની માફી બક્ષવામાં આવી છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીએ આખા સંસ્થાનમાંથી આવક જાવકનું દાણુ તદન માફ કર્યું છે એ અપૂર્વ હકીકત આ સ્થળે ખાસ જણાવવાની અમે રજા લઇએ છીએ. કારણકે પૂર્વ યા પશ્ચિમના દેશો પૈકી કોઇ દેશના રાજ્યકર્ત્તાએ આવી મહાન નવાઝિશ કદિ પોતાની પ્રજાને કરી હોય એવું અમારા સાભળવામાં આવ્યું નથી; અને એવી અનન્ય બક્ષિસ આપ અમને કરી શકયા છો તે આપ નામદારશ્રીની કરકસરવાળી રાજ્યનીતિ અને રાજ્યનાં સાધનોની દીર્ઘદૃષ્ટિથી કરેલી યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થાનેજ આભારી છે.

છેવટે, અમે પરમ કૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ કે તે દયાળુ પિતા આપ નામદારશ્રી અને રાજ્યકુટુંબ ઉપર સુખ-શાંતિનો અસ્ખલિત વર્ષાદ વરસાવ્યા કરે અને એ સર્વશક્તિમાન પ્રભુ આપની આ વફાદાર, સંતોષી અને કરમુક્ત પ્રજા ઉપર આપનો પિતાતુલ્ય અમલ વર્ષોનાં વર્ષ સુધી ચાલુ રાખે; તથાસ્તુ.

લી.

આપ નામદારશ્રીની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

Appendix 11.

His Highness' Reply to Gondal Address.

PEOPLE OF DEAR GONDAL,

No language can adequately express what I feel with regard to the Address you have just presented. I will, therefore, without attempting the impossible, simply ask you to accept my thanks, warm and sincere as they come from the very bottom of my heart.

To my mind the greatest happiness is to be found in the knowledge of having done one's best to discharge one's duty. Next to that comes the happiness derived from the appreciation of one's efforts by the people in whose interests the efforts are made. That you have made mine by the generous terms of the Address and the enthusiasm with which you have celebrated this anniversary. My happiness would indeed be complete if I could feel that my administration was as free from defects as your Address would appear to suggest, but I am painfully conscious of many failings and shortcomings. This however is not the time to detain you with a discussion on the subject.

The expression of your kindly sentiments will encourage me in my efforts to secure a greater measure of success for my administration than has been the case in the past.

Before leaving you this evening let me offer you once more my grateful thanks for your good wishes. If it be permissible to add to them a wish of my own, I pray that I may be able to continue to serve the cause you and I have nearest our hearts, the cause to which I have dedicated my life—I mean the advancement of Gondal.

Appendix 12.

ઠાકોર સાહેબનો ગોંડળના માનપત્રનો જવાબ.

પ્રિય ગોંડળના પ્રજાજનો,

તમે ઇનાયત કરેલા માનપત્રથી મને જે લાગણી ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે તે પૂરતી રીતે દર્શાવવાને માટે કોઇપણ શબ્દો જડે તેમ નથી અને તેટલા માટે એવો અશક્ય પ્રયાસ હું છોડી દઉંછું, કેવળ મારા હૃદયતલની નિર્મળ અને સ્નેહભરી લાગણીઓવાળો મારો આભાર તમે સ્વીકારો એમ હું માગુંછું.

પોતાની ફરજ બજાવવામાં પોતે બનતો સર્વ યત્ન કર્યો છે એવી ખાત્રીજ માણસનું સર્વોત્તમ સુખ છે, એમ હું સમજું છું. બીજું સુખ જે લોકોના હિત સંબંધમાં આપણે પ્રયાસ કરતા હોઇએ તે લોકો તરફથી તેની કદર થાય એ છે. તમારા માનપત્રમાં વપરાયલા ઉદાર શબ્દોથી અને આ સાલગરેહ ઉજવવામાં જે ઉત્સાહ તમે દર્શાવ્યો છે તેથી આ બીજું સુખ તમે મને પ્રાપ્ત કરાવો છો. એ માનપત્રમાં તમે સૂચવો છો તેટલે દરજ્જે મારો રાજ્યકારોબાર ખામીઓથી મુક્ત છે એમ જો હું માનતો હોત તો ખરેખર એ સુખનો સંપૂર્ણ અનુભવ મેળવવાને હું ભાગ્યશાળી થાત, પરંતુ મારા રાજ્યકારોબારમાં અનેકાનેક ખોડ ખામીઓ છે એમ હું જાણું છું અને તેને લીધે મને ખેદ થાય છે; પણ એ વિષય ઉપર વિવેચન કરી તમારો વખત રોકવાનો આ પ્રસંગ નથી.

આજસુધીનો મારો રાજ્યકારોબાર જેટલે અંશે સફળ નીવડ્યો છે, તેના કરતાં તેને અધિક ફતેહમંદ બનાવવાના પ્રયાસમાં તમારા માયાળુ ઉદ્‌ગારો મને ઉત્તેજનરૂપ થશે.

અત્યારે અહીંથી રજા લેતાં પહેલાં તમારી શુભેચ્છાઓને માટે હું તમારો સૌનો અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક ફરી એકવાર ઉપકાર માનું છું અને તે સાથે મારી અંગત ઇચ્છા દર્શાવવાની આ પ્રસંગે છુટ લઇ શકું તો હું પરમાત્મા પાસે એટલુંજ માગું છું કે **ગોંડળનો અભ્યુદય** જેને માટે મેં મારી જીંદગી સમર્પેલી છે અને જે તમારાં તેમજ મારાં હૃદયની પ્રિયમાં પ્રિય આકાંક્ષા છે તેની સાધનામાં હું મારાં હવે પછીનાં વર્ષો સંપૂર્ણ એકાગ્રતાથી ગાળી શકું.

Appendix 13.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani's speech.

It is indeed a very great pleasure to me to be here on this auspicious occasion. I venture to claim for myself that I too am a child and a subject of Gondal Let me explain my meaning. His Highness Shri Bhavsinhji, the present Maharaja of Bhavnagar, was born and brought up here, his mother being His Highness the Thakore Saheb's sister and to him Gondal on account of childhood's associations is dearer than any other place, dearer probably even than Bhavnagar. His Highness is thus a child of the Gondal royal family and is here to-day in that capacity rather than in any other and I as one of his devoted servants claim to be a subject of Gondal through him.

But at the same time, I am an outsider. A subject looks up to his Ruler with a devotion which makes it impossible for him to sit in judgment upon his Chief. You Gondal subjects therefore can have no idea of the respect and admiration which other Chiefs and all those humbler individuals like myself who have come into contact with him in the transaction of political and other business entertain for Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee of Gondal.

His qualities as a man make him respected even more than his qualities as a Chief. Take for instance his readiness to correct his opinion. Even a petty officer would hesitate when caught in a mistake to confess himself in the wrong. His Highness' love of truth and right however enables him to make such a confession, on the very rare occasions on which it may be necessary, without the slightest hesitation and all those who have to work with him admire him all the more for it, although for most of us it can only be admiration at a distance as there are few, very few indeed, who can imitate His Highness in this trait.

His Highness as we all know is a wealthy man even amongst Chiefs. But how has that wealth been piled up ? Still more how is that wealth being used ? The whole secret lies in his extremely simple mode of life and a life-long devotion to your welfare.

Occasions like this though to outward appearance mere festivals have a unique value. They bring the Chief and the people closer together and

enable each to lay open the whole heart to the other. No system of government can be productive of real happiness which does not provide for such free interchange of mutual confidence. On the other hand no form of government however arbitrary in appearance can fail to be beneficent in which such mutual confidence between the ruler and the ruled is habitual.

You subjects of Gondal are happy in your Chief, happier still in his Consort. Her Highness Rani Saheb Shri Nandkuverba is a pattern of all that a Hindu wife and a Hindu mother should be in the discharge of her duty, and the constant influence of that womanly heart by the side of His Highness necessarily tends to soften and to elevate His Highness' acts and sentiments towards his subjects.

With these words let me join you all in praying to the Almighty that such a beneficent career should be prolonged for many years to come.

Appendix 14.

Mr. Popatlal Gooya's Speech.

Mr. Popatlal Gooya, the leading pleader of Gondal in the course of his speech remarked upon His Highness' wonderful freedom from anger. In giving a vivid description of this he said how even ordinary men and women often lose all patience and rightly too but that in the course of all these years not one single instance could be quoted by any person of His Highness having got angry or even impatient. He also described with equal vividness His Highness' exemplary accessibility to all classes of subjects at all times. He then thanked His Highness in the name of the subjects for the most valuable concessions which His Highness had been most graciously pleased to announce that morning. He specially dwelt upon two most important points. The cultivators of the Gondal State had lost heavily on account of the fall in cotton prices after the commencement of the war and the State had in consequence granted a remission of one fourth of the land revenue. This was written off, a concession which amounted to nearly Rs. 3,00,000. Secondly grazing fees which all Kathiawar States have been charging from times immemorial and which had brought to the Gondal treasury an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 had also been given up for ever from now. Mr. Popatlal concluded by wishing a long life and happiness and all blessings to His Highness and the Royal Family.

Appendix 15.

પ્રોફેસર બળવંતરાય કલ્યાણરાય ઠાકોરનું ભાષણ.

સર પ્રભાશંકર પટ્ટણી આ મંગળ પ્રસંગે જે બોલ્યા છે તેને હું અક્ષરે અક્ષર મળતો આવું છું; ઉપરાંત મારા તરફથી એટલુંજ ઉમેરીશ, કે સુખ દુઃખ—રૈયતનાં એટલે કે જનસમૂહનાં સુખ દુઃખનો મોટો આધાર રાજસત્તા ઉપર રહે છે. એ રાજસત્તા આપણા નમુનેદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ભગવત્‌સિંહજી અને રાણી સાહેબ શ્રી નંદકુવરબાએ કેવી કેળવી, શોભાવી અને સૌમ્ય હિતકર બતાવી આપી છે તે આ પાટનગર ગોંડળ તો શું, ગોંડળ ધોરાજીનું સંસ્થાન તો શું, કાઠિયાવાડ તો શું, પણ આખા હિંદુસ્થાનમાં જાણીતું છે.

આપણા રાજ્યનીતિશાસ્ત્રમાં રાજાને દેવાંશી કહ્યા છે, અને એ સૂત્રવાક્યનો અર્થ અનેક રીતે થઇ શકે છે. પ્રભુની સૃષ્ટિમાં પ્રભુનું જે રાજ્યતંત્ર ચાલે છે તેમાં બે લક્ષણ સર્વોપરી છે. એક પ્રકાશ, બીજું સ્વતંત્રતા. પ્રભુના હાથમાં સર્વ સૂત્ર હોવા છતાં એ પોતે જાણે કંઇજ કરતા નથી.—**प्रकृतिं यान्ति भूतानि**—નાની મોટી તમામ વ્યક્તિઓને અને તમામ સંસ્થાઓને સૌ સૌની પ્રકૃતિ પ્રમાણે ઉગવા, વધવા, વિકસવા દે છે અને આખી સૃષ્ટિનું કલ્યાણ એ પ્રમાણેની સંપૂર્ણ સ્વતંત્રતાથી સાધે છે.

માણસ કોઇ સંપૂર્ણ નથી, ગોંડળના રાજ્યકર્ત્તા સંપૂર્ણ નથી; પણ અહીંની રાજસત્તા પ્રભુની સૃષ્ટિની માફક પ્રકાશમાં ચાલ્યા કરે છે અને અહીંની વસ્તીમાં વ્યક્તિઓને અને સંસ્થાઓને પોતપોતાની યોગ્યતા પ્રમાણે વિકસવાને માટે પુરતી સ્વતંત્રતા છે. આ બે લક્ષણ વડે ઠાકોર સાહેબનો અમલ તમામ દેશી રજવાડાને નમુનેરૂપ થયો છે. આ રાજ્ય અને આ વસ્તીની છેલ્લાં ત્રીશ વર્ષ દરમ્યાન જે એકસરખી ઉન્નતિ અને પ્રગતિ થઇ છે તેનાં મુખ્ય કારણ મારી અલ્પ મતિ પ્રમાણે આ બે લક્ષણ છે.

આવું પ્રકાશયુક્ત અને સ્વતંત્રતાવાળું રાજતંત્ર એકસરખી રીતે પ્રવર્ત્તાવવાનું બધું માન અને બધો જશ નેકનામદાર શ્રી ભગવત્‌સિંહજી બહાદુરને ઘટે છે. પ્રભુ એમને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય આપો તેમજ આ પ્રકાશ અને આ સ્વતંત્રતા હજી પણ દિનપરદિન વધારે વધારે વધતાં જાય એવી સૌને સન્મતિ આપો.

Appendix 16.

Mr. Abdul Sattar Tabani's speech.

YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to embrace this golden opportunity to say a few words in connection with Your Highness' beneficent rule and to congratulate Your Highness on your 51st birthday. We gratefully acknowledge that taxes of all kinds have been abolished and that Your Highness spares no pains to promote the welfare of the subjects entrusted to your care by Providence.

The Mahomedans as well as the Hindus receive equal and equitable justice at Your Highness' hands.

Your Highness is the champion and advocate of education.

Your Highness like Augustus the Great, Roman Emperor, strains every nerve to re-plan the Gondal town on medical and hygienic principles which we all appreciate with intense joy and pleasure.

Not only has Your Highness established orphanages and asylums for the blind, the infirm and the destitute but Your Highness has also conferred special favours and benefits upon the agriculturists by the construction of irrigation works and timely remissions.

Your Highness' ideal consists in plain living and high thinking.

The poor and the rich have free access to Your Highness and we fully appreciate Your Highness' quality of abstemiousness.

We are so much indebted to Your Highness that words fail to describe the heavy debt of gratitude which we owe to Your Highness for your benign rule.

In conclusion, we pray to God that He in the divine dispensation of His wisdom may grant to Your Highness long life, health and happiness.

Appendix 17.

મિ. જગજીવન ત્રિકમજી કોઠારીનું ભાષણ.

ખુદાવિંદ નેક નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂર, ભાવનગરના નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ બહાદૂર, અન્ય રાજવંશી મહેમાનો, બાનુઓ તથા ગૃહસ્થો,

આજના કાર્યક્રમ અનુસાર જે શુભ ક્રિયા માટે આપ પધાર્યા છો, તેની ઉત્પત્તિ સંબંધે બે બોલ ટુંકામાં વિદિત કરવા રજા લઉં છું.

આ શહેરના વણિક જૈન કોમમાં અગ્રેસર ગણાતા મોદી ગણેશ હેમરાજના કુટુંબના નબીર શેઠ પાનાચંદ નારણજી મોદી સને ૧૯૧૩ની સાલમાં બેકાવન વર્ષની વયે સ્વર્ગવાસી થયા. મરહુમના હાથથી નાનાં મોટાં સખાવતી કાર્ય ઘણાં થયેલાં છે. છેલ્લી જ્યુબિલી વખતે મરહુમે ઘણો આગળ પડતો ભાગ પ્રજા તરફથી લીધો હતો. મરહુમના અકાળ દેહાંતથી ગોંડળ શહેરે એક અમૂલ્ય રત્ન ગુમાવ્યું છે. વિશેષ દિલગીરીનું કારણ એટલા માટે કે મરહુમ અપુત્ર ગુજરી ગયા છે. તેમની પાછળ એક પુત્રી જે મોરબી પરણાવેલ છે તે તથા બે વિધવાઓ હયાત છે. મરહુમ પાનાચંદ શેઠ પાંજરાપોળનાં કાર્યમાં ઉલટભર ભાગ લેતા. ખસુસે અનાથ મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ પ્રત્યે તેમની ઘણી કાળજી હતી, તે ધ્યાનમાં લઇ શેઠ પાનાચંદની વિધવા બાઇઓ જેકુંવરબાઇ તથા કસુંબાબાઇએ મરહુમના સ્મરણાર્થે રૂા. વિશ હજારની નાદર રકમ કોઇપણ જાહેર સખાવતી કાર્ય માટે નામદાર ગોંડળ દરબારશ્રીને સુપ્રત કરી.

ગૃહસ્થો, ભરતખંડમાં અનાથ અશકત મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ અને બોડાં ઢોરોના રક્ષણ માટે સ્થળે સ્થળે પાંજરાપોળો જોવામાં આવે છે, જે વ્યક્તિના કારભાર માટે હિંદુઓ ઉપરાંત મુસલમાન તથા પારસી ભાઇઓ પણ દિલસોઝ ધરાવે છે; જેમ અશકત મનુષ્યો માટે એસાઇલમ તેમ આવાં અશકત પ્રાણીઓ માટે પાંજરાપોળ છે, પણ પાંજરાપોળનો અર્થ કાંઇ તેથી વિશેષ હૉસ્પિટલ થતો નથી. ગૃહસ્થો, જેમ મનુષ્યની આરોગ્યતા માટે હૉસ્પિટલ, દવાશાળા છે, તેમ બિચારાં મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ માટે તેવી સંસ્થા ઘણી જુજ હિંદુસ્થાનમાં જોવામાં આવે છે.

હિંદુસ્થાનનો મુખ્ય આધાર ખેતી ઉપર છે એ સ્પષ્ટ છે; અને ખેડનાં સાધનમાં બળદ મુખ્ય ભાગ બજાવે છે, તેજ પ્રમાણે મનુષ્યના પૌષ્ટિક આહાર તરીકે દૂધ આપતાં દૂધાળાં પ્રાણીઓ ગાય ભેંસ વગેરે તેમજ ભાર બરદારી અને વાહક પ્રાણીઓ જેવાં કે ઘોડા વગેરે જાનવરો આર્ય દેશની દોલત છે.

આવાં બિચારાં પ્રાણીઓ રોગદુષિત હોય તો દેશી ઉપચારો થાય છે. તે કેટલે દરજ્જે કાર્યસાધક છે તે હજી શંકાશીલ છે. ખસુસે તેવાં પ્રાણીઓ જો અપંગ થઇ જાય તો તેમને પાંજરાપોળમાંજ આશ્રય મળે છે. તેથી વિશેષ વૈદકીય મદદ આ બિચારાં પ્રાણીઓને મળી શકતી નથી.

તે બધી સ્થિતિપર નજર રાખતાં તથા મરહુમ શેઠ પાનાચંદ મોદીની મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ પ્રત્યેની કાળજી ધ્યાનમાં લઇ તેમની વિધવાઓએ અર્પણ કરેલી રકમમાંથી મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ માટે પાશ્ચાત્ય ધોરણે વેટેરિનરિ હૉસ્પિટલ સ્થાપવાનો વિચાર અમારા નામદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબને સ્ફુર્યો તે જાણી સમગ્ર પ્રજાને ઘણો હર્ષ થયો છે. આવી ઢોરની હૉસ્પિટલ થવાથી મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓનો આશીર્વાદ લેવા ઉપરાંત ખેડૂત તથા માલધારીઓને પોતાનાં પ્રાણીઓની આરોગ્યતા સાચવવાનું અનુકૂળ સ્થળ થઇ પડશે.

નામદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબે પોતાની પ્રજા પૈકીના મનુષ્યસંઘ ઉપર જે ઉપકારો કર્યા છે તે તો જગપ્રસિદ્ધ છે. ગત સિલ્વર જ્યુબિલી પ્રસંગે જકાત માફ કરવાનો બનાવ દેશી રાજ્યોના ઇતિહાસમાં પહેલોજ છે અને તે મહારાજા સાહેબની મહાનુભાવના સિદ્ધ કરે છે; પરંતુ આપણા મહારાજા સાહેબે આર્યાવર્તના ભુતકાળના આદર્શરૂપ નૃપતિ તરીકે તેમના રાજ્યના પશુઓને વિસર્યા નથી; અને આ માંગલિક પ્રસંગે ગૌપ્રતિપાલનું યથાર્થ નામ પુરવાર કરવા મુંગાં પશુઓને કદિ કોઇએ નહીં આપેલ અને જકાત માફ કરવાના હકની સાથે સરખામણીમાં મુકાય તેવી બક્ષિસ એટલે કે પાનચરાઇ તથા મસવાડીનો કર સદાબરો માફ કર્યો છે. સદગૃહસ્થો, એ બક્ષિસ એવી ઉદારતા ભરેલી છે કે જેની કિંમત આર્થિક દૃષ્ટિએ વાર્ષિક દશથી પંદર હજારની થાયછે, પરંતુ આર્યજનોની ધાર્મિક દૃષ્ટિથી તેની કિંમત આંકી શકાય તેમ નથી. વિશેષ આ હૉસ્પિટલમાં એક હજાર રૂપિયાની ઉદાર બક્ષિસ કરી છે. આ બંને બક્ષિસોથી ગોંડળની પ્રજા નામદાર હજુરશ્રીનો અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક આભાર માને ને તો સ્વાભાવિક છે; પણ ખરેખરો આશીર્વાદ મુંગાં પ્રાણીઓ આપેછે. ગૃહસ્થો, વેટેરિનરિ હૉસ્પિટલની અગત્યતા બાબે ઘણું બોલાય તેમ છે, પણ અત્યારે સમય સંકુચિત હઇ હું સમગ્ર ગોંડળની પ્રજા તરફથી શેઠ પાનાચંદ નારણજી વેટેરિનરિ હૉસ્પિટલ બોલવા નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ બહાદુરને વિનતિ કરૂં છું.

Appendix 18.

શેઠ યાકુબ અબ્દુલગનીનું ભાષણ.

નેક નામદાર ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,
જી. સી. આઇ. ઇ. વગેરે વગેરે.

ગોંડળ.

માનવંતા મહારાજા સાહેબ,

હું ગોંડળનો વતની પણ હાલમાં રંગુનવાસી યાકુબ અબ્દુલગની આપ નામદારશ્રીને આપની આ એકાવનમી સાલગરેહના મુબારક પ્રસંગે દિલોજાનથી અને હર્ષભેર મુબારકબાદી આપું છું, અને પાક પરવર દિગાર પાસે દુઆ ચાહું છું કે તે રબ-ઉલ-આલમીન આપ નામવરને ઉમ્રદરાઝી, તંદુરસ્તી, દોલતમંદી અને સુખશાન્તિ બક્ષે અને આપનો નેક અમલ અમારા ઉપર હરહંમેશ જારી રાખે.

હિંદુસ્થાન, બ્રહ્મદેશ અને યૂરોપના ઘણાખરા દેશોમાં મેં મુસાફરી કરેલી છે અને જાત અનુભવ ઉપરથી હું ખાત્રીપૂર્વક કહી શકું છું કે ગોંડળની રાજ્યવ્યવસ્થા દુનિયાના કોઇ દેશથી ઉતરે તેમ નથી; એટલુંજ નહીં પણ કેટલીક બાબતમાં તો તે ચઢીઆતી છે. દાખલા તરીકે જકાતની સદંતર માફી જગતના કોઇ ભાગમાં મેં જોઇ નથી. પ્રજાનાં સુખ સાધનો વધારવામાં અને આપના અમલ તળે મુકાયેલ રાજની આબાદી કરવામાં આપ જે મહાભારત શ્રમ ઉઠાવો છો અને રૈયતના ટ્રસ્ટી તરિકેની જે ઉમદા ફરજ રાજીખુશીથી બજાવો છો તેને માટે અમે આપ નામદારશ્રીનો જેટલો એહસાન માનીએ તેટલો ઓછો છે.

આપનું ઉચ્ચ જીવન અને પ્રજાપાલનનો આદર્શરૂપ ધર્મ અંગત મોજશોખ અને વૈભવને તુચ્છ સમજે છે. આપ જેવા અનુપમ નરેશનો અમલ અમારા ઉપર દીર્ઘકાળ પર્યંત કાયમ રહે અને અમારું હિત આગળ વધારવા માટે ખુદા આપને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય, આરોગ્ય અને સુખસંપત્તિ આપે એવી મારી ખરા જીગરની દીન પ્રાર્થના છે. પરવરદિગાર તે પાર પાડે; આમીન.

ગોંડળ,
તા. ૨૫ ઑકટોબર ૧૯૧૫.

આપનો વફાદાર પ્રજાજન,
યાકુબ અબ્દુલગની.

Appendix 19.

મિ. અબ્દુલસતાર ઇસ્માઇલ તબાણીનું ભાષણ.

આલી જનાબ–ગરીબ પરવર નામદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબ વ મેઅઝિઝ હાઝેરીન—

આજ મુઝે મદરેસે કે છોટે માઅસૂમ બચ્ચું કે તરફસે કહા ગયા હૈ કે મેં ઉનકે દિલોંકી સહી જઝબાંકા ચંદ અલફાઝમેં આપકે પેશ કરૂં વોહ યેહ હૈ.

અઇ હમારે સર પરસ્ત રહમદિલ બાદશાહ–હમસબ છોટે બચ્ચેં આજ મારે ખુશી કે અપને જામેમેં કુલે નહીં સમાતે હૈ કયું કે આજ હઝુરકા એકાવનસાલા સાલગીરેહકા મુબારક દિન હૈ. લીહાજા હમ હઝુરકા સચ્ચે દિલસેં ઔર સચ્ચી મોહબ્બતસે વચની અઇસી મોહબ્બતસે જો મોહોબ્બત બચ્ચોંકા અપને વાલદૈનસે હોતી હૈ અઇસી મોહોબ્બતસે દિલી મુબારકબાદી દેતે હૈ. પરવરદિગાર ઐસે હજારો સાલગીરેહ આપકા નસીબ કરે તાકે હમેં હજારો વકત મુબારકબાદી દેના નસીબ હોવે.

આલીજાહા–હમકા યેહ બાત અબ અચ્છીતરહસેં મઅલુમ હોા ગઇ હૈ કે ઇનસાન અગર ઇલ્મ-નસીબે તો વોહ ઇનસાન નહીં. ઔર શૈખ સઅદીકા યે મકુલા કે " બે ઇલ્મ નતવાં ખુદારા સીનાખ્ત". અબ હમારે અચ્છી તરહ ઝહેનનશીન હોા ગયા. શુક્ર હૈ ખુદાકા કેઃ– હમકા મઝહબે ઇસ્લામ નસીબ હુવા. હમારે મઝહબ કે બાની હઝરત મોહમ્મદ મુસ્તફા સલલલ્લાહોઅલ હૈ વસલ્લમકા ફરમાન મુબારક હૈ કેઃ—"તલબુલ ઇલ્મ ફરીદતુન અલા કુલ્લે મુસ્લેમીન વ મુસ્લેમતા ". વચની ઇલ્મકા હાસીલ કરના ફર્ઝ હૈ કુલ મુસલમાન મર્દ વ ઔરતપર.

યેહ સિવાય ઇસ કે હમારે ખૂશ કીસ્મતી યે હૈ કેઃ– ખુદાને હમકા અઇસા રાજા દીયા હૈ જો ખુદબી આઅલા દરજ્જેકા રોશન ખ્યાલ ઔર આલિમ હૈ. ઔર અપની રીઆયાકે બચ્ચોંકા ઇલ્મ સીખાનેકે લીએ હજારહા રૂપૈયાસે મદદ કરતા હૈ.

શાહ—ઇસસે બઢકર ઔર કયા હમારી ખુશ કીસ્મતી ઔર ખુસી હૈ કે આજ હમકા આપ કે દસ્તે મુબારકસે ઇનઆમ મીલેગા.

" ઈં ઇનાયત અજ્જેરે બાજુનીસ્ત.
તાનબખશદ ખુદાએ બખશીંદા".

અબ હમારે પ્યારે ઠાકોર હમ કમઅકલ આપકે આઅલા ખસાએલ ઔર ઉમદા સફાતકી તાઅરીફ કયા બયાન કર સકતેં હૈ. મગર ઇતના તો જરૂર કહેંગે કેઃ—

" અગર જહાંમે કીસી કા અચ્છા હૈ હમને દેખા તો તુમકા દેખા
અગર જહાંમેં કીસીકા સચ્ચા હૈ હમને દેખા તો તુમકા દેખા ".

ગરીબ પરવર હમ હમારી મોહબ્બતકા અચ્છી તરહસેં ઝાહેર નહીં કર સકતે હેં–હાં. અગર હમકા યેહ તાકાત મીલજાએકે હમ હમારે સીનેકા ચાક કર સકેં તો ઇસ દિલ કા જો હમારે બાએં પહેલુમેં હૈ નીકાલ કર પૈશકર દેંગે. તબ હઝુર દેખ સકેંગે કે હમારે છોટે છોટે દિલોમેં આપકી તરફસેં કીતની મોહબ્બત હૈ.

અઇ હમારે પિતામીસાલ બાદશાહ-અજ હમકો ઇતની ખુસી હૈ કે હમેં ઇદ યાદ આતી હૈ. આજ હમારે ખુસીકા દિન હૈ. ઔર દસ્તુર હૈ કે ખુસી કે દિન બચ્ચે ઇનઆમ માંગતે હૈ. લીહાજા હમ આપસેં યેહ ઇનઆમ માંગતે હૈ કે આપ હમકો કભી ન ભુલેં. ઔર હંમેશાં હમપર ઇનાયાતકી નઝર કરતે હૈ. આપકી એક નઝર હમકો માલામાલ ઔર નીહાલ કર દેગી.

અખીરમેં ફીર હમ આપકો દિલસેં મુબારકબાદી દેતે હુવે દુઆ કરતે હૈ કે ઇઝદ આપકો તન્દુરસ્તી કે સાથ સલામત રખ્ખે. ઔર હમેં **ગોલ્ડન ઔર ડાયમન્ડ જ્યુબીલી** દેખાની નસીબ કરે.

"ઈ દુઆ અઝ મન વ અઝ જુમ્લા જહાં આમીન બાદ"

પૈશકુનીંદા બાઝસાર-**અબ્દુલસતાર ઇસ્માઇલ તબાણી.**

તારીખ ૨૫-૧૦-૧૯૧૫.

Appendix 20.

ધોરાજીના પારેખ રેવાશંકર વનેચંદનું ભાષણ.

ખુદવિંદ નેકનામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, જી. સી. ઈ. વગેરે વગેરે, અખંડ સૌભાગ્યવંતાં શ્રી નંદકુવરબા, કુંવરી સાહેબો, માનવંતા મિજબાનો અને ગૃહસ્થો.

આજે આપણે સર્વે આપણા ખુદાવિંદ નેકનામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ તારીખ ૨૪મી ઑકટોબર સને ૧૯૧૫થી ૫૧માં વર્ષની અંદર દાખલ થયા છે તે વાસ્તે તેઓ નામદાર સાહેબને મુબારકબાદી દેવાને અને માનપત્ર આપવાને ભેગા મળ્યા છીએ. આજનો દિવસ ધણોજ માંગલિક છે, આજનો દિવસ સુવર્ણમય છે. આજનો દિવસ ધોરાજીની તવારિખની અંદર હંમેશને વાસ્તે યાદગાર રહેશે. આજનો દિવસ ધોરાજીની તવારિખની અંદર હંમેશને વાસ્તે સોનેરી અક્ષરે કોતરાઇ રહેશે.

નેક નામદાર ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા સાહેબ, આપ નામદાર સાહેબ તેમજ મહારાણી શ્રી નંદકુવરબાને ધોરાજી શહેર તરફથી આવકાર આપતાં મને ધણીજ ખુશાલી ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. આજે અમારાં અંતઃકરણો હર્ષથી ઉભરાઇ જાય છે. આજ અમારાં હૃદયમાં હર્ષની ઉર્મિઓ ઉછળી રહી છે અને હૃદયમાં નહિ વર્ણવી શકાય તેવી ખુશાલી ઉત્પન્ન થઇ રહી છે. આજ ધોરાજીની અંદર સ્ત્રી, પુરૂષો, વૃદ્ધ, બાળક વગેરે પણ આનંદમાં કલ્લોલ કરે છે.

૫૦ વર્ષ પહેલાં આપ નામદાર સાહેબનો જન્મ આ ધોરાજી શહેરમાં થયો હતો તેને વાસ્તે ધોરાજી પોતાને ભાગ્યશાળી માને છે, તેને વાસ્તે ધોરાજી પોતાને મગરૂર માને છે. તેજ શહેરની અંદર અમારી ઇચ્છાને પૂર્ણ કરીને આપ નામદાર સાહેબે, આપના રાજ્યકુટુંબ સહિત પધારી આપના દિદારના દર્શનનો જે ઉત્તમ લાભ આપ્યો છે તે દેખાડી આપે છે કે આપ નામદાર સાહેબની આપની વસ્તીને વાસ્તે કેટલી ઉંચી લાગણી છે અને આપ નામદારનો આપની વસ્તીને વાસ્તે કેટલો ઉંચો ચાહ છે.

ગોંડળ સ્ટેટ એક નમુનેદાર સ્ટેટ ગણાય છે. ગોંડળ સ્ટેટનો રાજ્યકારોબાર ધણોજ ઉત્તમ ગણાય છે. સ્ટેટની પૉલિસી વસ્તીની દિનપ્રતિદિન આબાદી થતી જાય તેવા ઉદાર ધોરણ ઉપર રચાયેલ છે. રાજ્યની અંદર બાહોશ અમલદારોનું તત્ત્વ સામેલ થવાથી રાજ્યકારોબાર ધણાંજ Liberal ધોરણ ઉપર ચાલે છે. આ બધાનું Analysis કરીશું તો તરતજ માલમ પડી જશે કે આપ નામદાર સાહેબના ઉત્તમ ગુણોનું પરિણામ છે અને રાજ્યકારોબારની અંદર આપ સાહેબની જાત દેખરેખથી ગોંડળનું સ્ટેટ બીજા સ્ટેટોમાં ઝળકી નીકળ્યું છે. આપ નામદારની રાજ્યકારોબારી રીતિઓ એટલી તો ઉદાર અને વિશાળ છે કે અંગ્રેજી વર્ત્તમાનપત્રો વગેરેને પણ આપ નામદાર સાહેબના ઉત્તમ રાજ્યકારોબારનાં વખાણ કર્યા સિવાય ચાલતું નથી. આપ નામદાર સાહેબનું જીવન ધણુંજ ઉંચું છે, ધણુંજ મનન કરવા લાયક છે, ધણુંજ ખ્યાલ કરવા લાયક છે. આપ નામદાર સાહેબના જીવન ઉપરથી તરતજ માલમ પડી આવે છે કે આપ નામદાર સાહેબ એક ઉંચી અને ભવ્ય કોટીના સર્વોત્તમ મહારાજા છો.

મહાન કાઉન્ટ ટૉલ્સ્ટૉયની માફક આપ નામદાર સાહેબ આ દેશના એક મહાન ફિલૉસૉફર છો. લૉર્ડ મૅકૉલેની માફક આપ નામદાર આ દેશના એક સાહિત્યના ઝળકતા હીરા છો અને મહાન ઍસ્કિવથની માફક આપ નામદાર સાહેબ આ દેશના ડહાપણના ભંડારરૂપ ઝળકતા તોરા છો.

આપ નામદારે ગાદીનશીન થયા પછી જે જે સુધારાઓ દાખલ કર્યા છે તે સઘળા કિંમતી પુરવાર થાય છે. આપ નામદાર સાહેબે કેલવણીનો વિસ્તાર ઘણોજ વધાર્યો છે અને મુખ્યત્વે કરીને સ્ત્રી કેલવણી કે જેના ઉપર દેશની ઉન્નતિનો આધાર છે તે વધારવામાં આપ નામદારનો પ્રયાસ એટલો તો કૃતેહમંદ નીવડ્યો છે કે તે કૃતેહમંદ નીવડેલા પ્રયાસને વાસ્તે અન્ય સ્ટેટની પ્રજાઓ એકી અવાજે વખાણ કરે છે.

છેવટમાં પરમકૃપાળુ પરમાત્મા આપ નામદારને આપના કુટુંબ સહિત દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય બક્ષો, આપ નામદાર સાહેબ અમારા ઉપર યુગયુગ કાળ સુધી રાજગાદી ભોગવો અને કુદરતનાં ઉત્તમમાં ઉત્તમ સુખો ભોગવો;

તથાસ્તુ.

Appendix 21.

મિ. યુસફ્હુસેન અખતરરંજવીનું ભાષણ.

આજ દુનિયાંકે ચમનમેં હે નીરાલી કુચ્છ બહાર મેાતીયુંકે ફરસસે આરાસ્તા હે સબજાં જાંર હર રવીશ ઇસ બાગકી હે ફરસે મખમલસેં સજીહે દોરૂયા લાલેાગેાહર કે દરખ્તુંકી કતાર.

સબ દરખ્તુંપર હજારૂં બુલબુલેં હે નગમાસઝ કહે રહીહે લેા મુબારક હેા યે જશને ખુશ ગવાર ફુલકે ગુલ દસ્તે હે હરશાખે ગુલકે હાથમેં નઝરકી ડાલી લગાકર લાઇ હે ફસ્લે બહાર દેખતે હેં સરવે ગુલશન ઝાંક કર દિવારસેં હે કીસીકે આનેકા સાયદ ઇનેભી ઇનતેજાર શેાકે નઝારામેં હે. નરગીશકી ભી આંખે ખુલી કર રહી હે. શું ખુલે તર અપને બાલુંકા સીંગાર શેહેર ધેારાજીમેં હુએ કૈસી ખુશીકી ધુમ ધામ હર-ગલી કુચા સજાહે જ્યું અરૂસેં નૈા બહાર શાદમાં ફીરતા હે. હર છેાટા બડા બરનાં એેા પીર ચાર જેનબ હે મુબારકબાદહીકી બસ પુકાર શાદ હું અખતર કે યહ કૈસા મુબારક રેાઝ હેઅ. જીસમેં મેનેજી કદમ બેાસીકા પાયા ઇફતેખાર.

હજાર હજાર શુક્ર ઉસ પરવર દિગારકી જનાબમેં જીસને આજ હમકેા કૈસા મુબારક દિન નસીબ કીયા હે કે હમ ઇસ વકત અપને સરતાજ અપને મહારાજા આલી જનાબ હીઝ હાઇનેસ મહારાજા સર ભગવતસિંહજી સાહબ બહાદુર દામે એેક બાલ હુ; જી. સી. આઇ. ઇ., એમ. ડી., એફ. આર. સી. પી., એલ એલ. ડી., ડી. સી. એલ., એફ. આર. એસ. ઇ., એફ. બી. યુ. નામદાર વાલીએે રીયાસત ગેાંડળ જીનકી રેઆયા હેાનેકા હમકેા ફખર હાંસીલ હે. ઉનકી પચાસવી સાલગીરેહકી ખાસ ઉશ જીશાનકે રબરૂ ખુશયાં મના રહા હે. એાર હમારે સરદાર હમારે ઇસ જશન મનાનેમેં હમારે સરેાંપર સાયા અફગન હે. ઇસકી ખુશી કુચ્છ કમ નહીં હે. મગર ઇસપર એેક એાર દુસરી શાદમાનીકી યે બાત હે કે હમારે સરતાજને હમ લેાગેાંકી ઇજત અફઝાઇ. ફરમાનેકું ઇસ તકરીબપર યાહાં બીરાજનેકી તકલીફ ગવારા ફરમાઇ એાર ઇસ ખુશીકે જલસેકેા અપને કદમ મુબારકસેં રેાનક દેકર ચાર ચાંદ લગાદીએે. અગર હમારી એેક એેક જબાનકી લાખ લાખ જબાનેં હેાં તેાભી હમ સબ મીલકર ઇસ શાહાના ઇનાયતકા જરરા શુકરીયા અદા નહીં કર શકતે. અગલે જમાનેમેં મહારાજા શ્રી રામચંદ્રજી, શ્રી રામ લક્ષ્મણજી, રાજા વીર વિક્રમાજીત, રાજા હરિશ્ચંદ્ર, રાજા ભેાજ, વગેરા દેવતા એાર રાજા જો હુવે હે ઉન્હેાંને રેઆયા પર વહી અદલ ઇનસાફસેં દુનિયાકેા અપના ગીરવીદા બનાલીયાથા. ઉસી તરા હમારે શહેરકે માલીક નામ-દાર હિઝ હાઇનેસ બહાદૂરને અપની બેદાર મગંઝી દયાવંતી રેઆયા પર વરીસે સબકેા એેસા શાદ એાર ખુરશંદ બનાયાહે કે હરએેક ફરદ બશર ઉન્હીકે નામકા દમ ભરતાહે. ભલા યે કુચ્છ કમ નવાઝીશહે કે હમારી ઇજત અફઝાઇ ફરમાનેકેા રાજગાદીસેં યાંહાં તક તકલીફ ગવારા ફરમાઇ જીસકા શુકરીયા હમ સબ હાઝરીને દરબાર બ. સદજબાન અદા કરતેંહે એાર ઉમેદવારહે કે ઇસ શુકરીયેકેા દરજા કબુલકા અતા ફરમાયા જાકર હમારી ઇજત અફઝાઇ ફરમાઇ જાવે હમ અપને નસીબકી બુલંદી પર નાઝ કરતેંહે કે હમકેા ખુદાને એેસા મુફતાખર મહારાજા અતા ફરમાંયાહે કે જીસકી રહેમદિલી બે દાર મગંઝી રેઆયા પરવરી સીયાસત મદન ઇખલાકી તહઝિબ ઇન્તેઝામ મુલ્કીકા સીક્કા સારે હિંદુસ્તાનમેં બૈઠા હુવાહે. સરકાર ગવર્નમેન્ટસેં અપની આલા કાબલીયતું કે સીલેમેં ખીતાબાત યાએેહેં મુઝકેા યહાં આએે સાલ-ભરકા જમાના હુઆહે. તકદીરકી રસાઇસેં દરસનતેા આજ મુયસ્સર હુએેહેં મગર દેખ રહાહું કે કીસ

ખુશી ઔર અસલુબીસેં ઇન્તેઝામ મુલ્કી અંજામ યા રહાહે કે આયા દિલશાદહે દરબાર દામે એક બાળહુકા હરજીલેકી ખબરેં એક એક મિનિટકી રાજગાદીમેં મીલતીહે સારા મુલ્ક હર વક્ત સામનેહે જીસકે હરજગા મોજુદહે. ઐસા ઇન્તેજામ કહીં નહીં દેખા. સારે જીલુંકે ઇન્તેજામકી બાગ દરબાર દામે એકબાલહેકે ઇસતરા હાથમેં હે જેસે કીસી રાહ સવાર કે હાથમેં કીસી ઘોડેકી લગામ હો ઔર વોહ ઉસસે હસ બે ખ્વાહીશ જો કામ ચાહે ફેરન બેશકે ઇસી વજેસેં સારી રૈઆયા દરબારપર જાન ઔર દિલસેં શૈદાહે. લેહાઝા હમ સબ મીલકર અમને પેદા કોનંદેકી જનાંબમે દિલોજાનસેં દુઆ કરતેંહે કે જબ તક એ જમીનકા તબક્કા મખલુંકે ખુદાસેં આબાદ હે ઔર જબ તક ઇસ ચાંદ ઔર સુરજ ઔર સીતારૂંકી રોશનીસેં આસમાનકા એ જીનત હે હમારા મહારાજ હમારા સરદાર રાતદિન શાદમાં રહે ઔર ઇસકે સાયેમેં મહારાજ કુંવારકી ઉમર ઔર એક બાલમેં તરક્કીહો ઔર જીસ તરાહ પચાસવીં સાલગીરેહકી જશન હમ મના રહેહેં ઇસી તરા પચાસ હજાર સાલ તક રૈઆયા ઇસ મહારાજકી સાલગીરેહ હરસાલ મનાયા કરે; આમીન. યા રબ્બુલ આલમીન અબમેં એક સાલગીરેહ હઝુરકી સુનાકર ખામોશીકી ઇસ્સી દુઆ કરતા હું.

સાલગરેહ.

ખુશી મનાઓ કે હૈ પુર બહાર સાલગીરા
હમારે રાજકી હૈ નામદાર સાલગીરા
પચાસ સાલ શ્રી નામદારકી હુઇ ઉમર
ઇસી તરહ હો ઇલાહી હજાર સાલગીરા
તમામ મુલ્કમેં ગોંડળકે હે ખુશી ઇસકી
મના રહાહે સાગારો કાબાર સાલગીરા
હરેક શહેરમેં તૈયારયાં હેં જલસોંકી
ખુશીકે મારે હે ખુંદ બેકરાર સાલગીરા
બહાર બાગોંમેં આઇ લગેહેં ફુલોંકે ઢેર
દમાગ દિલકેાં બની ઇતર બાર સાલગીરા
ફલકમેં ગાતીહેં ગોંહરાં ઓ મુશ્તરી ભાયેહી
કે હો મુબારક ઇલાહી બહાર સાલગીરા
દુઆહે અખતરે રઝવીકી હરઘડી યારબ્બ
કે હર બરસ હો યે જી ઇફતેખાર સાલગીરા

તા. ૨૬ ઑકટોબર ૧૯૧૫.

યુનાની દવાખાના, ધોરાજી.

લી. હકીમ સૈયદ યુસફહુસેન અખતરરઝવી.

લખ્નવી.

Appendix 22.

ધોરાજીપ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવત્‌સિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ,ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ્.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ્.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ્.બી.યુ.

સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ–ધોરાજીના ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂર.

પ્રજાવત્સલ પરમકૃપાળુ નામદાર મહારાજાશ્રી,

સકલ વિશ્વના ઉત્પાદક અને ચરાચર સૃષ્ટિના નિયંતા શ્રી જગદીશ્વરે પોતાની અનુપમ દયાથી સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ–ધોરાજીની સમસ્ત પ્રજાને, અહોરાત્ર પોતાની પ્રજાના કલ્યાણનુંજ ચિંતન કરનાર, આત્મ-ત્યાગવૃત્તિથી પોતાની પ્રજાના ઉત્કર્ષ અર્થેજ, પોતાની શારીરિક અને માનસિક વિભૂતિઓનો ઉપયોગ કરનાર, આપ સરખા નૃપતિવરનાં રાજ્યશાસન નીચે મૂકી છે તે ખુદાનો પરમ અનુગ્રહ છે.

આપ નામદારના અમલ દરમ્યાન અમો આપ નામદારની સમસ્ત પ્રજાનું, પ્રેમ અને ન્યાયપૂર્વક પાલન કરી, જુદી જુદી દિશાઓમાં અમારી પ્રગતિ કરવા વાસ્તે આપ નામદારે જે અથાગ શ્રમ લીધો છે અને અમોને સર્વ પ્રકારનાં સુખ સંપત્તિનાં સાધનો આપવા આપશ્રીએ સતત્ પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે તેને માટે અમારા હૃદયમાં આપશ્રી તથા સમસ્ત રાજકુટુંબને માટે જે અનન્ત પ્રેમ અને ઉપકારની લાગ-ણીઓ ભરી છે તેનું યત્કિંચિત્ દિગ્દર્શન કરાવવાને આપ નામદારની એકાવનમી સાલગ્રેહ ઉજવવાના આ શુભ પ્રસંગે કંઇક પ્રયત્ન કરીએ છીએ.

રાજન્! આજથી પચાસ વર્ષ ઉપર આપશ્રીનો શુભ જન્મ આજ શહેરમાં થયો હતો. આપ જેવા ઉત્તમ પ્રજાનુરક્ત નરેંદ્રની જન્મભૂમિ તરીકે ધોરાજી પૂન્યાંકિત છે એ હકીકતથી અમારાં હૃદય સગર્વ આનંદથી પ્રફુલ્લિત થાય છે અને આજના મંગલ પ્રસંગે ધોરાજીની પ્રજાનું નમ્ર નિમંત્રણ સ્વીકારી અમારા હૃદયસ્થ સંતોષ અને અમારી રાજ્યભક્તિ પ્રદર્શિત કરવા આપ નામદારે અમેને ઉત્તમ અવસર આપ્યો તેથી અમો અમારા અહોભાગ્ય માનીએ છીએ અને આપ નામદારનો ખરા જીગરથી આભાર માનીએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારે આપની શિશુવયમાં અને યુવાવસ્થામાં બહુ ઉત્તમ પ્રકારે વિદ્યાભ્યાસ કરી દક્ષતા-પૂર્વક રાજતંત્ર ચલાવવાને વાસ્તે જોઇએ તેટલી તમામ કેળવણી સંપૂર્ણ રીતે પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ છે. વિશેષમાં આપ નામદારે વિશ્વપર્યટન કરી દુનિયાના જુદાં જુદાં લોકોના વ્યવહાર તથા જુદાં જુદાં લોકોની શાસન-પદ્ધતિનું બારીક નિરીક્ષણ કરી બહુજ વિશાળ અનુભવ પ્રાપ્ત કર્યો છે. આ પ્રમાણે જીંદગીનો પ્રથમ પરિ-ચ્છેદ કે જે દરેક મનુષ્ય પોતાને પ્રાપ્ત થનારો ભવિષ્યનો વ્યવહાર સુવ્યવસ્થિત અને સરલતાથી બુદ્ધિપૂર્વક ચલાવી શકે તેને વાસ્તે જ્ઞાન અને યોગ્યતા સંપાદન કરવાનો કાળ છે તેમાં આપ નામદારશ્રીનો શ્રી સર્જનહાર પ્રભુએ અમારા સદ્‌ભાગ્યે અમારા સર્વે ઉપર રાજ્ય ચલાવવાનો જે નિયોગ કરેલો છે તે સર્વથા સફળ કરવા વાસ્તે તમામ પ્રકારનાં જ્ઞાન અને અનુભવ બહુજ ઉત્સાહ અને ખંતપૂર્વક સંપાદન કરેલ છે. આ કાળમાં આપ નામદારનો અત્યુત્તમ વિદ્યાભ્યાસંગ, અનુપમ બુદ્ધિલાગવ, જ્ઞાનોપાર્જનને અર્થે અવિશ્રાંત

પ્રયાસ અને કર્ત્તવ્યપરાયણતા જોઇ આપ નામદારના વિદ્યાગુરૂઓએ સગર્વ સંતોષપૂર્વક આપની ભવિષ્યની ઝળકતી કારકીર્દી માટે આગાહી કરી હતી અને આપ નામદારે તે સર્વ આગાહીઓ અક્ષરશઃ ખરી પાડી આપી છે. આપ નામદારની બુદ્ધિમત્તતા અને વિદ્વતાના આદેશનો વિદેશનાં અનેક વિશ્વવિદ્યાલયોએ સાશ્ચર્ય સ્વીકાર કરી તેમની ઉત્તમોત્તમ ઉપાધિ અને પદવીઓથી આપ નામદારને વિભૂષિત કરેલ છે.

રાજકર્ત્તાની વિકટ અને દુર્ઘટ ફરજો બજાવવાને વાસ્તે સર્વે યોગ્યતા પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા પછી આપ નામદારે સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ–ધીરાજીનું રાજતંત્ર આપશ્રીના હાથમાં લીધું તે વખતે આપ નામદારે રાજ્યા-રોહણના પ્રસંગે આપ નામદારની ભાવિ રાજ્યનીતિનાં સૂચક જે અમૂલ્ય વચનો કહ્યાં હતાં અને જેને આપના તમામ પ્રજાજનો પોતાની ઉન્નતિની આશાના મહામંત્ર તરીકે ગણતા આવ્યા છે તે વચનો આપ નામદારે આપના રાજ્યકાળમાં સિદ્ધ કરી બતાવ્યાં છે અને હજુ પણ તે વચનોનેજ આપના રાજતંત્રનો મુદ્રાલેખ રાખી આપ તે દિશાના ઉચ્ચતમ લક્ષ્યને પ્રાપ્ત કરવા સતત્ પ્રયત્ન કરો છો. તેને વાસ્તે અમે આપ નામદારને અતિ માનપૂર્વક અભિવંદન આપીએ છીએ.

પ્રત્યેક રાજ્યમાં લોકોના સરલ જીવનવ્યવહારનો આધાર ન્યાયની વ્યવસ્થા ઉપર છે. આપ નામદારે ન્યાયની સારી યોજના કરી લોકોને સગવડો કરી આપી છે, રાજ્યના દરેક ભાગમાં ન્યાયમંદિરો ખોલી વિશુદ્ધ ન્યાય ઓછી અગવડથી મળે તેને માટે આપ નામદારશ્રીનો ઉદ્યોગ હરહંમેશ જારી છે. લોકોના જનમાલના રક્ષણને માટે પોલિસની વ્યવસ્થા પણ બહુજ ઉત્તમ છે અને તેને પરિણામે રાજ્યની અંદર ગંભીર ગુન્હાઓનું પ્રમાણ ઘણુંજ ઘટી ગયું છે. નિરૂદ્યમી અને હરામખોર લોકોને આપ નામદારની વ્યવ-સ્થા ત્રાસ સમાન છે અને તેથી લોકોની સલામતી રાજ્યમાં બહુ સારી રહે છે. જરૂરીઆત પ્રમાણે પોલિસ ફોર્સમાં આપ નામદાર હરહંમેશ વધારો પણ કરતા રહ્યા છો અને આવી રીતે લોકોના જનમાલનું રક્ષણ કરવા આપ નામદાર સદા તત્પર રહી આપની પ્રજા પ્રત્યે આપનો ઉત્તમ અનુરાગ દર્શાવતા આવ્યા છો.

રાજ્યની આબાદીનો મુખ્ય આધાર ખેતી છે અને ખેડુતોના ઉદ્યોગને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા ઘણા મોટા ખર્ચે આપ નામદારે તળાવો તથા નહેરો બાંધી આપી, અને મોટી સંખ્યામાં કુવાઓ ખોદાવી આપી અખુટ પાણીની સગવડ કરી આપી દુર્ભિક્ષ નબળા વર્ષોમાં કાંઇપણ આનાકાની વિના ખેડુતોને તગાવીની મ્હોટી રકમો આપી, વિઘોટીનો મ્હોટો ભાગ માફ કરી, ખેડુતોને મોટી રાહત આપ નામદારે બક્ષી છે. આજ પર્યંત આપ નામદારે વિઘોટીની લગભગ રૂપિયા બાવીશ લાખ જેટલી ગંજાવર રકમ છોડી દઇ તથા ખેતીનાં સાધનોને માટે મ્હોટી બાદશાહી રકમો ખરચી આપના હૃદયનું ઔદાર્ય દર્શાવી આપ્યું છે. ખેડુતોને ઘણાક નવા કિંમતી હકો આપી ખેતીની આબાદી કરવા આપ નામદારે અપૂર્વ સહાય કરી છે.

પ્રજાના ઇતર વર્ગની ઉન્નતિનો મુખ્ય આધાર વ્યાપાર છે. ગોંડળ સ્ટેટમાં વ્યાપારની વૃદ્ધિ માટે સર્વ પ્રકારની જકાત કાઢી નાંખી તમામ રાજ્યોમાં આપે ઉત્તમ અનુકરણીય દાખલો બેસાડયો છે. વ્યાપારની ઉન્નતિનું બીજું સાધન માલ લાવવા લઇ જવાને વાસ્તે સારી મજબુત સડકો અને અરસપરસ વ્યવહા-રની સગવડ છે. આખા રાજ્યમાં તમામ સ્થળે આપ નામદારે સુંદર મજબુત સડકો બંધાવી આખા રાજ્યનો એક બીજા સાથેનો સંબંધ અને વ્યવહાર વધારવાની બહુજ સારી સગવડ કરી આપી છે. ગોંડળ રાજ્યની સડકો આખા કાઠિયાવાડમાં એકી અવાજે વખણાય છે અને બીજાઓને માટે દાખલા રૂપ છે.

સડકો હરહંમેશ નવી બંધાય છે એટલુંજ નહિ પણ બંધાયેલી સડકો હંમેશ સારી સ્થિતિમાં રહે તેને માટે પણ પૂરતી કાળજી રખાય છે. વળી રાજ્યના મુખ્ય અને ઉપયોગી તમામ સ્થળોને રૂપિયા સતાવન લાખના ગંજાવર ખર્ચે રેલ્વેથી સાંધી આપી હિંદુસ્થાનના તમામ ભાગ સાથે સંબંધમાં આણ્યા છે. આવી રીતે વ્યાપારની વૃદ્ધિ માટે પણ કાંઇપણ સંકોચ વિના મોટી રકમોનાં ખર્ચ કરી વ્યાપારનો વિકાસ કરવા આપ નામદારે ભગીરથ પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે.

શ્રી અને સરસ્વતિનો જવલ્લેજ બનતો સંયોગ આપ નામદારમાં સંપૂર્ણ રીતે થયો છે. આપ નામદાર જેવા વિદ્યાવિલાસી અને કર્ત્તવ્યજ્ઞ મહારાજા આપની પ્રજાના બાળકોનાં હૃદયમાં જ્ઞાનરશ્મિનો સંપૂર્ણ સંચાર કરવા ઉત્સુક હોય તેમાં આશ્ચર્ય શું? આપની પ્રજાના તમામ વર્ગોમાં વર્ત્તમાન યુગને અનુકૂળ કેળવણીનો પ્રચાર કરવા આપ નામદારે મોટી પ્રાથમિક નિશાળો ખોલી લોકોને વિદ્યાભ્યાસની બહુ મોટી સગવડ આપ નામદારે કરી આપી છે. ગોંડળની ગ્રાસિયા કૉલેજ, સયાજી હાઇસ્કૂલ, ધોરાજી મિડલ સ્કૂલ અને અસંખ્ય ગુજરાતી નિશાળો એ આપના પ્રજા તનુજ્ઞોના મનોવિકાસને માટે આપ નામદારની અપૂર્વ કાળજીના કીર્તિસ્થંભ છે. કેળવણી પછવાડે રાજ્યની આમદાનીમાંથી સારો જેવો હિસ્સો ખરચાતો રહે છે અને કેળવણી પછવાડેનો ખર્ચ પણ આગળ કરતાં ઘણા વધારે પ્રમાણમાં હાલ થાય છે. બાળકોના પ્રથમ અવસ્થાના શિક્ષાગુરૂઓની પ્રતિષ્ઠા અને સ્થિતિ સુધારવા આપ નામદારે તેમના પગારોમાં યોગ્ય વધારો કરી આપી ઉત્તમ સ્કેલો બાંધી આપ્યાં છે. આપ નામદારની કેળવણી વિષયક ઉદાર રાજ્યનીતિનું ખાસ વિશેષ પ્રશંસાપાત્ર લક્ષણ કન્યા કેળવણી છે. કાઠિયાવાડ અને દેશના બીજા ભાગોમાં કન્યા કેળવણી ઘણી પછાત છે ત્યારે આપ નામદાર એ વિષય ઉપર ખાસ લક્ષ આપી કન્યા કેળવણીનો વિસ્તાર કરવા બહુજ પરિશ્રમ કરો છો. ગોંડળમાં કન્યાઓને માટે શ્રી મોંઘીબા હાઇસ્કૂલ અને મોટા ખર્ચે ચાલતી બીજી કન્યાશાળાઓ આપની આ વિષયમાં ખાસ લાગણીનું સૂચન કરે છે. આપના પ્રજાજનોના પુત્ર પુત્રીઓ ઉંચા પ્રકારની સર્વ કેળવણી લઇ શકે તેના ઉત્તેજન અર્થે આપ નામદારે મોટી શિષ્યવૃત્તિઓ પણ સ્થાપી હતી. આપ નામદારની આવી ઉદાર રાજ્યનીતિથી આપ નામદારની સમગ્ર પ્રજાને બહુજ સારો લાભ થયો છે અને હજુ ભવિષ્યમાં વિશેષ પ્રમાણમાં થશે. ધાર્મિક કેળવણીને માટે સંસ્કૃત પાઠશાળાઓ રાજ્યખર્ચથી ચલાવવામાં આવે છે. કેળવણી પ્રત્યેની આપની સહાનુભૂતિ માત્ર એકદેશીય નથી પરંતુ સર્વદેશીય છે અને આપની ઉદારતાનો લાભ અનેક દૂરવર્તી સંસ્થાઓને પણ મળ્યો છે.

લોકોપયોગી જાહેર બાંધકામો પાછળ આપ નામદારે લાખો રૂપિયાનો ખર્ચ કરેલો છે. આપ નામદારની પ્રજાની તંદુરસ્તી વાસ્તે પણ આપ નામદાર સદૈવ કાળજી રાખો છો અને રાજ્યમાં હૉસ્પિટલો અને ડિસ્પેન્સરિઓ સ્થાપી આપની પ્રજાના આશીર્વાદ આપે લીધા છે આપ નામદારની પ્રજાના હીનભાગ્ય વિકલાંગ મનુષ્યો માટે ઍસાઇલમ અને યતીમ બાળકોને માટે ઑર્ફનેજની સંસ્થાઓ કાઢી આપની સહૃદયતા અને ઉત્તમ ભૂતદયાની પ્રતીતિ આપે સમગ્ર જગત્‌ને કરાવી છે.

મહારાજા, આપ નામદારના અનેકાનેક સદ્‌ગુણોથી અને અમારા પ્રત્યેની આપ નામદારની હંમેશ પ્રેમયુક્ત સદ્‌ભાવનાથી અમારાં હૃદય મોહિત છે. આપ નામદારનાં સર્વ સત્‌કૃત્યોનું યશોગાન કરતાં મ્હોટું પુસ્તક ભરાય તેમ છે. આપ નામદારની પ્રજામાં ધર્મ અગર કોમ પરત્વે કંઇપણ ભેદ ભાવ રાખ્યા સિવાય સમાન દૃષ્ટિથી સર્વનું પાલન કરી આપશ્રીએ આપનો રાજ્યધર્મ ઉત્તમ રીતે બજાવ્યો છે.

પ્રજાના હિત અર્થે આપ નામદારે કરોડો રૂપિયા ખરચ્યા છે, છતાં આપ નામદારના જાતના વૈભવ વાસ્તે પ્રમાણમાં આપે કંઇપણ ધનવ્યય કર્યો નથી. રાજા એ રાજ્યની ઉપજનો પ્રજાના હિત-

કાર્યમાં વ્યય કરવા તથા પ્રજાની અંદર વ્યવસ્થા જાળવવા એક ટ્રસ્ટી રૂપે છે એમ આપ નામદારે રાજા તરીકેના આપના અસ્ખલિત વર્ત્તનથી દર્શાવી આપી આધુનિક જગતમાં આપશ્રીએ ઉત્તમ દાખલો બેસાડયો છે.

નરેંદ્ર, પ્રજાના હિતનુંજ અહોનિશ ચિંતન, પ્રજાની સર્વ દિશાઓની ઉન્નતિ કરવા આપનો ઉત્કટ અભિલાષ, અને તેને અર્થે આપ નામદારનો અવિરત શ્રમ, દુર્ભિક્ષ ઇત્યાદિ વિપત્તિઓના સમયે આપનું પરમ ઔદાર્ય, આપનું વિનિત અને ધૈર્યશીલ વર્ત્તન, આપની કર્ત્તવ્ય ઉન્મુખતા, અને આપનો પ્રજા પ્રત્યેનો નિઃસીમ પ્રેમ એ સર્વ અમને સ્મરણ માત્રથી રાજા વિક્રમ અને હાતમતાઇના વિશુદ્ધ ચારિત્ર્યની સાનુભવ પ્રતીતિ કરાવે છે. આપ નામદાર જેવા પરમ પ્રતાપી, પ્રજાનાં સુખ દુઃખમાં તાદાત્મ્ય વૃત્તિથી વર્ત્તનાર રાજકર્ત્તાને માટે અમો હરહંમેશ મગરૂર રહેશું.

આપણા પૂર્વ તરફના સર્વ ધર્મશાસ્ત્રાનુસાર રાજા એ ઈશ્વરનો અંશ છે. આપ નામદાર પ્રત્યે પણ અમે અપૂર્વ ભક્તિભાવ ધરાવીએ છીએ. આપ નામદારે આપ નામદારની સિલ્વર જ્યુબિલી પ્રસંગે જે અર્થગાંભીર્યવાળું ઉત્તમ ભાષણ કર્યું હતું તેણે અમારા મનપર સચોટ અસર કરી છે. આપ નામદારના તે વખતે જણાવવા પ્રમાણે પ્રગતિનો માર્ગ અખુટ છે. લક્ષ્યસ્થાન દુઃસાધ્ય છે. આપ નામદારના સુદઢ મનોબળપૂર્વકના સતત્ શુભ પ્રયાસથી દુઃસાધ્ય લક્ષ્ય પણ સિદ્ધ થશે આપ નામદારનું રાજતંત્ર કાંઇપણ ખામી વિનાનું સર્વાંગ સંપૂર્ણ બનશે.

આપ નામદારના રાજ્યછત્ર નીચે અમે ઉન્નતિના વિકટ માર્ગમાં ઘણા આગળ વધ્યા છીએ અને આપ નામદારનીજ મદદથી અને આપ નામદારનાજ આશ્રય નીચે અમે ઉન્નતિના **ઉચ્ચનીય શૃંગ ઉપર** પહોંચીશું એવું અમારો દૃઢ વિશ્વાસ છે.

ઇશ્વરકૃપાથી ગોંડળ રાજ્યની પ્રજાને સઘળા સંજોગો સાનુકૂળ છે. નામદાર મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુવરબા જેવાં પરમ પવિત્ર વિદુષી અને સત્યપરાયણ રાણીશ્રીને માટે કઇ પ્રજા સાનંદ મગરૂર ન થાય ? મહારાણીશ્રીના અતિ ઉચ્ચ સંસ્કાર, ધર્મપરાયણતા અને શુદ્ધ ચારિત્ર્યની છાપ ગોંડળ રાજ્યની પ્રજા ઉપર ઘણી ઉંડી પડી છે.

બ્રિટિશ મહારાજ્ય હાલ એક મહાન્ તુમુલ યુદ્ધમાં "સત્ય" અને "ન્યાય" ની ખાતર રોકાયેલું છે. નીતિ અને સ્વાતંત્ર્યના ઉદ્ધાર અર્થે વીરતાથી આપણી સાર્વભૌમ સરકાર ભયંકર વિગ્રહ ચલાવે છે તેમાં આપ નામદારે પણ અમૂલ્ય મદદ આપી છે એ પણ આપ નામદારની સત્યપ્રિયતા અને પરમન્યાયી બ્રિટિશ સત્તા તરફનો આપનો રાગ દર્શાવે છે. સ્વાભાવિક રીતેજ સત્યનો પરિણામે જય થવાનો છે અને તે બ્રિટિશ સરકારના ભાવિ વિજયમાં આપ નામદારનો પણ કિંમતી હિસ્સો છે તે હકીકતથી અમોને વાસ્તવિક રીતે અભિમાન છે.

છેવટ આપ નામદાર તથા મહારાણીશ્રી નંદકુવરબા સાહેબ તથા રાજકુટુંબનું રાજ્ય અમારા સર્વ પર અવિચળ તપે અને આપ નામદારના હાથથી અમારી ઉન્નતિ હરહંમેશ થાય તેમ શ્રીપરમાત્મા-ખુદા-પ્રત્યે અમારી અંતિમ પ્રાર્થના છે.

આપ નામદારની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

મુસલમાન જમાત તરફથી
ગની મુસા શેઠ હા. હાજી વલી.

ઘોરાજી હિંદુ મહાજન તરફથી
ગાંધી ધનજી કલ્યાણજી હા. મોતીચંદ વશરામ

Appendix 23.

Dhoraji Address.

To

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE

G. C. I. E., M. D., F. R. C. P. E., LL. D, D. C. L., F. R. S E., &c.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the subjects of Dhoraji, regard it as one of the divine blessings that our destinies are entrusted, under Providential favour and wisdom, to a ruler who has day and night the good of his subjects at heart and who is celebrated for his spirit of self-sacrifice and for his devotion to our welfare. We most humbly, loyally and respectfully beg to embrace this golden and auspicious opportunity of celebrating Your Highness' 51st birthday, in order that we may be enabled to express affection and everlasting gratitude to Your Highness in appreciation of Your Highness' intense love towards all the subjects, the most glorious observance and dispensation of justice and the indefatigable labour and constant endeavour to help our progress, and to minister to all our wants and provide means for our happiness.

This city had the good fortune of witnessing Your Highness auspicious birth fifty years back and we are all justly proud of this happy occurrence. We esteem it our great good fortune that Your Highness has been kind enough to accept our invitation and afford us an opportunity of expressing our sense of loyalty and gratefulness and we beg to express our heart-felt gratitude to Your Highness for it.

Fully qualified with excellent training and education to efficiently administer this State Your Highness has fulfilled to the letter the promise of a brilliant career, foretold with so much pride and satisfaction by your teachers and professors on observing Your Highness' scholarly habits, active intelligence and rare dutifulness. The universities of this as well as other countries have acknowledged the merits of Your Highness' scholarship and invested Your Highness with degrees and diplomas.

We have been cherishing with pleasant memory the precious words expressed by Your Highness when you assumed the reins of government

and regarding them as boons and charters of our future rise and prosperity. Your Highness has already fulfilled those promises and we respectfully beg to congratulate Your Highness on the complete success of your rule and on the fulfilment of your promises.

The peaceful life of a community depends on the organization of the judiciary and Your Highness has provided us with every facility to get easy and pure justice by opening law-courts in almost all parts of the State.

The prosperity of a state depends mostly on cultivation and Your Highness has devised the most effective means to ensure the safety of all of us from famine and droughts by opening large irrigation and water-works at Paneli and Gondal at enormous expense. Besides *tagavi* loans liberally granted to farmers in lean years full provision is made against famine and Your Highness has shown an unparalleled liberality in remitting the immense sum of 22 lacs of rupees on account of *vighoti* during your reign of 30 years.

The prosperity of other classes of the subjects depends mostly on trade. Your Highness has set an excellent example to other rulers by removing the octroi duties throughout the State and by providing well-built roads for traffic and exchange of goods.

Not only are the roads of our State the best in the whole of Kathiawar but they are also well looked after and kept in excellent condition.

The rare conjunction of wealth and learning has been most conspicuous in your personality. What wonder is there if such an enlightened patron of learning like Your Highness be so eager to spread the rays of knowledge even in the remotest corners of the State.

Overwhelmed with feelings of thankfulness at Your Highness' undivided attention to the public good, ardent desire to advance our prosperity, an unfailing generosity for the relief of the poor in times of dearth and famine, and your patient and forbearing deportment, we are reminded of the saintly and spiritual kings Vikramajit and Hatemtai.

We have achieved much progress under Your Highness' reign and with Your Highness' help we can confidently hope to reach the highest prosperity.

In conclusion, we fervently pray to the Almighty for Your Highness' long continued rule.

We beg to remain

Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

Appendix 24.

His Highness' Reply to Dhoraji Address.

FELLOW NATIVES OF DHORAJI,

When you asked me to spend a couple of days with you after the conclusion of the self-imposed task of the Gondal people, I was only too pleased to meet your wishes. For naturally I was anxious to know what my native town thought of my work when the good people of Gondal were scrutinizing with magnifying glasses the results of 30 years of my administration.

The Address of welcome and congratulation that has just been read, and for which my grateful thanks are due to you, has disclosed a peculiar trait of yours the chief feature of which is a memory very retentive of every good action, however trivial, yet absolutely impervious to all failings and shortcomings.

One warm heart acting in concert with such memory would convert even foes into friends. What then must be the effect of thousands of hearts so acting on the mind of one who has made your interests his interests, your happiness his happiness and your troubles his troubles? The answer I leave to your imagination since it is beyond me to describe my feelings at this moment.

Once more I thank you most sincerely for wishing me long life and happiness. But life, be it long or be it short, can have no value for me unless I can be of some use to my people. I earnestly pray therefore that it may be in my power, in however small a way, to help you, makers of Dhoraji, to take your place not only amongst the great merchants of Kathia war and of India but also amongst the merchant princes of the world.

Appendix 25.

ઠાકોર સાહેબનો ધોરાજીના માનપત્રનો જવાબ.

ધોરાજીના મારા વતની-બંધુઓ,

ગોંડળની પ્રજાએ કેવળ પોતાના ઉમંગથી આદરેલો સમારંભ પુરો થતાં મારે તમારી જોડે બે દિવસ ગાળવા તમે મને આમંત્રણ કર્યું એ સ્વીકારીને આજ અહીં આવતાં મને ઘણોજ આનંદ થાય છે. જે વખતે ગોંડળના ભલા લોકો મારા ૩૦ વર્ષના રાજ્યકારોબારનાં પરિણામોને સૂક્ષ્મદર્શક યંત્રથી તપાસતા હતા ત્યારે મારી જન્મભૂમિ-ધોરાજીની વસ્તીનો મારા વિષે કેવોક મત હશે તે જાણવાને હું ઉત્સુક હોઉ એ કુદરતી છે.

તમારા સ્વાગત અને અભિનંદનનું જે માનપત્ર હમણાંજ વાંચવામાં આવ્યું તેને માટે હું તમારો સહૃદય આભાર માનું છું. એમાં તમારી એક ખાસિયત તરી આવે છે, તે એ છે કે મારાં જે કાંઇ સારાં કામો હશે તે તમે તમારા સ્મરણમાં વજ્રલેપ જડી લીધાં છે, જ્યારે મારી ખામીઓ અને ખોડ-ખાપણને તમારા હૃદયમાં લેશપણ અવકાશ મળ્યો નથી. આવું સ્મરણ અને સાથે પ્રેમાળ હૃદય હોય તો તેથી શત્રુ પણ મિત્ર થાય, તો મેં તો તમારા હિતને મારૂં પોતાનું હિત ગણેલું છે, તમારૂં સુખ તે મારૂં પોતાનું સુખ માનેલું છે અને તમારાં દુઃખને મારાં પોતાનાંજ દુઃખ જાણ્યાં છે; તો મારા મન ઉપર પ્રેમની ઉર્મિથી ઉછળતાં આવાં હજારો હૃદયોની કેટલી બધી અસર થાય? આ પ્રશ્નનો ઉત્તર તમેજ તમારી કલ્પનાશક્તિથી આપશો. આ ક્ષણે મારી લાગણી દર્શાવવાને હું અશક્ત છું.

મારૂં દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય અને સુખ ઇચ્છવા માટે હું તમારો સૌનો અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક ફરી એકવાર આભાર માનું છું. મારી પ્રજાને હું કોઇપણ રીતે ઉપયોગી થઇ શકતો રહું તે સિવાયની જીંદગીની-પછી તે ટુંકી હો કે લાંબી-પણ તેની હું લેશપણ કિમ્મત સમજતો નથી; અને તેટલા માટે મારા ખરા જીગરની પ્રાર્થના છે કે તમને-ધોરાજીને તેની હાલની ઉન્નત દશાએ પહોંચાડનારાઓને માત્ર કાઠિયાવાડ અને હિંદુસ્થાનના મહાન વેપારીઓમાંજ નહીં, બલકે જગતના શાહ વેપારીઓના મંડળમાં તેમનું યોગ્ય સ્થાન પ્રાપ્ત કરાવવામાં હું થોડે ઘણે અંશે મદદગાર થાઉં.

Appendix 26.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજાશ્રી ભગવત્‌સિંહજી બહાદૂરની મોટીમારડમાં પધરામણી.

ભલે પધાર્યા.

કયાંથી આ સંભળાય મધુર સૂર—રાગ.

ભલે પધાર્યા ભૂપાળ, પધારો, ભલે પધાર્યા ભૂપાળ.
મોંઘેરાં મ્હેમાન અમારાં,
સાંસાગડથલ સ્વાગત અમ આ,
કેસરી ક્યાં ક્યાં શિયાળ— પધારો—

જાડી વરણુ જાડી આ બોલીએ તો,
જાડી બુદ્ધિનાં જડ શાં અમે તો,
તોય તમારાં બાળ— પધારો—

જાડાં પાથરણાં જાડાં બિછાનાં,
પણુ આછા ઓછાડ હૈયાના,
નિર્મળ હૈડાં હેતાળ— પધારો—

આદર સોંઘો લુખો સૂકો,
મધુર ઉરનો મીઠો ભૂકો,
દઈએ લેશો દયાળ— પધારો—

આદ્ય બાળક અમે બેહુ તમારા,
ઓછા ઓછા થતા પ્રાણુ અમારા,
પાથરીએ પ્રતિપાળ— પધારો—

વિહારી.

Appendix 27.

ખુંચેલું ગાડું.

રાગ—માઢ.

કાદવથી કાઢો બ્હાર રે, ખુંચ્યું ગાડું મારૂં ગોપાળ.
દુબળા ઢાંઢા દુબળો ખેડુ, માંહી ભર્યો છે ભાર,
ચાલે નહિ આમ કે એમ કેમે, સળગી ઉઠયો સંસાર રે— ખુંચ્યું-

ઝરતી લૂમાં ઝળી ઝળી ઉઠયો, ઉઠી પરોણે ખાલ,
રાશ તાણી તાણી તૂટી મુવો હું, બળદ બન્યા બેહાલ રે—ખુંચ્યું-

લમણે હાથ દઇને ઉભો, વગડે વાટજ જોય,
પારધી આદિ આવે જાયે, તેને દયા શી હોય રે— ખુંચ્યું-

ખાંધ ચડે ખેડુની સૌએ, ખાંધ દે એક દયાળ,
વિનતિ સૂણી વારે ધાયો, ભગવતરૂપે ભૂપાળ રે— ખુંચ્યું-

વિહારી.

Appendix 28.

ખેતીના ધંધા.

લાલજી—કાં ભાઇ આપણે ભણી ગણીને હવે કયો ધંધો કરશું, તેનોજ વિચાર મને તો રાત દિવસ થયા કરે છે, તારે કયો ધંધો કરવા વિચાર છે?

ગંગદાસ—એમાં વિચાર શો? આપણે તો ખેડજ કરવાના. ઉત્તમ ખેતી, મધ્યમ વેપાર, કનિષ્ટ નોકરી એમ કહેવાય છે, તે તેં સાંભળ્યું નથી?

લાલજી—હવે જોઈ તારી ઉત્તમ ખેતી. કમાઈ કમાઇને રાજ્યને કે જમીનદારને ભર્યે જવું, વેપારીનાં ઘર ભરવાં અને હલકા નોકરોની હાલાકીના ભોગ થવું. એ હવે ભણી ગણીને તો મને પાલવેજ નહીં. હું તો નોકરી કરવા ધારું છું—નોકરી. રાજ્યદ્વારમાંજ મહાલક્ષ્મી વસે છે, એમ કહ્યું છે.

છગન—બળી તારી નોકરી ને બળી તારી ખેડ. મારો વિચાર તો વેપાર કરવાનો છે, કેમકે વ્યાપારમાંજ ખરી લક્ષ્મી વસે છે. કોઇ હજાર પાંચસોના પગારવાળા સિવાય બીજો કોઇ નોકર લક્ષાધિપતિ થયો સાંભળ્યો છે? વળી કાળાં ધોળાં કરીને મેળવેલી કોઇની લક્ષ્મી રહી છે ખરી?

લાલજી—ત્યારે ખેડુતનો દીકરોએ કોઇ લક્ષાધિપતિ થયો સાંભળ્યો છે?

ગંગદાસ—લક્ષાધિપતિનું શું કામ હતું? જે સુખ અને મઝા ખેડુતના ઝુંપડામાં છે, તે લક્ષાધિપતિના મહેલમાં નથી; જાડા રોટલા ને છાશમાં ખેડુત જે મીઠાશ લે છે, તે લક્ષાધિપતિના મોટા ઉડાઉ ખર્ચવાળા ખાણામાં નથી; અને જે તંદુરસ્તી ખેડુત અને તેનાં છોકરાં ભોગવે છે તે બીજાને નથીજ નથી.

લાલજી—એ બધી આડી વાત છે. આપણે તેની વાત કરતા નથી. પૈસા ખુબ પેદા કરવાનો ધંધો ગોતીએ છીએ; કેમકે પૈસામાંજ બધું સુખ છે.

ગંગદાસ—સાંભળ્યું નથી કે પહેલું સુખ તે જાતે નર્યા, બીજું સુખ તે ઘેર દીકરા, ત્રીજું સુખ તે કોઠીએ જાર અને ચોથું સુખ સુકુળની નાર. આ ચારે હાંસનું સુખ તે ઝાઝા ખેડુતો ભોગવે છે કે નોકર ભોગવે છે કે વેપારી?

છગન—એ તો ઠીક; બીજાને સુખ તો વેપાર વગેરેમાં દેખાય છે. ખેડુતો પોતાની મેળે સુખ માની લે તો ભલે.

ગંગદાસ—એનું નામજ સુખ છે. **संतोष एव पुरूषस्य परं निधानम्**। મારો ખેતી કરવાનો વિચાર તેજ કારણથી છે. ગમે તેમ કચરાતો પીડાતો ખેડુત કોઇ દિવસ અસંતોષી થયો સાંભળ્યો છે? તે તો તેની ગમે તેવી સુખદ કે દુઃખદ સ્થિતિમાં પણ જેમનું તેમ સંતોષથી કામ કર્યેજ જાય છે.

લાલજી—એ બધું ઠીક, પણ આખો દિવસ મહેનત, મજુરી ને ધૂળના ઢેફામાં રહેવાથી કાંઇ ધર્મ પણ સચવાય છે ખરો?

ગંગદાસ—ખરેખરો મૂર્ખ જણાય છે! ભાઇ આપણે ક્ષત્રિયમાંથી ઉતરેલા વૈશ્ય વર્ગમાં પરંપરાથી ચાલ્યા આવ્યા છીએ એટલુંજ નહીં પણ ગીતામાં પણ શ્રી કૃષ્ણચંદ્રના કહેવા મુજબ **कृषिगोरक्ष्य-वाणिज्यं वैश्यकर्म स्वभावजम्।** પ્રમાણે આપણે આપણું ધર્મ કર્મ ચૂક્યા નથી. બીજી વર્ણો માટે પોતાનાં ધર્મ કર્મ તજી દીધાના આરોપો મૂકાય છે, ત્યારે આપણે હજી સુધી જેમના તેમ ટકી રહ્યા છીએ. કયો ખેડુતનો દીકરો ભક્ષ્યાભક્ષ્ય કરતાં શીખ્યો છે કે દારૂ પીએ છે? જો બીડી અને ચાનું પાછળથી પડેલું વ્યસન ખેડુત છોડી દે તો પોતાના મૂળ સ્વરૂપે ખેડુત સાક્ષાત્ ખરો આર્ય તરત થઇ શકે એમ છે!

છગન—મને તારી વાત કંઇક ઠીક લાગે છે; પણ વેપાર તો વેપાર!

લાલજી—મને એ વાત તો ખરી લાગે છે, પણ ખેડમાં નોકરી જેવી બાદશાહી નથી!

ગંગદાસ—બધા તારા જેવા વિચારના હોય અને કોઇ ખેડ ન કરે તો દેશના હાલ શા થાય?

લાલજી—તે બધા તારા જેવા વિચારના હોય તો?

છગન—ભાઇ બંનેની જરૂર છે ને હું કહું છું કે વેપારની પણ જરૂર છે.

ગંગદાસ—ના, ના, ચોકખું કરવાની જરૂર છે. હું કહું છું કે ઘડીભર માનો કે બધો વેપાર બંધ કરવામાં આવે કે નોકરી બંધ કરવામાં આવે તો જરૂર જોઇતા તે બંને વ્યવહાર, રાજ્ય ખેડુતના કામ ઉપરાંત ખેડુત પાસેથીજ લઇ શકે પણ ખેડુતનું બધું કામ બંધ થઇ જાય તો?

અરજણ—દેશ પાયમાલ થઇ જાય, વિજળી વગેરે હુન્નર કારીગરી બધી બંધ પડી જાય; અને એટલા માટેજ ગોલ્ડસ્મિથ જેવા પ્રખ્યાત કવિએ કહ્યું છે કે 'જેને માટે દેશ ખરેખર મગરૂર છે એવો બહાદૂર ખેડુત નાશ પામે તો તેની ખોટ પુરાતીજ નથી", પણ એટલા માટે વેપાર કે નોકરીની જરૂર નથી એમ નથી. એ ત્રણ અને હુન્નર કારીગરી વડેજ દેશનું દેશપણું છે.

ગંગાદાસ—શું ખેડુત એ બધાની સરખાજ છે? ખેડુત વિશેષ નથી?

અરજણ—ખેડુતો રાજ્યના કમાઉ દીકરા છે, ખેડુત રાજ્યના સ્થંભ છે, ખેડુતવડે રાજ્ય અને રાજ્યવડે ખેડુત શોભે છે; પણ બીજાની એ જરૂર છે. દેશરૂપી મહાલયના પાયામાં રહેલી ધૂળમાં રગદોળાતા ખડબચડા પત્થરો ખેડુત છે. ખેડ ઉપર જીવન ચલાવતા બીજા મજુરો અને વેપારીઓ દિવાલો છે. બીજા વેપારીઓ બારી બારણાં અને નોકરો કાચ વગેરેનાં બારી બારણાં અને ફર્નિચર છે. બધાંવડે મહાલય-દેશ શોભે છે.

ગંગદાસ—ઠીક, બારી બારણાં લઇ લઇએ તો મહાલય તૂટે ખરૂં?

અરજણ—ના.

ગંગદાસ—ત્યારે કાચનાં બારી બારણાં લઇ લઇએ તો?

અરજણ—ના.

ગંગદાસ—પાયાના પત્થર કાઢી નાંખીએ તો?

અરજણ—મકાન કે મિનારો કડડડ ભૂસ કરતોને પડે એમાં પૂછવું શું ?

ગંગદાસ—તો પછી ખેડ ઉત્તમ છે એમ કહેતાં આપને થાય છે શું ?

અરજણ—ખેડ ઉત્તમ છે, પણ બીજાની એ જરૂર છે અને તે બધા વડેજ દેશ શોભે છે.

ગંગદાસ—તો પછી ઉપરની ચાર હાંસવાળા સુખનો ખેડનો ધંધો શામાટે ન કરવો?

અરજણ—કરવો, ભાઇ! કરવોજ. તું તો ચાર હાંસ કહે છે, પણ ખેડના સંબંધમાં ખેડુતને હરકોઇ હરકત કે દુઃખ નિરંતર તપાસી દૂર કરનાર આવા મહારાજાશ્રીની શીતળ છાયા એ કેમ યાદ કરતો નથી?

ગંગદાસ—ભાઇ, મારા ઉત્તમ વિચારને તારા આ એક વિચારેજ ઢાંકી દીધો. હવે તો આકાશમાંથી ઈશ્વર ઉતરી આવીને મને બીજું સમજાવે તે નહીં સમજતાં ખેડજ કરવાનો.

લાલજી તથા છગન—અને અમે એ હવે આટલું જાણીને ખેડ સિવાય બીજો ધંધો કરીએ તો મૂર્ખજ ગણાઇએને. ધણી ખમ્મા મહારાજાશ્રી ભગવત્‌સિંહજી બહાદૂરને કે જેમની શીતળ છાયા નીચે ખેડ કરી સુખી સંતોષી રહીશું અને ભણુતર ગણુતરનો ઉપયોગ ખેડના સુધારા વધારામાં કરશું.

સલામી.

કલ્યાણ.

મળજો મંગળ-સંગ-પ્રસંગે,
અભિવંદન ગ્રહી આપ ઉમંગે— મળજો-

પારસ પરસે કનક કરે છે,
આપ કરો છો નેત્ર તરંગે— મળજો-

કૃષિવાચક પ્રભુ કૃષ્ણ પધાર્યા,
વસજો જય જય વિજય શ્રીરંગે— મળજો-

તા. ૨૭-૧૦-૧૫, બુધવાર. **વિહારી.**

Appendix 29.

એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક પ્રસંગે પાટીદાર પ્રજાનાં આશિષ વચનો.

૧ કૃષિઉદ્ધારક મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ અને રાજકુટુંબ ઘણું જીવો.

૨ ખેડુત પ્રજાને તેના કામના ભોક્તા બનાવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૩ ખેડુત પ્રજાની સંપૂર્ણ આબાદી ઇચ્છનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪ વારંવાર પડતાં નબળાં વર્ષો વખતે મહેસુલની મોટી રકમની માફી આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૫ ગાય બળદ જેવાં પરોપકારી અને પવિત્રપ્રાણીનો વધ થતો અટકાવનાર ગૌપ્રતિપાળ મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૬ ફળાઉ ઝાડનો કર માફ કરી ઝાડ ઉછેરવામાં ઉત્તેજન આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૭ જમીન સંબંધી ખેડુતોને અઘાટ હક આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૮ ખેડુત વિદ્યાર્થીઓને મફત કેળવણી આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૯ ખેતીની આબાદી માટે કુવા કરવા વગર વ્યાજે નાણાં ધીરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૦ એરી નામના ક્રીડા ઉછેરવાનું શિક્ષણ સ્કૂલમાં દાખલ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૧ સર્વોત્કૃષ્ટ રસ્તાસુધારક મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૨ ભયંકર દુકાળ વખતે મોટી રકમની તગાવી વ્યાજમાફી વગેરેથી ગરીબડી ખેડુત પ્રજાને નવું જીવતદાન આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૩ અપંગ અનાથ જનોનું પાલન કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૪ ખેડુત પ્રજાની આબાદીમાંજ સમગ્ર પ્રજાની આબાદી છે એવું જાણનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૫ પ્રજાના સુખનું રાત દિવસ રટણ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૬ પ્રજાનાં સુખ અને કલ્યાણમાં હંમેશાં મગ્ન રહેનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૭ જકાત જેવી મોટી રકમનો કર કાયમને માટે કમી કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૮ ગોંડળમાં કન્યાઓને માટે ઉંચી કેળવણી દાખલ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૧૯ પ્રજા ઉપરના નાના મોટા પચાશ ઉપરાંતના કર કાયમને માટે કમી કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૨૦ વેપારની સગવડ માટે મોટે ખર્ચે રેલ્વેની યોજના કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૨૧ દુકાળની આફતો દૂર થવા ખાતર મોટાં જળાશયો બંધાવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૨૨ પોતાની પ્રજાની આરોગ્યતા માટે પૂરતી કાળજી રાખનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૩ પોતાના રાજ્યમાં હુન્નર ઉદ્યોગની સંપૂર્ણ આબાદી ઇચ્છનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૪ અધમ રૂઢી ઓઝલરૂપી બેડીમાંથી બૈરાંને બચાવવા પહેલ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૫ મહાન્ સુધારક રાજકર્ત્તા તરીકે રામરાજ્ય જેવી નમુનેદાર ન્યાય, રાજ્યનીતિ ચલાવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૬ ક્રોધ, લોભ, મોહ જેવા શરીરના છ શત્રુ ઉપર જીત મેળવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૭ રાજા પ્રજાને સુખકર થાય તેવાં ધારા ધોરણ બાંધનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૮ પોતાની પ્રજાને અદલ ઇનસાફ આપવા માટે સદા ચિંતન કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૨૯ રાજા પ્રજા ઉભયનું કાયમનું હિત સાચવે તેવી લાયકાતવાળા બાહોશ અને નિપુણ અધિકારીઓની યોગ્ય કદર કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૦ બાલ્યાવસ્થામાં અસાધારણ અને અનુપમ યાદશક્તિથી નામાંકિત વિદ્યાર્થી તરીકે નામ કાઢનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૧ સુધરેલા દેશના પ્રવાસથી સુધરેલી સાદી રહેણી કરણીનું આબેહૂબ અનુકરણ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૨ રાજ્યાસન બિરાજતી વખતે પ્રજાના કલ્યાણાર્થે કાઢેલા પ્રેમાળ ઉદ્‌ગારનાં અમૂલ્ય વચનો સિદ્ધ કરી આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૩ પ્રજાહિત માટે સતત્ શ્રમ વેઠી અહોનિશ કામ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૪ વૈદકીય ઉંચું જ્ઞાન સંપાદન કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૫ નામદાર બ્રિટિશ શહેનશાહના વફાદાર દેશી રાજકર્ત્તા તરીકે માનભરી ડિગ્રીઓ મેળવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૬ પ્રજાના જાનમાલનું પુરેપુરૂં રક્ષણ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૭ ઉત્તમ રાજ્યવ્યવસ્થા અને વ્યાજબી કરકસરથી રાજ્યની ટ્રેઝરી તર કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૮ રાજ્યસંપત્તિ તે પ્રજાનીજ માનીને પ્રજાના રક્ષણાર્થે તેનો સદુપયોગ કરનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૩૯ પ્રજાની ચઢતી સ્થિતિ જોવાને સદા આતુર ધાર્મિક મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૪૦ રામ, હરિશ્ચંદ્ર, યુધિષ્ઠિર જેવા સત્યવાન અને વચન પાળનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ધણું જીવો.

૪૧ પોતાના સ્ટેટનું અને દેશનું અભિમાન ધરાવનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪૨ ખેડુત સિવાયની પ્રજા ઉપરથી તેમને અપાતાં સંરક્ષણ બદલના કરની હંમેશને માટે માફી આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪૩ સ્વર્ગવાસ થયેલા પ્રમાણિક નોકરોની વિધવાઓને નિર્વાહ બાંધી આપી નોકરીની ખરી બૂઝ જાણનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪૪ જલદી સંદેશો પહોંચાડનાર ઉત્તમ સાધન ટેલિફોનની આખા રાજ્યમાં યોજના કરી પોતાની પ્રજાને ઓછે ખર્ચે વિશેષ લાભ આપનાર મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪૫ સત્ય એજ જેનું સૂત્ર છે એવા ધાર્મિક મહારાજા ગોંડળ ઠાકોર સાહેબ ઘણું જીવો.

૪૬ સી.આઇ.નો માનભર્યો ખેતાબ મેળવનાર ગોંડળ મહારાણી સાહેબનું સૌભાગ્ય સદા અખંડ રહો.

૪૭ ગોમંડળ પરિક્રમનો મોટો બોધક ગ્રંથ રચી ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યની સારી સેવા બજાવનાર મહારાણી સાહેબનું સૌભાગ્ય સદા અખંડ રહો.

૪૮ પતિવ્રત પાળનાર સીતા સમાન મહાસતી ગોંડળ મહારાણી સાહેબનું સૌભાગ્ય સદા અખંડ રહો.

૪૯ મહારૂદ્ર, અતિરૂદ્ર અને ગૌબ્રાહ્મણ સાધુસંત વગેરે ધાર્મિક મહાપુરૂષોની સેવા કરી સમગ્ર આર્ય-પ્રજાની સંપૂર્ણ પ્રીતિ સંપાદન કરનાર મહારાણી સાહેબનું સૌભાગ્ય સદા અખંડ રહો.

૫૦ ગોંડળ મહારાજા અને મહારાણી સાહેબ એ આર્યદેશમાં દયાળુ દંપતીનું આદર્શરૂપ જોડું ઈશ્વર સદા અવિચળ રાખે એવી સમગ્ર પ્રજાની શુદ્ધ અંતઃકરણની આશિષ છે.

તા. ૨૪–૧૦–૧૫. ઉપલેટા. **લી. પાટીદાર સમાજ તરફથી મંત્રી.**

Appendix 30.

Dhoraji Madressa Address.

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE,

G C.I.E , M.D , F.R.C.P., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., F.B.U.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

With a deep sense of gratitude and highest respect we, Mahomedans of Dhoraji, take the golden opportunity of expressing our loyalty and fidelity towards our beloved ruler.

We cannot find words to adequately express the admiration, which Your Highness has won from us and the obligation Your Highness has laid us under by Your Highness' winning manners, fatherly feeling and kind treatment.

It is our good fortune to have had a mighty ruler, fond of education in whose reign the Mahomedan community of Dhoraji has made creditable progress in learning. There are about eighteen Mahomedan Madressas containing about **1113** boys and **981** girls and the annual maintenance expenses are nearly **15000** rupees. Besides these Madressas there are about six *gamthi* schools having in them **809** Mahomedan students. This is the result of Your Highness' benevolent policy.

Your Highness has favoured Madressas by the grant of 1000 rupees to Yatim Khanas and 500 rupees to the Mahomedan schools. This shows Your Highness' interest in the education of Mahomedans and for these acts we are indebted to Your Highness for ever.

We see in Your Highness the strongest and ablest ruler, gifted with supreme administrative abilities, who has brought his state to the highest condition of order and security and who knows the duties and responsibilities of a ruler towards his subjects.

We have been charmed by Your Highness' benevolent affection and magnanimous forgiveness towards us.

It is our happy fortune to have had a mighty and able ruler over us; for numerous are the blessings we have received unconsciously from Your

Highness' noble and worthy self, whose character is marked by a just harmony of qualities, an exact temper between the stern and the humane and the habitual observance of every law, not only of moral rectitude, but also of moral grace and dignity.

We can never forget Your Highness' liberality of views, regularity and punctuality, impartiality and equity, sincerity of affection and sympathy, ability and industry and above all Your Highness' magnanimity of mind.

In conclusion, the kind guidance and guardianship which Your Highness always exercises over our minds and bodies, beloved sir, have laid us under an eternal obligation for which we humbly beg Your Highness to accept our sincerest thanks and we fervently pray to God to reward Your Highness and the royal family.

27-10-15.
Dhoraji.

Read by

Majothi Alarakha Kasimbhai.

Appendix 31.

ધોરાજીની મદ્રેસાઓના મેળાવડામાં શેઠ ગની મુસાનું ભાષણ.

નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ, મહારાણી સાહેબ, કુંવરી સાહેબો, દિવાનજી સાહેબ અને સદ્‌ગૃહસ્થો,

ધોરાજીમાં વકફ યાને ખેરાતી ફંડથી જે આઠ મદ્રેસાઓ ચાલે છે તે તમામ મદ્રેસાઓ મળીને આ અનવારૂલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં બેઠક કરેલી છે. જો કે દરેક મદ્રેસાને જુદી જુદી પધરામણી કરાવવાની ખરા અંતઃકરણથી ઇચ્છા હતી, પરન્તુ વખત નહીં હોઇને તેમજ ખાસ કરી નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ તથા મહારાણી સાહેબને જુદે જુદે સ્થળે પધારવામાં તસ્દી પડે તે માટે એક સભા કરવામાં આવી છે.

મુસલમાન કોમ તરફથી ઇંગ્રેજી અને ઉર્દુમાં થયેલ ખુશાલીનો ઘણો થોડો ઉભરો જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છે, તેથી ફરીથી એ સંબંધમાં બોલવાનું હું દુરસ્ત ધારતો નથી.

આ શુભ પ્રસંગ અને હજુરશ્રી અને મહારાણી સાહેબની પધરામણીની ખુશાલીમાં જમાત તરફથી રૂપિયા ૬૦૦) ની રકમ નીચે લખ્યા મદ્રેસાઓને મહારાજા સાહેબ તથા રાણી સાહેબના હાથથી ઇનાયત કરવા માગણી કરી નમ્ર અરજ જમાત કરે છે.

૧૦૦) મદ્રેસે–અનવારૂલ ઇસ્લામમાં.	૧૦૦) રોનકે ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં.
૧૦૦) જીનતુલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં.	૧૦૦) ઇસ્લામીયાં મદ્રેસામાં.
૫૦) યતીમખાનાના મદ્રેસામાં.	૫૦) એકુલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં.
૫૦) મદ્રેસે ગોસિયામાં.	૫૦) મહોમેડન કલબના મદ્રેસામાં.

૬૦૦)

આ ઉપરાંત નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબે રૂા. ૧૦૦૦) એક હજારની સખાવત જે યતીમખાના માટે કરેલી છે તે માટે અમો મુસલમાનોને બેહદ ખુશી હાંસલ થઇ છે; તે પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવા ખાતર રૂા. ૨૫૦) અઢીસોની જુદી રકમ નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબના હાથ મુબારકથી નીચે લખ્યા યતીમખાનાના મેમ્બરોએ આપવાનું જાહેર કરી આપવા અરજ કરે છે.

૫૦) ગની મુસા શેઠ.	૫૦) હાજીનુરમામદ ઓસમાણ ધાણીવાળા.
૫૦) હાજીવલી મુસા મોતીવાળા.	૫૦) હાજીકાસમ ઇશાક નગરિયા.
૫૦) હાજીઆમદ સુલેમાન સુપેડીવાળા.	

૨૫૦)

આ રકમો ઉપરાંત શેઠ તારમામદ જાનુહસનવાળા તરફથી રૂા. ૧૨૫) એકસો પચીશ અનવારૂલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં હજુરશ્રી પધારેલા છે તેની ખુશાલીના પ્રસંગે આપવાની વિનતિ કરવામાં આવે છે.

અનવારૂલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસાની બાળાઓને તથા રોનકે ઇસ્લામના બચ્ચાંઓને સોનેરી ટોપીયે। વગેરે રૂપિયા ૧૦૦) એકસો આશરેનું ઇનામ નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબના હાથથી આપવાની અરજ કરવામાં આવે છે.

નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબે મહેરબાની કરી મદ્રેસાની બાળાઓને તથા બચ્ચાંઓને રૂા. ૫૦૦) પાંચસોની રકમ ઇનાયત કરી છે તે નીચેના મદ્રેસાઓમાં ઇનામ માટે આપવા જમાત સૂચના કરી નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબના હાથ મુબારકથી આપવા વિનતિ કરે છે.

૭૫) અનવારૂલ ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં.	૬૫) રોનકે ઇસ્લામના મદ્રેસામાં.
૬૦) મદ્રેસે ગોસિયામાં.	૬૦) મદ્રેસે ઇસ્લામીયામાં.
૬૦) મદ્રેસે જીનાતુલ ઇસ્લામમાં.	૬૦) મદ્રેસે એહુલા ઇસ્લામમાં.
૬૦) મદ્રેસે મહોમેડન કલબમાં.	૬૦) મદ્રેસે યતીમખાનામાં.

૫૦૦)

નામદાર હજુરશ્રી તથા મહારાણી સાહેબ અને જેન્ટલમેનોએ પધારી તસ્દી લીધી છે તે માટે મુસલમીન જમાત પૂર્ણ આભારી થઇ છે.

તા. ૨૭ ઑકટોબર, ૧૯૧૫, ધોરાજી.

Appendix 32.

ઇસ્લામી જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ ખુલ્લું મુકવાની ક્રિયા વખતે બોલાયેલું ભાષણ.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજાધિરાજ પ્રજાપાલન સર ભગવતસિંહજી સાહેબ બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ્.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી.,

ડી.સી.એલ., એફ્.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ્.બી.યુ.

ઘોરાજી શહેરમાં લેડિ હૉસ્પિટલ નહીં હોવાથી આ ખામી હતી.

હાલમાં મારા પુત્ર અ. સતારની શાદી મુબારકના શુભ પ્રસંગ ઉપર મારી યથાશક્તિ એક અદના રકમ દશ હજાર રૂપિયાની આ શુભ કામ માટે આપેલ છે; અને શહેરના બીજા ગૃહસ્થો તરફથી પણ આ કામને સારી મદદ મળેલ છે અને મળતી રહેશે એમ હું આશા રાખું છું.

આ લેડિ હૉસ્પિટલ આપ નામદાર દયાળુ સરદારના મુબારક હાથે ખોલવા અમારી ખાસ ઇચ્છા હતી; તે પુરી પાડવા આપ સાહેબ હજુર અરજ ગુજારવામાં આવેલ અને તે વિનતિનો આપ નામદારે સ્વીકાર કરેલ છે તે ખાતે હું અને શહેરની પ્રજા આપ નામદારના આભારી થયા છીએ.

વસ્તીના બહુજ સારા ભાગ્યે આપની ઉમ્મર મુબારકની એકાવનમી સાલ શરૂ થયાની સાલગરેહનો શુભ પ્રસંગ ઉજવવાના મોકા ઉપર અહીંની રૈયતના આગ્રહથી આપ નામદારની અને પરમકૃપાળુ મહારાણી સાહેબની અને રાજકુટુંબની તસરીફ યાવરી ઘોરાજી શહેરમાં થવાથી આખું શહેર હર્ષમાં પ્રફુલ્લિત થયેલ છે; કે જેનું વિવેચન અમે કરી શકતા નથી.

આ મોકા ઉપર આપ નામદાર સરદારની પધરામણી થઇ અને મારી અરજનો સ્વીકાર કરી ઇસ્લામી જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ ખોલવાની ક્રિયા આપ નામદારના મુબારક હાથે કરવાના મેલાવડામાં કદમ-બખશી ફરમાવેલ છે તે ખાતે આપ દયાળુ સરદારનો હું અને શહેરની પ્રજા અનહદ એહેસાન માની ખુદાપાકના શુક્ર ગુજાર થયા છીએ.

હવે મારી વિનતિ મુજબ ઇસ્લામી જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ ખુલ્લી મુકવાની ક્રિયા આપ નામદારના મુબારક હાથે કરવા સરફરાજી કરશો.

આ જનાના હૉસ્પિટલના કામમાં હરેક વખત અહીંના લોકપ્રિય ચીફ મેડિકલ ઑફિસર હરીભિકાજી સાહેબ મદદ, સલાહ આપતા રહે એવી અમારી નમ્ર અરજ છે. આવાં અનેક શુભ કાર્યો આપ નામદારના મુબારક હાથે થયાં છે, અને ભવિષ્યમાં પણ ખુદાપાક હંમેશાં આવા મોકા આપે અને આપ સરદારના મુબારક હાથે આવાં સાર્વજનિક શુભ કામો ખોલવાની ક્રિયાઓ થાય એમ પેદાકરનહાર પાસે અમે ઇચ્છીએ છીએ તે અમારી ઉમેદ પૂરી થાય; આમીન !

ખાદીમે કૌમ,

હાજી વલીમોહમદ હાજી અબ્બા.

Appendix 33.

નંદકુવરબા જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ ખુલ્લું મુકવાની ક્રિયા વખતે બોલાયેલું ભાષણ.

નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ સર ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, તથા અમારા પવિત્ર નામદાર માતુશ્રી નંદકુવરબા સાહેબ અને બન્નેના બાસાહેબો.

આપ નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબની એકાવનમી મુબારક સાલગરેહ ઉજવવા માટે ઘોરાજી શહેર આપ નામદારની જન્મભૂમી હોઇ બીજા કોઇપણ શહેર કરતાં વધારે મગરૂર છે. આપ નામદારે આ પ્રસંગે આપના દર્શનનો લાભ આપી આ મુબારક સાલગરેહ ઉજવવાનો અમને લાભ આપ્યો છે તેથી અહીંની આપની વફાદાર પ્રજામાં જે આનંદ થયો છે તે વર્ણવી શકાય તેમ નથી. આપ નામદારે અહીં પધારી આ ઘોરાજીની પ્રજાનાં દિલ નવાજ્યાં છે તેને માટે અહીંની પ્રજા આપની ઘણીજ આભારી છે.

ઘોરાજીની પ્રજાએ પોતાથી બનતી કોશીશ કરીને પોતાનાં ગરીબ સાધનોથી આપની મિજબાની કરી છે તો તેમાં ન્યૂનતા હશે તે આપ નામદારે ખ્યાલ શરીફમાં નહીં લેતાં ખુલ્લા દિલથી સ્વીકારીને ખુશી બતાવી છે તે આપતી લાયકાત, રૈયત તરફનો ભાવ અને લોકલાગણીની ઉંડી અસરની નિશાની દેખાડી આપે છે.

આપ નામદારે અમારાં સુખ માટે જે જે સાધનો જોઇએ તે તે પુરાં પાડી આપ્યાં છે, આપોછો અને આપશો, એવો અમને આપમાં પુરો ભરોસો છે. આપ નામદારના જાણવામાં હશે કે ઘોરાજીમાં મેમણ કોમની વસ્તી વધારે છે અને તેઓમાં સ્ત્રીઓને સખ્ત પરહેજ (ઓઝલ) નો રિવાજ અમારા ધર્મ પ્રમાણે ચાલુ છે. હવે જ્યારે સ્ત્રીઓ બીમાર હોય ત્યારે તેમને માટે દવાની બહુજ અગવડતા પડતી હોવાથી તથા તે અગવડતા છતાં તેમનો પરહેજ જળવાતો નહીં હોવાથી અમે લાંબા વખતથી આ ખોટ પુરી પાડવાનો વિચાર ચલાવતા હતા. તેમને માટે એક જનાના હૉસ્પિટલની ખાસ જરૂર હોઇ તેના માટે બંદોબસ્ત કરવાનું અમે નક્કી કર્યું; પરન્તુ દરેક કામ તેને મુકરર થયેલ વખતે થાય છે તે પ્રમાણે આ કામ ધર્મનું કામ હોઇ આપ જેવા અમારા માયાળુ મહારાજા સાહેબની હજુરમાં આપ નામદારની સાલગરેહની જ્યુબિલી વખતે ખુલ્લું મુકાય તેથી અમને અમારા કાર્ય માટે મગરૂર થવાનું છે. આ કાર્ય માટે અમારી એટલે કે પોઠિયાવાળાની જમાતમાંથી સખી શેઠ ગની મામદ મુલ્લાએ રૂા. ૫૦૦૦ પાંચ હજાર જેવી નાદર રકમ ભરી આપી છે; તે સિવાય નીચેના સદ્‌ગૃહસ્થોએ પોતાની શક્તિ મુજબ નીચે પ્રમાણે રકમો રોકડી આપી છે તથા બીજી રકમો વાર્ષિક આપતાં રહેવાનું કબુલ કર્યું છે.

રોકડા.	વાર્ષિક.
૫૦૦૧) શેઠ ગની મામદ મુલ્લા.	૫૦૦) શેઠ ગની મામદ મુલ્લા.
૨૫૧) જુસબ અબા દલાલ.	૨૫૦) અબા ઉમર.
૫૧) હાજી સાઉ ઓસમાણ.	૨૫૦) જુસબ અબા.
૧૨૫) અબ્દુલા સરીફ.	૫૧) હાજી સાઉ ઓસમાણ.
૧૨૫) હાજી બાવા સીલુ.	૩૧) ઓસમાણ સાઉ.

૫૧) આમદ મુસા.	૧૨૫) હાજી બાવા સીલુ.
૫૧) હાજી શકુર અને કંપની.	૫૧) હાજી શકુર અને કંપની.
૨૫૦) અબ્બા ઉમર.	૧૧। ઇશાક જીવા.
૩૧। ઓસમાણ સાઉ.	૧૨૫) અબ્દુલા સરીફ.
૧૧। ઇશાક જીવા.	
૫) આમદ અબ્દુલા.	૧૩૯૪।।
૫૯૫૨।।।	

હાલમાં જો કે અમારી શરૂઆત નાના પાયા ઉપર છે, પણ થોડા વખતમાં તેને સારા પાયા ઉપર લાવવા અમે દરેક પ્રયાસ કરશું.

હાલ તરત આટલા ફંડથી એક લાયક લેડિ ડૉકટર રાખીને હૉસ્પિટલનું કામ ચાલુ કરવાનું નક્કી કર્યું છે. આ કામ ધર્માદાનું છે, એટલે ખુદા તેને મદદ આપશે એવી અમારી પૂર્ણ ખાત્રી છે.

ત્યારબાદ અમારાં મનમાં વિચાર થયો કે આ ધર્માર્થી કામ કોઇ મહાન અને પવિત્ર વ્યકિતના હાથથી ખુલ્લું મુકાય અને શરૂ થાય તો સારૂં, કે જેના આશીર્વાદ હંમેશાં ચાલ્યા કરે. અમારી તે અરજ ખુદાએ સાંભળી એટલે આપ નામદાર અહીં સહકુટુંબ પધાર્યા તેનો લાભ લઇ અમે આ હૉસ્પિટલ અમારાં માતુશ્રી નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબ નંદકુવરબા સાહેબના મુબારક હાથથી ખુલ્લી મુકવાની અરજ આપ નામદાર સમક્ષ રજુ કરતાં આપે તથા નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબે સ્વીકારી એટલુંજ નહીં પણ હૉસ્પિટલની સાથે અમારાં માતુશ્રીનું નામ જોડવા પરવાનગી તેઓ નામદારે આપી, તેથી અમે આ હૉસ્પિટલના મેમ્બરો આપ નામદારના તથા નામદાર મહારાણી સાહેબના ઘણા આભારી થયા છીએ અને આ હૉસ્પિટલનું નામ "નંદકુવરબા જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ" રાખ્યું છે.

હવે અમે અમારાં નામદાર માતુશ્રીને નમ્રતાપૂર્વક અરજ કરીએ છીએ કે આ "નંદકુવરબા જનાના હૉસ્પિટલ" ખુલ્લી મુકાયલી જાહેર કરી અમોને વિશેષ આભારી કરશો.

આપ નામદારોને અમે વિશેષ જાહેર કરવાની રજા લઇએ છીએ કે હિંદુ અને મુસલમાન સર્વે કોઇપણ નાતજાતના ભેદ સિવાય આ હૉસ્પિટલનો લાભ મેળવી શકશે.

વિશેષમાં અમારી અરજ છે, કે અમારા લોકપ્રિય મહેરબાન ચીફ મેડિકલ ઑફિસર સાહેબ હરી ભિકાજી તરફથી અમને વખતોવખત જોઇતી સલાહ અને મદદ મળતી રહે તેવી કૃપા કરશો.

આપ નામદારો આ હૉસ્પિટલ હંમેશાં સારા પાયા ઉપર ચાલે અને બાઇઓ, બ્હેનો તેનો લાભ લઇ તંદુરસ્તી મેળવે એવો આશીર્વાદ આપશો.

છેવટે આપ નામદારોના હકમાં અમો નેક દુવાઓ ચાહીએ છીએ; આમીન!

ધોરાજી, તા. ૨૭-૧૦-૧૫. વિનતિ

કાસમ જીવા રો. મ. ઇ. ધોરાજી.

Appendix 34.

ઉપલેટામાં શેઠ જેઠાલાલ ગોવર્ધનનું આવકારનું ભાષણ.

અખંડ પ્રૌઢપ્રતાપી નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ તથા અખંડ સૌભાગ્યવંતાં માતુશ્રી નંદકુવરબા સાહેબ, બ્હેનો અને ગૃહસ્થો.

કૃપાળુ મહારાજા સાહેબ,

આપ નામદાર સાહેબે ઉપલેટાની પ્રજાનું આમંત્રણ સ્વીકારી અહીં સુધી સહકુટુંબ પધારવા જે તસ્દી લીધી છે તેના માટે ઉપલેટાની સમગ્ર પ્રજા તરફથી અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક ઉપકાર માનવાની સાથે સહર્ષ આવકાર આપું છું.

ઉપલેટામાં આજે સુવર્ણનો સૂર્ય ઉગ્યો છે, કારણ કે આપ નામદારે કૃપા કરી અમારા અંતઃકરણની લાગણીઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાની અમને આ અમૂલ્ય તક આપી કૃતાર્થ કર્યા છે કે જેવી તક મેળવવા ઉપલેટા અગાઉ કદી ભાગ્યશાળી થયું નહોતું.

સમગ્ર પ્રજા આપ નામદાર સાહેબનાં દર્શન કરી પોતાનાં ધન્યભાગ્ય માને છે.

ઉપલેટા નાનું ગામ હોઇ આજ પૂર્વે આવા ભવ્ય મેલાવડાના પ્રસંગો અમને પ્રાપ્ત નહીં થયેલા હોવાથી બીનઅનુભવને લઇ અમારા સ્વાગતમાં કેટલીક અપૂર્ણતા દેખાય તો તે આપ નામદાર સાહેબ દરગુજર કરશો એવી આપ પ્રત્યે અમારી પ્રાર્થના છે.

આજે અમને અપૂર્વ આનંદ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે કે અમે આવો અલભ્ય લાભ લઇ શક્યા છીએ.

આપ નામદાર સાહેબના પધારવાથી આખું ગામ એટલા બધા આનંદમાં ગરકાવ બની ગયું છે કે જેનું વર્ણન વાણીદ્વારા કરવું મારે માટે અશક્ય હોવાથી પ્રજાની આનંદથી છવાયલી મુખમુદ્રા ઉપરથી તેનો ખ્યાલ કરી લેવા હું આપ નામદારશ્રીને વિનતિ કરું છું.

છેવટે અમારું આમંત્રણ સ્વીકારી અહીં સુધી પધારવા આપ નામદાર સાહેબે તસ્દી લઇ અમને જે લાવ લેવરાવ્યો છે તેના માટે ફરીથી ઉપકાર માની બેસી જવાની રજા લઉં છું.

તા. ૨૮ ઑકટોબર સને ૧૯૧૫, ઉપલેટા.

Appendix 35.

Upleta Address.

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGVAT SINH JEE

G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.E., &c.

Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Your Highness can very well imagine what boundless pleasure your presence in our midst has given us.

The capital town of Gondal enjoys the proud privilege of tendering congratulations and expressing good wishes on the auspicious occasion of Your Highness' birthday every year. Upleta had so far failed to secure this benefit and it was a source of no small disappointment to us all. But this time you have been graciously pleased to accept our humble invitation, and leaving aside all pressing State affairs, and putting up with numerous difficulties and inconveniences, you have come all the way to Upleta and thus conferred on us a never-to-be-forgotten boon. Besides, it has given thousands of villagers six or seven miles round an unique opportunity of coming over to Upleta to have a look at and pay their homage to their benevolent Ruler.

It is impossible to give in a short congratulatory Address like this a detailed description of the innumerable boons conferred upon us during Your Highness' 30 years' illustrious career. In the Address presented to Your Highness by all the subjects of the Gondal State we tried to give a short review of Your Highness' 25 years' administration; we therefore refrain from entering into details over again. But at the same time we cannot let this opportunity pass without saying that your unparalleled love for your subjects and your indefatigable endeavours to secure their welfare remind us of some of the famous kings of Ancient India.

It has been a guiding principle of Your Highness' rule that a king has no right to use his people's money for his own pleasures and that it should be solely devoted to the happiness and advancement of the people themselves.

With the object of saving hardship to the people and the beasts of burden and with a view to improve the means of communication, Your Highness has built a number of roads and bridges at the cost of lacs of rupees and their number is being added to every year.

You have bestowed upon us, your children, an unheard-of boon by entirely doing away with customs duty which was a source of great inconvenience and hardship to travellers in as much as it gave customs officers' clerks opportunities of causing unnecessary trouble and even of insulting the poor and wearied people going from one place to another. Besides, this lasting boon is bound to give an impetus to trade. So far as we know you are the only ruling Chief who, after defraying the expenditure of the administration, has been able to make a good saving and utilize it in remitting all sorts of taxes.

Your Highness' liberal policy during famine and lean years and the remission of lacs of rupees have preserved the prosperity of the cultivating classes as well as of the classes that have monetary dealings with them.

The noble principle that the uplifting of a nation depends upon the advancement of female education has long since been put into practice by Your Highness.

It is Your Highness' firm belief that the savings in the State Treasury lawfully belong to the people and not to yourself personally, that they should be treated as a sacred trust and that they should be invested in such concerns and places as are quite safe and sound. But for such foresight and acumen on Your Highness' part we should never have been free from taxes like import and export duties.

Your Highness is the solitary instance of a prince who has kept up the traditions of the East in dress and manners in spite of a long stay in England and in the face of western education. Your powerful intellect has carefully sifted the grain from the chaff and imbibed only what is good in western institutions.

Your Highness has furnished us with a living example of all that a man with high attainments of head and heart can be, and of what a man, following the noble principle of action without caring for reward inculcated by the Gita, should be. May God grant us the good

sense and ability to keep before our minds' eye your noble qualities and to act up to them.

Under Your Highness' care and kindness Upleta has made and is making steady progress in commerce and industries. Many Mahomedans and a few Hindus are successfully trading in different parts of the world and are enjoying the well-earned fruit of their labour under the paternal Government of Your Highness.

If we possess anything of value that we can lay at Your Highness' feet it is our sincere and heartfelt good wishes and we humbly present them to you with all our heart.

In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty God may give you a long life and shower upon you and your family His choicest blessings and may He give us many opportunities of pouring out our heartfelt gratitude and showing our gratefulness for all you have done for us.

We beg to remain
Your Highness' most loyal subjects.

Appendix 36

ઉપલેટાની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, જી.સી.આઈ.ઈ.
મુ. ઉપલેટા.

માયાળુ મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો ઉપલેટાની સમગ્ર પ્રજાને આપ નામદારના અહીં પધારવાથી કેટલો આનંદ થયો છે તેનો ખ્યાલ આપને સહજ આવી શકશે.

આપ નામદારની જન્મતિથિના માંગલિક પ્રસંગે અભિનંદન આપવાનો અને શુભેચ્છાઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાનો અલભ્ય લાભ રાજ્યધાનીના શહેર ગોંડળની પ્રજાને દર વર્ષે મળે છે. આ લાભ અમને કદી આપ્યો નહોતો તેથી સ્વાભાવિક રીતે અમને ખેદ થતો હતો, પરંતુ આ વખતે અમારી નમ્ર અરજને માન આપી રાજ્યનાં અનેક મહત્વનાં કામો છોડી, અને અનેક પ્રકારની અગવડતા તથા તકલીફો વેઠીને આપ નામદારે કૃપા કરી અહીં પધારી અમને આપનાં દર્શનનો લાભ આપી કૃતાર્થ કર્યા છે, અને આ લાભ ઉપલેટાની પ્રજાને મળ્યો છે એટલુંજ નહિ, પણ ગોંડળ સ્ટેટના આસપાસનાં ગામોનાં આશરે પાંચ સાત હજાર માણસો અહીં આવીને ભાગ લેવા ભાગ્યશાળી થયા છે.

ત્રીશ વર્ષની ઉજ્વલ કારકીર્દિના સમયમાં આપે અમને જે સંખ્યાબંધ લાભો આપેલા છે તેનું આવા અભિનંદન પત્રમાં વિસ્તારથી વર્ણન કરવું અશકય છે. વળી સને ૧૯૦૯માં ગોંડળ રાજ્યની સમસ્ત પ્રજા તરફથી આપને બનાયત કરવામાં આવેલ માનપત્રમાં અમારા પાલક પિતા તરીકે આપ નામદારે બતાવેલી કર્ત્તવ્યપરાયણતાનું દિગ્દર્શન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે, તેથી તેની પુનરૂક્તિ આ પ્રસંગે કરવાનું અમને ઉચિત અને જરૂરનું લાગતું નથી; પરંતુ ટુંકામાં વિદિત કરવાની રજા લઇએ છીએ કે પ્રજા પ્રતિનો આપનો અપૂર્વ પ્રેમ અને પ્રજાનું કલ્યાણ ઇચ્છવા તથા કરવાનો આપનો સતત્ પ્રયાસ પ્રાચીન વખતના કેટલાક સુપ્રસિદ્ધ રાજાઓનું અમને સ્મરણ કરાવે છે.

પ્રજાનો પૈસો મોજશોખમાં ઉડાવવાનો રાજાને હક નથી, પણ તેનો વિનિયોગ પ્રજાનાંજ સુખ અને ઉન્નતિ માટે થવો જોઇએ, એ આપ નામદારનું સૂત્ર છે અને આપશ્રીના રાજ્યકારોબારમાં તેનું અવલંબન સંપૂર્ણ રીતે દૃષ્ટિગોચર થાય છે.

પ્રજાને તથા બળદાદિ ઢોરોને તકલીફ ન પડે અને વ્યવહારનાં સાધનો વધે તે ઉદ્દેશથી આ સ્ટેટની હદમાં લાખો રૂપિયાનો ખર્ચ કરી આપ નામદારે પાકી સડકો તથા પૂલો બંધાવ્યાં છે અને દર વર્ષે આ સ્તુત્ય કાર્યમાં હજારો રૂપિયા ખર્ચવામાં આવે છે.

મારી પ્રજાનો સામાન રેલ્વેનાં સ્ટેશનો ઉપરનાં તથા બીજાં જકાતનાં નાકાંએ ન ચુંથાય, કોઇપણ પ્રતિષ્ઠિત ગૃહસ્થને અગર તેના વાહનને રોકીને અગર બીજી રીતે તેમનું અપમાન કરવાનો નાકેદારોને પ્રસંગજ ન આવે અને વ્યાપારની વૃદ્ધિ થાય એવા પ્રશંસનીય હેતુથી આપ નામદારે વાર્ષિક ઉત્પન્નની ગંજાવર રકમનો ભોગ આપી જકાત તદ્દન કાઢી નાંખી અમો આપનાં બાળકો ઉપર અવર્ણનીય ઉપકાર કર્યો છે. રાજ્યનો ઉજ્વો ખર્ચ કાઢતાં છતાં સારી રકમની બચત રહી શકે છે, તેથી રૈયત ઉપર આવા કરો શા માટે રાખવા એવા વિચારનું સેવન કરનારા આપ એકજ છો,

દુષ્કાળમાં અને ખરડિયા વર્ષોમાં આપ નામદારે ઘણી ઉદારતા બતાવીને તથા છેલ્લાં ૧૫ વર્ષમાં લાખો રૂપિયાની વિઘોટીની રકમ માફ કરીને ખેડૂતોની અને તેમની સાથે ધીરધાર કરનારાઓની આબાદી સાચવી રાખી છે.

સ્ત્રીઓને યોગ્ય કેળવણી આપી તેમની મગજશક્તિ ખીલવ્યા વિના દેશની ઉન્નતિ કદી થવાની નથી, એવા ઉચ્ચ સિદ્ધાંતને આપ નામદારે અમલમાં મૂક્યો છે.

સ્ટેટની ટ્રેઝરિમાં જે કાંઇ બચત રહે, તેનો માલિક હું નથી, પણ મારી પ્રજા છે, અને પ્રજાના હિતાર્થે તેનું સંરક્ષણ થવું જોઇએ એવા દૃઢ નિશ્ચયને વળગી રહી અમુક વ્યક્તિ અગર વ્યક્તિઓ ખુશી થાઓ અગર નારાજ થાઓ તેની દરકાર રાખ્યા વિના નાણું સહીસલામત રહેવાનો સંપૂર્ણ સંભવ જણાતો હોય તેવાંજ કામોમાં અને સ્થળોમાં તે રોકવામાં આવે છે એ સુપ્રસિદ્ધ છે; અને તેને લીધે આ સ્ટેટની નાણાપ્રકરણી સ્થિતિ ઘણી સારી છે. આવા દુરંદેશી વિચારોનું સેવન કરી, તેને અમલમાં આપે મૂક્યા નહીં હોત તો જકાત વગેરેના સંખ્યાબંધ કરોમાંથી મુક્ત થવાનો પ્રજાને કદી વખત આવત નહીં.

વિલાયતમાં લાંબો વખત રહ્યા છતાં અને ઘણા ઉંચા પ્રકારની પાશ્ચિમાત્ય કેળવણી લીધા છતાં સ્વદેશના પોશાક વગેરેનું યોગ્ય અભિમાન કોઇ રાજાએ હાલના વખતમાં રાખ્યું હોય તો તે આપજ છો. પશ્ચિમના દેશોમાંથી શું ગ્રહણ કરવા લાયક છે તેની આપના કસાયેલા મગજથી તુલના કરી જે સારૂં છે, તેજ આપે ગ્રહણ કર્યું છે.

આવા અનેક અનુકરણીય ઉમદા ગુણોથી અને **ગીતા** પ્રતિપાદિત નિષ્કામ કર્મયોગનું સર્વદા સેવન કરી મનુષ્યનું જીવન કેવા પ્રકારનું હોવું જોઇએ, તે આપ નામદારે બતાવી આપ્યું છે. આપના આ ગુણોનું સ્મરણ રાખી તેને અનુસરતું વર્ત્તન રાખવા પ્રભુ અમને સદ્‌બુદ્ધિ અને સામર્થ્ય આપો એમ અમે ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારના સંરક્ષણ નીચે આપ નામદારની મીઠી નજરથી ઉપલેટા ગામ વ્યાપાર રોજગારમાં દિનપ્રતિદિન આગળ વધતું જાય છે. આ શહેરના સંખ્યાબંધ મુસલમાન ગૃહસ્થો અને કેટલાક હિંદુઓ દૂર દેશોમાં જુદા પ્રકારનો વ્યાપાર ખેડી, દ્રવ્ય પેદા કરી તેનો લાભ આપ નામદારની છાયા નીચે લઇ આપને દુવા આપે છે.

આપ જેવા પરમ પૂજ્ય અન્નદાતાશ્રીને અર્પણ કરવા જેવી અને આપ કૃપા કરી સ્વીકારો તેવી જો કોઇ ચીજ અમારી પાસે હોય તો તે અમારા ખરા અંતઃકરણની શુભેચ્છાઓ છે અને તેનુંજ અર્પણ કરવાની અમે રજા લઇએ છીએ. આપ નામદાર તન્દુરસ્તી સાથે ઘણું લાંબું આયુષ્ય ભોગવો, આપ અને રાજકુટુંબ દરેક રીતે સુખી રહો અને આપના પ્રતિનો અમારો શુદ્ધ ભાવ અવિચ્છિન્ન રાખી અમે આભાર રૂપી આપશ્રીના મોટા ઋણમાંથી મુક્ત થઇએ એમ અમે ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

ઉપલેટા, તા. ૨૮ ઑક્ટોબર, ૧૯૧૫.

લી. ઉપલેટાની આપ નામદારશ્રીની

વફાદાર પ્રજા.

Appendix 37.

His Highness' reply to Upleta Address.

INHABITANTS OF UPLETA,

Little did I reckon when accepting the Addresses of the people of Gondal and Dhoraji that I would have to face again so soon the very difficult if not impossible task of expressing my feelings on this occasion.

It has struck me since my last fruitless effort at Dhoraji that for conveying one's sentiments to people, as loving as they are loved, there is another and better means than articulate language. With your permission therefore I propose to resort to that method and let the heart speak to the heart.

I cannot however refrain from translating into words the feelings that are uppermost in my mind, namely, the warmest thanks for your more than kind greetings and the most earnest wish that the importance of this town, the development of which fills my heart with joy, may continue to grow at an increasing rate and that your moral and material advance may keep pace with ever progressing Upleta.

Appendix 38.

ડાકોર સાહેબનો ઉપલેટાના માનપત્રનો જવાબ.

ઉપલેટાવાસીઓ,

આ પ્રસંગે મારી લાગણીઓ દર્શાવવાનું કામ જે મને અત્યંત મુશ્કેલ બલકે અશક્ય જેવું લાગે છે તે મારે ફરી એકવાર કરવું પડશે એમ જ્યારે ગોંડળ અને ધોરાજીના માનપત્રો સ્વીકારવાનું ઠર્યું ત્યારે મેં ધાર્યું નહોતું.

ધોરાજીના માનપત્રનો જવાબ દેવાનો મેં કરેલો પ્રયત્ન મને નિષ્ફળ જણાયો છે; તે પછી મને લાગે છે કે આવા પ્રસંગોમાં લાગણીઓને શબ્દોવડે દર્શાવવા કરતાં બીજી રીતેજ કામ લેવાવું જોઇએ; તેટલા માટે તમારી પરવાનગી હોય તો હું તે રીતિ ગ્રહણ કરવા માગું છું. ખાસ કરીને જ્યાં શ્રોતા અને વક્તા બન્નેનો પરસ્પર પ્રેમ હોય ત્યાં તો તે બન્ને હૃદયોને કંઇ શબ્દો બોલ્યા વિના એક બીજાનો ભાવ જાણવા દેવો જોઇએ.

પરંતુ મારાં મનમાં જે લાગણીઓ અત્યારે ઉભરાય છે તે કંઇક અંશે તમને જણાવ્યા સિવાય ચાલે તેમ નથી. તમારા અત્યંત માયાળુ સ્વાગતને માટે હું તમારો જેટલો ઉપકાર માનું તેટલો ઓછો છે અને પરમેશ્વર પાસે માગું છું કે આ શહેરની વિવૃદ્ધિ અને મહત્તા જે આપણાં અંતઃકરણને આનંદથી પ્રફુલ્લિત કરે છે, તે દિનપ્રતિદિન અધિકાધિક વધતાં જાઓ અને આવા **સતત્ પ્રગતિમાન ઉપલેટાની** સાથે સાથે તમે પોતે પણ નીતિ અને સંપત્તિમાં ચઢતી કળા પામો.

Appendix 39.

Address from Zintoal Islam Madressa, Upleta.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

We the Mahomedans of Upleta are highly obliged to Your Highness for condescending to accept our humble invitation and come to this Madressa Zintoal Islam and honour the institution.

The keen interest which Your Highness is taking in the educational advancement of the subjects and the paternal feeling that Your Highness shows for them are world-wide known and therefore it is needless to repeat them here.

The very presence of Your Highness here shows the even love for both the Mahomedans as well as the Hindus, without any distinction of caste or creed. Now, we pray to God that He may bless Your Highness and the Royal Family with long life and prosperity.

Upleta, 28th October, 1915.

Read by
Ahmed Jamal Bellim.

Appendix 40.

કોલકીમાં પટેલ માવજી હરિભાઇનું ભાષણ.

મહારાજા ખુદાવિંદ નામદારશ્રી,

આપે અમારૂં આમંત્રણ ઘણા પ્રેમ અને હર્ષથી સ્વીકારી અત્રે સહકુટુંબ પધારવાની તસ્દી લીધી તેથી અમો આપશ્રીના ઉપકાર સાથે અમારાં અહોભાગ્ય માનીએ છીએ. લાંબી મુદતે અહીં કોલકીની પ્રજાને આપ નામદારશ્રીનાં દર્શનનો જે મોટો લાભ પ્રાપ્ત થયો છે તે અમૂલ્ય છે અને આ લાભથી અમને મળેલો સંતોષ અવર્ણનીય છે. આ શુભ પ્રસંગની યાદગીરી અમારાં અંતઃકરણમાંથી કદિ ભુંસાશેજ નહિ.

આ ગામનો ઘણો ભાગ કણબી ખેડુતોથી વસાયેલો છે. ખેડુતોનો રાજ્ય સાથે નીકટ સંબંધ પરાપૂર્વથી ચાલ્યો આવે છે તેવોજ નીકટ સંબંધ આપ નામદારશ્રી પણ ખેડુતો સાથે ધરાવો છો ને શાસ્ત્રાનુસાર રાજ્યધર્મ બજાવો છો તેથી આપશ્રીના રાજ્યને રામરાજ્યની ઉપમા આપી શકાય અને અમે તો રામરાજ્યજ ગણીએ છીએ.

અમારા ખેડુત બાંધવો તરફથી હું કહેવાની રજા લઉં છું કે અમો ખેડુતોને આપ નામદારશ્રીના રાજ્યથી અગણિત લાભ મળ્યા છે ને હજી એ મળ્યા કરશે. બીજાં રાજ્યને મુકાબલે આ રાજ્ય એક દૃષ્ટાંત રૂપ અને આખા હિંદમાં સર્વથી શ્રેષ્ઠ પદ ભોગવે છે ને તેના પ્રત્યક્ષ દાખલા અમારા જોવામાં ઘણા આવ્યા છે કે બીજાં રાજ્યની પ્રજા પણ આ રાજ્યમાં વસવાટ કરવા કેટલીક આવી છે ને હજી પણ બીજી આવવા પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. આપ નામદારશ્રીનો સમભાવ અને પ્રેમ બધી પ્રજા ઉપર સરખો છે, તોપણ અમે તો એમ માનીએ છીએ કે અમો ખેડુતોને રાજ્યરૂપી ઇમારતના પાયારૂપ ગણી આપ નામદારશ્રી અમારા ઉપર અધિક પ્રેમ દર્શાવો છો; એ પ્રેમનો ઉભરો જણાવવા અમને પૂરતા શબ્દો મળતા નથી, પણ અંતઃકરણથી પ્રભુ પાસે અમો ખેડુત પ્રજાની એટલીજ પ્રાર્થના છે કે આપ નામદારશ્રી સહકુટુંબ સુખશાંતિમાં અવિચળ રાજ્ય કરો.

Appendix 41.

ભાયાવદરપ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલ,એલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.
સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ–ધોરાજીના નામદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂર.

નેક નામદાર ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો અહીં ભાયાવદરમાં વસતા તમામ લોકો, આપ નામદાર અમારી નમ્ર વિનતિ સ્વીકારી કૃપા કરી અહીં પધાર્યા તે માટે આપ નામદારનો ખરા અંતઃકરણથી આભાર માનીએ છીએ અને આપની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના આ શુભ મહોત્સવ માંગલિક પ્રસંગે આપ નામદારને ઉંડી રાજ્યભક્તિયુક્ત શુદ્ધ સ્નેહભાવથી અભિનંદન આપવા રજા લઇએ છીએ અને પરમ કૃપાળુ પ્રભુ આપ નામદારને આવા અનેક શુભ દિવસોનો લ્હાવો આપે અને પ્રત્યેક નવે વર્ષે આપનાં સુખ અને આરોગ્યતામાં વિશેષ વધારો કરી જે ઉત્તમતાની સ્થિતિએ ભાગ્યશાળી વિરલા મહાત્માઓ પહોંચી શકે છે તે સ્થિતિએ પહોંચાડે એવું અમે તેની પાસે માગીએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારના નેક અને ન્યાયી અમલથી અમને કેટલા અને કેવા ઉત્તમ લાભ થયા છે તે વાત જગત્ મશહુર છે અને એ સંબંધી વિશેષ વિવેચન કરી આપ નામદારનો અમૂલ્ય વખત રોકવા અમે યોગ્ય ધારતા નથી. ઉત્તમ પ્રકારની નીતિને અવલંબી રહેલ આપનું ખાનગી અને રાજકીય જીવન ખરેખર બીજા રાજકર્ત્તાઓને અનુકરણ કરવા યોગ્ય થઇ પડેલું છે. બ્રિટિશ સામ્રાજ્ય તરફથી પણ આપના ઉત્તમ રાજતંત્ર સંબંધે અનેક વખતે ઉંચી પ્રશંસા થયેલી છે. વળી દેશ પરદેશના વિદ્વાનો અને રાજકીય પુરૂષોએ આપ નામદારની વિદ્વતા અને ઉત્તમ રાજ્યવ્યવસ્થાની જે જે તારીફ કરેલી છે તે અમો આપ નામદારની ધન્યભાગ્ય પ્રજાને સગર્વ ને સહર્ષ બનાવે છે.

આપના એકત્રીશ વર્ષના અમલ દરમ્યાન ગોંડળ શહેરમાં તેમજ સંસ્થાનના પ્રત્યેક નાના મોટા મહાલમાં અસાધારણ સુવ્યવસ્થા રહેવાથી પ્રજાજનોનાં સુખમાં અને રાજ્યની આબાદીમાં ને શાંતિમાં અતિશય વધારો થયો છે. વેપાર ઉદ્યોગ ખીલવવાના શુભ અને પ્રશંસનીય હેતુથી આપ નામદારે જે દાણ વગેરે કરો માફ કરવાની અપૂર્વ ઉદારતા બતાવી છે તે માટે ખાસ વેપારીવર્ગ અને સમસ્ત પ્રજાવર્ગ કેટલો આભારી થયો છે તે અમો શબ્દોમાં કહી શકવા કેવળ અસમર્થ છીએ. આપ નામદારને અમો ખાત્રી આપીએ છીએ કે વેપાર ખીલવવાનો આપનો શુભ હેતુ સર્વાંશે પાર પડયો છે અને વેપાર રોજગાર સંબંધમાં આ સંસ્થાન જેટલું આબાદ છે તેટલું ભાગ્યેજ બીજું કોઇ સંસ્થાન હશે.

ખેડુતોને, ભાયાતોને, રાજ્યના નોકરોને, વિદ્યા સંપાદન કરવા ઇચ્છતી બાળાઓને આપે જે જે ઉત્તમ પ્રકારની સગવડતા અને સરળતા કરી આપી છે, દરદીઓ માટે, દુઃખી થઇ ગયેલા માટે, અને મુસાફરો માટે ઉત્તમ પ્રકારનાં સાધનો અને સુખ પૂરાં પાડવાની કોમળ હૃદયની લાગણીથી આપે જે સુરમ્ય જાહેર બાંધકામો ગોંડળ શહેરમાં અને મહાલોમાં ગંજાવર ખર્ચે બંધાવ્યાં છે અને તેમાં યોગ્ય સાધનો ગોઠવેલાં છે એ બધી બાબત આપ નામદારના સર્વોત્તમ રાજ્યની સફળતા સંપૂર્ણ કરે છે.

આ પ્રમાણે દરેક દિશામાં પ્રગતિ થવાથી અમારૂં સુખ અતિશય વધ્યું છે, અમારી રાજ્યભક્તિ સુદૃઢ બની છે અને અમારી આભારવૃત્તિ ઉભરાઇ જાય છે. આપ નામદારના ન્યાયી અને પવિત્ર રાજ અમલથી આપે રામરાજ્યનો સાક્ષાત્કાર અમોને કરી આપ્યો છે એમ કહી અમે કૃતકૃત્ય થશું.

છેવટે મહાન્ પરમેશ્વર અમને સદા આપ નામદારના શીતળ અને ન્યાયી રાજ્યછત્ર તળે રહેવાનું અલભ્ય સુખ આપે અને આપ નામદારને અને રાજકુટુંબને વિધવિધ પ્રકારનાં સુખ, દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય, સંપૂર્ણ આરોગ્ય અને જગતમાં દિવ્ય આનંદ આપે એવી અમો બધાની તેના પ્રત્યે શુદ્ધ અંતઃકરણની પ્રાર્થના છે.

લી. આપ નામદારની વફાદાર અને આભારી પ્રજા, મુ. ભાયાવદર.

Appendix 42.

ખોખરીની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ્.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ્.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ્.બી.યુ.
ગોંડળ.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમે આપના ગોંડળ સંસ્થાનના મહાલ સુલતાનપુર તાબાના ખોખરીનિવાસી સમસ્ત પ્રજાજનો આપ નામદારશ્રીની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક ઉત્સવ પ્રસંગે આપશ્રીને અંતઃકરણના શુદ્ધ નૈસર્ગિક અને નિર્મળ ભાવથી સવિનય અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ, અને પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે યાચના કરીએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારશ્રીની સંતોષી રાજભક્ત પ્રજાની શુભેચ્છાઓ અને આશીર્વાદો પ્રાપ્ત કરવાને આપ નામદારને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય અર્પે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીએ રાજસૂત્ર હાથમાં લીધું ત્યારથી આજસુધી આપશ્રીએ અમારી ઉન્નતિ અર્થે જે જે ઉપાયો યોજી અમારા ઉપર ઉપકારોનો અસ્ખલિત પ્રવાહ ચાલુ રાખ્યો છે તેના માટે અમારાં અંતઃકરણની શુદ્ધ આભારની લાગણીઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાની આ અમૂલ્ય તક પ્રાપ્ત થઈ છે તે માટે અમે અમારાં મહદ્‌ભાગ્ય સમજીએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારશ્રીના રાજ્યમાં ન્યાય, શાંતિ, જાનમાલની સલામતી, ખેડુતોની સંભાળ, ખેતી અને વેપારને ઉત્તેજન અને તે માટે નહેરો, સડકો, ટેલિફોન વગેરેની સગવડતા, કેળવણીની વૃદ્ધિ, નિરાશ્રિતગૃહો, જકાતની માફી વગેરે જે જે અમૂલ્ય સુધારાઓ અમલમાં મેલાયા છે તેના માટે જેટલું બોલાય તેટલું ઓછુંજ છે, તોપણ એટલું તો દર્શાવ્યા વગર ચાલતું નથી કે ઉપર્યુક્ત સુધારાઓ પ્રત્યક્ષ વ્યવહારમાં મુકવા માટે આપ નામદારશ્રી જે જાતિશ્રમ, જાતિદેખરેખ અને કાળજી રાખી આપની પ્રજાનું પુત્રવત્ પાલન કરો છો તેના બદલામાં આપ નામદારશ્રીને અમો અમારાં અંતઃકરણની શુદ્ધ પણ સરલ અને સારી ઉર્મિઓ અને આશીર્વાદોથી વધુ કિંમતી શું આપી શકીએ? જેથી અમે પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે એટલુંજ યાચીએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબ આરોગ્ય સહિત સુખશાંતિના અસ્ખલિત પ્રવાહનું સાનંદ પાન કરો અને આપશ્રીની આ રાજભક્ત, સંતોષી, કરમુક્ત પ્રજા ઉપર આપશ્રીની પિતાતુલ્ય છત્રની છાયા વર્ષોનાં વર્ષો સુધી ચાલુ રહો.

છેવટે આ પ્રસંગે જણાવ્યા વગર ચાલતું નથી કે આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા અખંડ સૌ. રાણી સાહેબ શ્રીનંદકુવરબાએ અને કુંવરી સાહેબોએ પોતાનો અમૂલ્ય વખત જાતીય સુખોની દરકાર કર્યા વગર રાજધાનીથી આટલે દૂર પધારી અમારી લાગણીઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવા જે તક આપી છે તે અમારા ગામના ઇતિહાસમાં સુવર્ણ અક્ષરોથી લખવાયોગ્ય અદ્વિતીય બનાવ છે અને તે માટે અમો આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછોજ છે.

અમો છીએ,

આપ નામદારશ્રીના ખોખરીનિવાસી પ્રજાજનો.

Appendix 43.

સુલતાનપુરપ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી પી., એલએલ ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.

ગોંડળ.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો ગોંડળ સંસ્થાનના મહાલ સુલતાનપુરના નિવાસી સમગ્ર પ્રજાજનો આપ નામદારશ્રીને એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક શુભ પ્રસંગે આપ નામદારશ્રીને ખરા હૃદયના શુદ્ધ ભાવથી વિનયપૂર્વક અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ અને પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે માગીએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારશ્રીને સંતોષી અને રાજભક્ત, આપનામાં સંપૂર્ણ રીતે વિશ્વાસ રાખી રહેલી પ્રજાની શુભેચ્છાઓ અને આશીર્વાદો વર્ષોનાં વર્ષ સુધી પ્રાપ્ત કરવાને આપ નામદારશ્રીને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય બક્ષો.

કૃપાળુ નામદારશ્રી, આપે અમારા જનમાલની સલામતી માટે, ખેતી, વેપારને ઉત્તેજન મળે તે માટે બેહદ સગવડતા કરી આપી છે. વખતોવખત વિધોટી માફ કરવા ઉપરાંત ઘણી નવાઝિશો બક્ષી છે. તે ઉપરાંત મોટા ખર્ચે ભાદર અને સુલતાનપુરીનો પૂલ કરાવી આપી અમોને સગવડતા કરાવી આપી અમારૂં હંમેશનું દુઃખ દૂર કરેલ છે.

છેવટે આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબે પોતાનો અમૂલ્ય વખત રોકી રાજધાનીથી આટલે દૂર છેવટની હદ ઉપરને ગામે પધારવાની તસ્દી લઇ અમારી લાગણીઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાની જે ઉત્તમ તક આપી છે તે માટે અમારાં અહોભાગ્ય સમજતાં આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછો છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીનું રાજ્ય અમારા ઉપર અવિચળ તપે, અને આપ નામદારશ્રીના હાથથી અમારી ઉન્નતિ હર હંમેશાં થાય છે તેથી વિશેષ થાય એમ શ્રી પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે અમારી અંતિમ પ્રાર્થના છે તે સફળ થાઓ.

અમો છીએ,
આપ નામદારશ્રીની વફાદાર પ્રજા સુલતાનપુરનિવાસી.

Appendix 44.

બંધિયાજીવાઇદારોનું માનપત્ર.

બુદ્ધાવિંદ નેક નામદાર મહારાજાધિરાજ,

આપ નામદારે પધારી અમો આ રાજ્યના નિમકહલાલ વાધેલા જીવાઇદારના કુટુંબને મોટું માન આપ્યા બરોબર અમો સમજીએ છીએ. રાજ્ય સાથેનો અમારા કુટુંબનો નિકટ સંબંધ સુપ્રસિદ્ધ છે. તેની સાથે અમારા કુટુંબના વડવાઓએ રાજ્યની ખેરખાલસુરી સેવા બજાવ્યાના દાખલાઓ ભાટ-ચારણનાં કવિતમાં ગવાય છે, એટલે અમારૂં કુટુંબ રાજ્યસેવા માટે હરહંમેશ મગરૂર રહે એ સ્વાભાવિક છે. દાખલા તરીકે આ પાસેની ચોપાટનું આડસર જામનગર તાબાના ગામ કાલાવડ ગામે આ રાજ્ય તરફથી અમારા વડવાઓ વિજય મેળવી લાવેલની નિશાની છે, જે અમારાં નાનાં બાળકોનાં સ્મરણ બહાર જાય તેમ નથી. અમારે કહ્યા વિના ચાલતું નથી કે અમારા વડવાઓનો સંબંધ આપ નામદારશ્રીએ સંપૂર્ણ રીતે જાળવ્યો છે. હાલના જમાનામાં સુલેહ શાંતિના વખતમાં અગાઉ માફક લશ્કરી નોકરીની જરૂરીઆત થોડી છતાં જમાનાનુસાર અમારા કુટુંબ પાસેથી નોકરી ચાલુ રાખી અમારી જીવાઇની ઉત્પત્તિનો ઉપયોગ કરી અમો અમારો માભો જાળવી રહ્યા છીએ એ આપ નામદારની ઉંચી રાજનીતિ સૂચવે છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક મહોત્સવમાં અમોને ભાગ લેવાની આપ નામદારશ્રીએ આ તક આપ્યા માટે અમો સંપૂર્ણ આભારી થયા છીએ. આ પ્રસંગે જણાવવા રજા લઇએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારના રાજ્યમાં ઘણા જીવાઇદાર ચાકરીઆત છે તેમાં અમો આપ નામદારના જીવાઇના અંગના હરકોઇ હુકમ ઉઠાવવા ઉત્સુક અને તત્પર હંમેશાં રહ્યા છીએ એ આપ નામદારની એકત્રીશ વર્ષની રાજકારકીર્દીમાં જણાયું હશે અને તેને માટે અમારી નમ્ર પ્રાર્થના છે કે આપના અંતઃકરણમાં અમારૂં હિત હંમેશ માટે એક જુદું સ્થાન કરી રહો.

આપ નામદારે ગ્રાસિયા કોમને ઉંચી કેળવણી આપી ઉંચી સ્થિતિએ પહોંચાડવા જે ખર્ચાળ પ્રયત્નો કર્યા છે તેનો લાભ અમો લઇએ છીએ અને પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર આપનો પ્રયત્ન સફળ થયેલ જોવાને આપ નામદાર તથા રાજકુટુંબને લાંબી જીંદગી બક્ષે એમ અમો ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

આવા સખ્ત તડકામાં પધારી આપે જે તસ્દી લીધી છે તેને માટે અમો સંપૂર્ણ આભારી છીએ.

Appendix 45.

શેમળાના ભાયાતોનું માનપત્ર.

અમારા માનવંતા બુદ્ધાર્વિદ્ધ નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો શેમળા ભાયાત આપ નામદાર સાહેબને ઘણા માન સહિત નમન કરીએ છીએ. આપ નામદારની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠનો માંગલિક ઉત્સવ ગામોગામ ઉજવાય છે તેમાં ભાગ લેવા અમોને આ અમૂલ્ય તક મળી એ ખાતર અમો આપ નામદારનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછો છે. આપ નામદારના નેક અમલમાં અમો સુખી છીએ. ભાયાત ગ્રાસિયાની તકરારો સાંભળવા રાજસ્થાની કોર્ટ સ્થપાયેલ પણ આપ નામદાર જાણી ખુશી થશો કે અમારા ગામની કોઇ તકરાર ત્યાં જવા પામી નથી. સૌ પ્રજા પોતાના વાજબી હકો સુખેથી ભોગવે. પોતાની ઉપજ મરજી મુજબ વાપરે અને રાજ્યના રક્ષણ નીચે આબાદ થાય એવી આપ નામદારની નિર્મળ રાજ્યનીતિ અમો ભાયાતોના અનુભવ બહાર નથી; જેથી ગોંડળ ભાયાત અમારા નામની સાથે જોડી હરકોઇ પ્રસંગે ઓળખ કરાવવા અમો મગરૂર છીએ. આપ નામદારનું મોટું રાજ્ય છતાં મોજ-શોખમાં રાજ્યની દોલતનો વ્યય નહીં કરતાં રૈયતનાં સુખ અર્થેજ વપરાય છે એ આપ નામદારનો ઘણો ઉંચો વિચાર છે. આપ નામદારની સાદાઇનો અમો ભાયાતોએ દાખલો લેવો જોઇએ. આપ નામદારની અમારા ઉપર સંપૂર્ણ કૃપા છે અને અમારી સ્થિતિ સુધારવા ખાતર ગ્રાસિયા કૉલેજ જેવી સંસ્થાઓ મોટા ખર્ચે આપ નભાવો છો તેને માટે આપ નામદારને ધન્યવાદ ઘટે છે. આપ જાણી ખુશી થશો કે અમારો એક કુંવર એ કૉલેજનો લાભ લે છે.

છેવટમાં આપ નામદારે અમારે ત્યાં પધારવા તસ્દી લીધી છે તે ખાતે આપ નામદારનો તથા કુંવરી સાહેબોનો અમો આભાર માનીએ છીએ. પ્રભુ આપને અને રાજકુટુંબને આરોગ્ય રાખે અને આપનું રાજ્ય અમારા ઉપર અવિચળ રહે એમ અમો ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

Appendix 46.

કોળીથડપ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીહરિ.

અભિનંદન પત્ર.

યદુકુળભૂષણ રાજનીતિજ્ઞ શ્રીમંત ગોમંડલાધિપતિ મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ મહારાજા ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી., ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ. ઇત્યાદિ.

ગરીબનિવાજ,

અમારૂં રંકનું આમંત્રણ સ્વીકારી આપ નામદારે સહકુટુંબ પધારી અત્રે ગ્રામ્યજનોને દર્શનનો લાભ આપી અમોને ઉપકૃત કર્યા છે, જેથી અમે આપશ્રીનો શુદ્ધ અંતઃકરણથી સવિનય આભાર માનીએ છીએ.

આજનો પ્રસંગ અદ્વિતીય હઇ આનંદદાયક છે.

નામદારશ્રી, આજે અમારી ગ્રામ્યજનોની હૃદયોર્મિ જે હર્ષના ઉછાળા મારે છે તે બોલી બતાવવા જેવી અમોને આવડત કે શક્તિ નથી, છતાં અમારી શુદ્ર અને રંક આવડત મુજબ બે બોલ બોલી આપશ્રીનો અમૂલ્ય વખત રોકીએ છીએ.

નામદારશ્રી, આપના પ્રજા પ્રત્યેના અનહદ પ્રેમનાં અમે વખાણ કરવાને શક્તિમાન્ નથી. આપનો પ્રજા પ્રત્યેનો વાત્સલ્ય પ્રેમ, દિનપ્રતિદિન પ્રજાહિત કાર્યોમાં તત્પરતા વગેરે વગેરે અનેક સદ્‌ગુણાલંકૃત ગુણો તથા પ્રજાપરજ અનુગ્રહનાં અમે જાડી બુદ્ધિનાં ને જાડી શક્તિનાં માણસો ગણી બતાવીએ તે દીવો લઇ સૂર્યપ્રકાશ બતાવવા જેવું છે.

મહારાજશ્રી, છેવટમાં અમો એજ ઇચ્છીએ છીએ કે એવાં ને એવાં લોકોપયોગી કામ કરવાને સર્વશક્તિમાન્ પ્રભુ આપ નામદારશ્રીને તથા રાજકુટુંબને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય આપે ને આપની યશસ્વી ઉજ્વળ કીર્તિ યાવચ્ચંદ્રદિવાકરૌ ઝળહળે.

લી.

આપ નામદારશ્રીની કોળીથડની
વફાદાર પ્રજાની વતી પોપટ કાળા વાનાણી.

Appendix 47.

મોવિયાની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રી.

નેક નામદાર ખુદાવિંદ મહારાજા શ્રી ૧૦૮ સર શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.

ગોંડળ.

ખુદાવિંદ નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો ગોંડળ તાબાના મોવિયા ગામના પ્રજાજનો આપ નામદારશ્રીના એકાવન વર્ષમાં પ્રવેશના આ શુભ પ્રસંગે અભિનંદન આપવાની તેમજ અમારા સરલ અંતઃકરણની ઉર્મિઓ પ્રકટ કરવાની આ અમૂલ્ય તક હાથ ધરતાં પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે સવિનય યાચના કરીએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારશ્રી, નામદાર મહારાણીશ્રી અખંડ સૌભાગ્યવંતાં નંદકુવરબા તથા રાજકુટુંબને અમારી લાગણીયુક્ત આશીર્વાદો સતત્ મેળવવા લાંબું આયુષ્ય તે પરમકૃપાળુ ઈશ્વર બક્ષો.

આપ નામદારશ્રીના અમારા ઉપર જે અમાપ ઉપકારો થયા છે તેનું વર્ણન કરવા માટે અમારી પાસે પુરતા શબ્દો નથી; તોપણ આ વખતે કહ્યા વગર ચાલતું નથી કે રાજકર્ત્તા તથા પ્રજાજનોનો પરસ્પર પિતાપુત્રવત્ ભાવ, રાજનું ન્યાયબંધારણ, પ્રજામાં સુલેહ, સંપ, જનમાલની સલામતી, વ્યાપારની ઉન્નતિ જેના અંગે રસ્તાઓ અને અન્ય સાધનો, અપંગોને સહાયતા, રાજ્યનું ઉન્નતિનું અને દેશનું મુખ્ય અંગ જે ખેતી તેના માટે અંતઃકરણની કાળજી અને તેની ઉન્નતિ માટે દરેક સરલતા કરી આપવાની ઉત્સુકતા એનું જો કોઇને અનુકરણ કરવું હોય તો નિર્વિવાદ આ રાજ્ય આદર્શરૂપ છે.

એવી ઉચ્ચ સ્થિતિમાં મુકનાર આપ નામદારશ્રીના અમો આપની સરલ અને સંતોષી પ્રજા જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો થોડોજ છે.

આ ગામ ખેતી સંબંધમાં આપ નામદારશ્રીના રાજ્યમાં ઉત્તમ ગણાતા ગામોમાંનું એક હોઇ અનુકરણીય ખેતી સંબંધે પ્રસિદ્ધ છે એટલુંજ નહીં પણ પર રાજ્યની પ્રજા તરફથી એક અવાજે વખણાય છે, જેનું બધું માન આપની ખેતી સંબંધી કાળજીને આભારી છે.

છેવટમાં અમો પ્રજાની સ્વાગતમાં કંઇ ન્યૂનતા હોય તેને માટે માફી ચાહી અમારા દરેકના જીવનના લક્ષ્યબિંદુરૂપ આપ નામદારશ્રીને તથા રાજકુટુંબને લાંબું આયુષ્ય બક્ષી ઈશ્વર અમારા ઉપર આપનું શાંતિમય રાજ્યછત્ર અવિચળ ચાલુ રાખે એટલીજ નમ્ર પ્રાર્થના અમારા સાદા અને સરલ અંતઃકરણની તે પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશ્વર પાસે છે; તથાસ્તુ.

લી.

આપ નામદારશ્રીની પુત્રવત્ મોવિયાની પ્રજા.

Appendix 48.

ચરખડીની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

ભારતવર્ષભૂષણ સત્યનિષ્ઠ દીનદુઃખદાવદહન ધર્મપરાયણ નૃપવરેણ્ય
રાજનીતિનિષ્ણાત વીરપ્રસૂપત્નીવિભૂષિત ગૌમંડલાધિપતિ મહારાજા
ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ.

ગોંડળ.

વંદનીય મહારાજા સાહેબ અને દર્શનીય રાજકુટુંબ,

આપ નામદારશ્રીએ સહકુટુંબ પધારી અમો ગ્રામ્યવાસીઓને ઉપકારના ઓઘ તળે લાવી મુક્યા છે તો અમો આપનો અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક આભાર માનીએ છીએ.

અમારૂં રંક ગામ આપના રાજ્યારોહણ પછી સર્વદા સુખ અને આનંદમાં રહેછે, કારણ જે આપશ્રી જ્યારથી સિંહાસનરૂઢ થયા ત્યારથી ઘણા કરો માફ કર્યા છે. તેમાં અગત્યનો લાભ જે કોઇ જગ્યાએ નહિ થયેલ તેવો પ્રથમ દાખલો દાણ તથા વિઘોટીની માફીનો આપી વેપાર તેમજ ખેતીને ઉત્તેજન આપ્યું છે. આવા અવર્ણનીય લાભથી અમો આપનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછોજ છે. અમો ગ્રામ્યવાસીઓ આપને યોગ્ય સ્વાગત આપવા શકય ન થઇએ એ તો સ્વાભાવિકજ છે, તોપણ પુષ્પ નહિ તો પુષ્પપાંખડીરૂપ અમારૂં સ્વાગત સ્વીકૃત કર્યું છે તે અતિ હર્ષકારક છે.

લોકપ્રિય મહારાજશ્રી, અમે આપના ઉપકારનું વર્ણન કરવા અશક્ત છીએ, તોપણ એટલું કહીશું કે જેવી રીતે દિવાકરનાં કિરણો સર્વત્ર પ્રસરી રહે છે તેવી રીતે આપ નામદારશ્રીની કીર્તિની ઝળહળતી જ્યોતિ સર્વત્ર પ્રસરી રહે છે અને રહી છે. જે ગુણો નૃપમાં હોવા જોઇએ તે સર્વ ગુણો આપનામાં પ્રકાશિત થયા છે.

પ્રજાપ્રિયતા તેજ રાજ્યત્વ છે; પ્રજા સુખી તો હું સુખી, પ્રજાનું શ્રેય તેજ મારૂં પ્રથમ શ્રેય, એવા એવા પ્રકારની લાગણી સર્વદા આપના હૃદયમાં નિવાસ કરે છે.

અમારા શુદ્ર આમંત્રણને આપશ્રીએ માન આપી રાજકુટુંબસહ, તેમજ લોકપ્રિય દિવાન સાહેબ સહ અત્ર પધારી કૃપાનો વરસાદ વરસાવ્યો છે તે આપનું પ્રજાવાત્સલ્ય સૂચવે છે.

હજુ સુધી અમારા સાંભળવામાં એમ આવ્યું નથી કે કોઇપણ રાજાએ પોતાના લગભગ દરેક ગામ જોયા હોય અને જો કોઇએ જોયા હોય તો આપ પ્રથમજ છો.

વસંતઋતુમાં નવીન પુષ્પો જેવાં શોભે છે, શ્યામરાત્રીમાં જેવી ચંદ્રિકા શોભે છે, દેવમંડળમાં શ્રીભગવત્ શોભે છે તેવી રીતે આ પ્રજાજનસમૂહમાં ભગવત્રૂપ આપ પ્રકાશી રહોછો અને આપનો યશ સર્વત્ર ફેલાઇ શોભા આપે છે.

મહારાજશ્રી, આ પ્રસંગે મોટું વિવેચન આપી આપનો અમૂલ્ય વખત રોકવા અમે ઇચ્છતા નથી, કિંતુ આપદર્શનથી અમોને એટલો હર્ષ ઉદ્‌ભવે છે કે તેનો ઉભરો હૃદયમાં ન સમાતાં છલકાઈ જાય છે.

મહારાજશ્રી, છેવટમાં અમો એજ ઇચ્છીએ છીએ કે જ્યાંસુધી બ્રહ્માના મુખથી રચાયેલ વેદોનું અધ્યયન થાય, શ્રીબ્રહ્મા, વિષ્ણુ અને મહેશ પૂજનીય ગણાય ત્યાંસુધી આપની કીર્તિ જગતમાં અમર રહો અને સર્વ શક્તિમાન્ પ્રભુ આપ નરેશનો અમલ આપની આ રંક પ્રજાપર અવિચળ તપાવો; તથાસ્તુ.

ચરખડી,
તા. ૨૯ નવેમ્બર, ૧૯૧૫, સોમવાર.

આપ નામદારશ્રીની
ચરખડીની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

Appendix 49.

દેરડીની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

અભિનંદનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા નેક નામદાર ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલ.એલ.ડી.,

ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.

ગોંડળ.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો ગોંડળ સંસ્થાનના સુલતાનપુર મહાલ તાબે ગામ દેરડી કુંભાજી નિવાસી સમગ્ર પ્રજાજનો આપ નામદારશ્રીની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના મહોત્સવ પ્રસંગે કહેવાને ભાગ્યશાળી થયા છીએ કે આપની યશસ્વી કારકીર્દીમાં અમને જે સુખ અને શાંતિ મળે છે તે આપની ઉચ્ચતર રાજનીતિને આભારી છે.

સને ૧૮૮૪થી રાજની લગામ આપે સ્વહસ્ત ધારણ કરી ત્યારથી આજ સુધીમાં અમૂલ્ય હકોની બક્ષિસો, કરોની માફી, તથા ઉદાર સખાવતો કરેલી છે અને અમો વસ્તીનું પુત્રવત્ પાલન કરેલું છે; જેથી અમો અમારો હર્ષ પ્રદર્શિત કરવાને રજા લઇએ છીએ કે અમો નામદારશ્રીના સ્વર્ગતુલ્ય રાજ્યમાં નિવાસ કરીએ છીએ તેથી અન્ય કોઇ સંસ્થાનની પ્રજાથી વિશેષ મગરૂર રહેવાનું કારણ મળે છે. અમારા સ્વામીની નીતિરીતિ અને ઉદારતા સર્વ કોઇ રાજ્યથી ચઢીઆતી છે.

બીજાં કેટલાંક જુનાં ઐતિહાસિક સ્થળો જેમ બાપુ કુંભાજીના નામ સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવે છે, તેમ આ દેરડી ગામની સાથે પણ મરહુમ પરાક્રમી મહારાજાશ્રીનું નામ જોડાયેલું છે. રાજ્યની આબાદીનો મુખ્ય આધાર ખેતી છે. આ ગામમાં મુખ્ય વસ્તી ખેડુતોની છે. આપ નામદારશ્રીએ તળાવો તથા નહેરો બંધાવી, કૂવા બોદાવી આપી, પ્રસંગોપાત ખેડુતોને તગાવીની મોટી રકમો આપી, વિઘોટીનો મોટો ભાગ માફ કરી તેમજ ખેડુતોને ઘણા નવા હકો આપી ખેતીની આબાદી માટે અપૂર્વ સહાય કરી છે. તેથી નામદારશ્રીના અમલમાં આ ગામ વિશેષ આબાદ થવા ઉપરાંત સીમાડાનું ગામ હોઇ આજુબાજુના બીજાઓ પણ આનું અનુકરણ કરતાં ખેતી આબાદી કરી શકે છે, એટલે કે ખેતી સંબંધે આપનાં કૃત્યો અનુકરણીય છે એ સિદ્ધ થઇ ચૂકયું છે.

રાજ્ય અને વસ્તી બંનેનું હિત એક બીજાથી સંકળાયેલું રહે છે; તેમાં ન્યાયની વિષમતા, મોજશોખનાં ખર્ચો, પ્રજાનું રક્ષણ કરવામાં પ્રમાદ, એ રાજ્યની પડતી અને પ્રજાનો વિશ્વાસ ઉઠી જવાનાં અનેક કારણો ઇતિહાસોમાં મળી આવે છે; અને પ્રજાને તે દુઃખો ભોગવવાં પડે છે. આપ નામદારશ્રીમાં મૂળથીજ એવી બાબતનો બિલકુલ જન્મ પણ નથી, અને અનેકાનેક વિભૂષિત સદ્‌ગુણો કેળવણીથી વિકાસ પામી, તેની સાથે અમારાં મા તુલ્ય અખંડ સૌભાગ્યવંતાં બા શ્રીનંદકુવરબા સાહેબના ઉદાર ધર્મપરાયણ સદ્‌ગુણોનું સંમેલન થતાં, જે રાજ્યસુખનાં મીઠાં ફળો ચાખીએ છીએ, તે અમૂલ્ય અમૃતની દૃષ્ટિને આભારી છે. તેનો બદલો વાળવાને અમો કોઇ રીતે સમર્થ નથી; છતાં અમારી આશાને આ અભિનંદન આપી

સંતોષીએ છીએ, તો સ્વીકારવા કૃપાવંત થશોજી; અને અમે ઈશ્વર પાસે માગીએ છીએ કે આપ નામદારશ્રીનું જોડું જુગજુગ જીવો, તેમજ સુખશાંતિમાં અમારા ઉપર અચળ રાજ્ય ભોગવો.

આ પ્રસંગે જાહેર કર્યા વિના ચાલતું નથી કે આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબે પોતાનો અમૂલ્ય વખત તથા શારીરિક સુખોની દરકાર કર્યા વગર પાટનગરથી આટલે દૂર પધારી અમારી લાગણીઓ પ્રદર્શિત કરવા જે તક આપી છે, તેને માટે અમારાં સદ્‌ભાગ્ય સમજી આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછો છે; તથાસ્તુ.

દરડી કુંભાજી. } અમો છીએ,
આપ નામદારશ્રીની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

Appendix 50.

વસાવડમ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

શ્રીમંત મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલ.એલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.

સંસ્થાન ગોંડળ-ધોરાજીના ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂર.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો નીચે સહી કરનારાઓ વસાવડની સમસ્ત રૈયત જેઓ આજ લાંબી મુદતથી આપ નામદારના એક પછી એક એવા અનેક ઉચ્ચ ગુણો નિહાળતા આવીએ છીએ, એટલુંજ નહીં પણ અનુભવતા આવીએ છીએ, એ ગુણોના આકર્ષણને લીધે પોતાનાં અંતઃકરણોની ઉભરાઇ જતી ઉર્મિઓને આ અત્યુત્તમ પ્રસંગે થોડા શબ્દોથી આપની હજુરમાં રોશન કરવાની રજા માગીએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારની આ એકાવનમી સાલગરેહના મુબારક પ્રસંગે દિલોજાનથી અને હર્ષભરી મુબારકબાદી આપીએ છીએ; અને પાક પરવરદિગારની જનાબમાં દુઆએ ખેર ઇચ્છીએ છીએ. જેને પરવર દિગાર આલમ આપ નામદારની ઉમ્મરદરાઝી તંદુરસ્તી, દોલતમંદી, અને અમનચેન બક્ષે અને આપનો નેક અમલ હંમેશાં કાયમ રાખે.

અમો પૈકી ઘણા માણસોએ ઇંડિયા, યૂરોપ, આફ્રિકા, બર્મા, જપાન, વગેરે દેશોની મુસાફરી કરી છે તેના જાતિ અનુભવ ઉપરથી ખાત્રીપૂર્વક કહી શકીએ છીએ જે આપ નામદારની રાજવ્યવસ્થા વખાણવા જોગ છે. તેનું ખુલાસાવાર વિવેચન જો અમો કરીએ તો અનેક પાનાં ભરાય, તેથી ટુંકામાંજ વિવેચન કરી આપ નામદારે અત્રે પધારી જે અમારા ઉપર અહેસાન કર્યો, તેનો ઉપકાર માનીએ છીએ; આમીન.

વસાવડ,
તા. ૨ ડિસેમ્બર, સને ૧૯૧૫.

આપની ખેરખંદેશ વસાવડની
સમસ્ત રૈયત.

આગેવાનો.

શેઠ હાજી તારમામદ અયુબ.
શેઠ મુસા ઉસમાન.
શેઠ હાજીવલીમામદ પીરમામદ.
શેઠ ઉસમાન જીવા.
શેઠ મહોમદ સુલેમાન.
શેઠ હાજી અલીમામદ ઉસમાન.
શેઠ ઉમર હાજીકરીમ.
શેઠ હાસમ દાદાભાઇ.
શેઠ ગગલચંદ માનચંદ.
શેઠ હાજીજમાલ આહમદ.
નરભેરામ ગોપાલજી.

Appendix 51.

ગોમટાની પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા ઠાકોર સાહેબ શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર, જી. સી. આઇ. ઇ.

માયાળુ મહારાજા સાહેબ,

અમો ગોમટાની સમગ્ર પ્રજા આપ નામદારના અહીં પધારવાથી ધન્યભાગ્ય છીએ. આપ નામદારની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના માંગલિક પ્રસંગે અમો હૃદયના શુદ્ધ ભાવથી અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ, અને પરમેશ્વર આપને સંપૂર્ણ આરોગ્ય ને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય બક્ષે એવી અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક અભ્યર્થના કરીએ છીએ.

કૃપાળુ મહારાજાશ્રી, આપે ખેતી અને વેપારને આબાદ કરવા, ને પ્રજાની સગવડતા સાચવવા, વખતોવખત વિઘોટી માફ કરી, દાણ માફ કરી ને બીજા નાના મોટા કેટલાક કરો કાઢી અમોને એક ખરી પ્રજા તરીકે પાળી છે.

"પ્રજાપ્રિયતા એજ રાજત્વ છે". પ્રજાનું શ્રેય તેજ આપે પોતાનું શ્રેય ગણ્યું છે. આ લાગણી આપના હૃદયકમળમાં સદા નિવાસ કરો.

આપ સાહેબનો પ્રજાપાલન ગુણ તથા ઉંચા પ્રકારની નીતિ સર્વ દિશામાં પ્રકાશી રહ્યાં છે, જેને લઇને સર્વ મનુષ્યની આપના પ્રત્યે પૂજ્ય બુદ્ધિ ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રી તથા રાજકુટુંબે અમારા આમંત્રણને માન આપી અહીં પધારી અમોને પાવન કર્યા છે, તેથી જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો થોડો છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીનું રાજ્ય અમારા ઉપર યાવચ્ચંદ્રદિવાકરૌ તપે ને આપ મહારાજાશ્રીથી અમારો અભ્યુદય થાય એવી શ્રી પરમકૃપાળુ પરમાત્મા પાસે પ્રાર્થના છે તે ફલિત થાઓ.

ગોમટા, તા. ૩ ડિસેમ્બર, ૧૯૧૫.

અમો છીએ,
ગોમટાનિવાસી
આપ નામદારશ્રીની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

Appendix 52.

ગોંડળભાયાતોનું માનપત્ર.

અભિનંદનપત્ર.

નેક નામદાર મહારાજા શ્રી ૧૦૮ ભગવતસિંહજી બહાદૂર,

જી.સી.આઇ.ઇ., એમ.ડી., એફ.આર.સી.પી., એલએલ.ડી.,
ડી.સી.એલ., એફ.આર.એસ.ઇ., એફ.બી.યુ.

શ્રી ગોંડળ.

નામદાર મહારાજાશ્રી,

અમો ગોંડળ સંસ્થાન તાબાના અનલગઢ, વાવડી, પાંચિયાવદર, પાટિયાળી, નાના ઉમવાડા, મોટા ઉમવાડા, મશીતાળા, તથા ભુણાવાના ભાયાતો આપ નામદારશ્રીની એકાવનમી વર્ષગાંઠના મહોત્સવ પ્રસંગે કહેવાની તક જવા દેતા નથી કે આપની યશસ્વી કારકીર્દીમાં અમને જે સુખ અને શાંતિ મળી છે અને મળે છે તે આપની ઉચ્ચતર રાજનીતિને આભારી છે.

આપ નામદારશ્રીએ અમારા ઉપર તથા પ્રજા ઉપર કેળવણી, કરોની માફી, લોકોપયોગી જાહેર બાંધકામો વગેરેથી ઘણી ઘણી રીતે આભારના ઓઘ વરસાવ્યા છે. ગ્રાસિયાઓને કેળવણીમાં આગળ વધતા જોવાને ઇચ્છનાર આપ નામદારશ્રીએ મોટે ખર્ચે ગ્રાસિયા કૉલેજ બંધાવી છે; જે અમારી જાતને માટેજ હોઇ અમે નામદારશ્રીનો ખાસ આભાર માનીએ છીએ. કરજદાર સંબંધનાં ધારા ધોરણો વગેરેથી પણ આપ નામદારશ્રીએ અમારી સ્થિતિ સુધારવાને ઘણો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે અને કરોછો.

ખેતી સંબંધે આપ નામદારશ્રીનાં કૃત્યો અનુકરણીય છે એ સિદ્ધ થઇ ચૂકયું છે અને તે સંબંધે અમે અને પ્રજા નામદારશ્રીનો જેટલો આભાર માનીએ તેટલો ઓછો છે.

છેવટમાં અમારૂં આમંત્રણ સ્વીકારી નામદારશ્રીએ અમને આભારી કર્યા છે, તે અમે અમારાં સદ્‌ભાગ્ય સમજીએ છીએ; અને આપ નામદારશ્રીનું તથા રાજકુટુંબનું દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય ઇચ્છી રાજકુટુંબ સાથે નામદારશ્રીને પરમકૃપાળુ ઇશ્વર આરોગ્ય સાથે સુખ, આનંદમાં નિરંતર રાખે એવું ઇચ્છીએ છીએ; તથાસ્તુ.

ગોંડળ,
તારીખ ૫–૧૨–૧૫, રવિવાર.

અમો છીએ,
અનલગઢ, વાવડી, પાંચિયાવદર, નાના ઉમવાડા, મોટા ઉમવાળા, મશીતાળા, તથા ભુણાવાના **ભાયાતો.**

Appendix 53.

એડનનિવાસી ગોંડળ પ્રજાનું માનપત્ર.

અનેક શુભ ગુણાલંકૃત પ્રૌઢપ્રતાપી અખંડ યશસ્વી ધર્મસંરક્ષક શ્રીમન્મહારાજાધિરાજ મહારાજાશ્રી ભગવતસિંહજી સાહેબ, સંસ્થાન ગોંડળના નેક નામદાર ખુદાવિંદ ઠાકોર સાહેબ બહાદૂરની હજુરમાં.

ધર્મધુરંધર મહારાજા સાહેબ,

આપ નામદાર સાહેબની એકાવનમી સાલની વર્ષગાંઠનો આનંદોત્સવ ઉજવવા કાજે જે ખુશાલી આપ નામદારનાં બહોળાં રાજકુટુંબમાં તથા આપની સદા વફાદાર રૈયતનાં પ્રસરી રહી છે તેમાં આપ નામદારની હાલમાં એડનબંદર મધ્યે વસી રહેલી અતિ વફાદાર પ્રજા ભાગ લેવાની આતુરતા ધરાવે છે; અને તે માટે અમો નીચે સહી કરનાર આપ સાહેબના હંમેશના અહેસાનમંદ સેવકો આ માનપત્ર આપ નામદાર સન્મુખ ધરવાની પરવાનગી માગીએ છીએ, જે બક્ષવાની આપ નામદાર કૃપા કરશો.

પ્રારંભમાં પ્રભુને ચરણે પડી પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ, કે અમારા શિરતાજ શ્રી ભગવતસિંહજીને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય બક્ષો, આપ નામદાર હંમેશાં તંદુરસ્તી ભોગવો તથા આપ નામદારની સઘળી રૂડી અભિલાષા સંપૂર્ણ રીતે પાર પડો!

આપ નામદારની હજુરમાં આ ભાગ્યશાળી પ્રસંગે અનેક અમૂલ્ય અભિનંદનના પત્રો રજુ થયા હશે તેની સાથે સરખાવતાં આ માનપત્ર દરિયામાં પાણીના એક ટીપા સમાન છે, પણ અમારી અખંડ વફાદારી ઉતરતા પ્રકારની નથી તેની ખાત્રી આપવાને આ સાદો લેખ આપ નામદારને અર્પણ કરવાની રજા લઇએ છીએ.

આપ નામદારે પ્રજાની ઉન્નતિ માટે જે ઉપાયો યોજ્યા છે અને ખેડુતવર્ગની હાલત સુધારી તેઓ ઉપરના કર આ શુભ પ્રસંગે માફ કીધા છે તે ઉપકારો માટે સઘળી પ્રજા ભેગા અમો પણ આપ નામદારનો અંતઃકરણપૂર્વક આભાર માનીએ છીએ અને ચાહીએ છીએ કે વિશેષ લોકપ્રીતિ સંપાદન કરી રૈયતને સુખી કરવા લાંબો વખત તખ્ત ઉપર બિરાજમાન રહો!

આપ નામદારે કેળવણીના ચુસ્ત હિમાયતી તરીકે આપના સંસ્થાનમાં જ્ઞાનનો પ્રસાર જાતિદેખરેખ હેઠળ ઘણો વધારી દીધો છે અને સઘળી વર્ણનાં બાળકોને જરૂરજોગી કેળવણી મળી શકે એવી સગવડો કરી આપી છે, તેથી આપ નામદારની કીર્તિ દેશદેશાવરમાં પ્રસરી રહી છે. આવાં સદા સ્મરણમાં રહે તેવાં પરોપકારનાં કાર્યો કરવા પરમાત્મા આપ નામદારની ઉચ્ચ લાગણીને વધારે ઉત્તેજીત કરે એવું ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

આપ માનવંતા મહારાજા સાહેબ હજારો ખેડુતોના તથા સર્વે પ્રજાના આશીર્વાદ મેળવી પરોપકાર તથા વિદ્યાવૃદ્ધિનાં કાર્યમાં આપ નામદારની મનોવૃત્તિ નિશ્ચળ રાખો અને રાજકુટુંબ સહિત અવિચ્છિન્ન સુખશાંતિમાં રહો તથા પ્રતિદિન અધિક ઐશ્વર્ય સંપાદન કરો એવી જગન્નિયંતા પ્રભુ પ્રત્યે અમારી અંતઃકરણની પ્રાર્થના છે; આમીન.

એડન કૅમ્પ, તારીખ ૧૬ ડિસેમ્બર, સને ૧૯૧૫, ગુરૂવાર.

અમો છીએ,

આપ નામદારશ્રીની વફાદાર પ્રજા.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1916-17.

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1917.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GONDAL STATE.

1.	Situation.	Latitude 21° 57' 30" N. Longitude 70° 50' E.
2.	Province.	Kathiawar.
3.	Boundaries.	Bounded on the North by Rajkot and some Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda and on the West by Junagadh and Nawanagar.
4.	Area.	1024 square miles.
5.	Administrative Divisions.	Gondal Division consisting of Gondal, Sultanpur, Kolithad and Sarsai. Dhoraji Division consisting of Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Patanvav.
6.	Salute.	11 Guns.
7.	Capital.	Gondal.
8.	Rivers.	The Bhadar, Champarwadi, Gondali, Karmal, Mouj, Ojhat, Veenoo.
9.	Rain-fall.	20 to 25 inches.
10.	Population.	1,61,916.
11.	Revenues.	About Rs. 15,00,000.
12.	Tribute.	Rupees 1,10,721.
13.	Language spoken.	Gujarati.
14.	Roads.	183 miles.
15.	Post Offices.	Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar, Ribda, Moviya, Charakhdi, Sultanpur, Khokhri, Dadva, Derdi, Moti Khilori, Gomta, Sarsai, Moti Marad, Patanvav, Chhatrasa, Dhank, Ganod, Supedi, Khakhi Jaliya, Paneli Moti, Kolki, Moti Vavdi and Sidsar.

16.	Telegraph Offices.	Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Dhoraji, Supedi, Upleta, KhakhiJaliya, Bhayavadar and Paneli Moti.
17.	Rest Houses.	Dak Bungalows at Gondal and Upleta.
18.	Objects of interest.	Navlakha Palace, Grassia College, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage, Swaminarayan temple at Gondal, Man Vilas Palace at Dhoraji, Palace at Upleta, Temples at Khakhi Jaliya and on the Osham Hill.
19.	Festivals.	Annual fairs on the Osham Hill and Ganod, Ashtmi fair, Navaratra Garba festival and Tabut procession at Gondal and Dhoraji.
20.	Handicraft.	Chief articles are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.
21.	Ruler.	His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D C.L. (Oxford) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author he takes a great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Grassias or land-holders. He has established the first Girls' High School in the Province of Kathiawar and was the

21. Ruler (contd.)

first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living.

His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation, having abolished customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes during his regime.

The subjects in appreciation of his just and beneficent rule voted him a colossal bronze statue in 1891—an honour without a parallel in the history of Kathiawar. It was unveiled by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwad of Baroda.

All subjects of the Gondal State celebrated the Silver Jubilee in commemoration of the completion of twenty-five years' rule of the Chief on 24th October 1909 and raised subscriptions for erecting the Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee Institute at Gondal.

The auspicious event of the completion of fifty years by His Highness was celebrated throughout the State with unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty in the year 1915.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1916–17.

Area of the State 1024 square miles; Population 1,61,916;
Average Revenue Rs. 15,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721.

Introduction.

The Administration Report for the year 1916 following the preceding eventful one with its jubilee celebrations and the gubernatorial visit may be described as quiet.

His Highness' Tours.

2. His Highness the Thakore Saheb accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and the Kumari Sahebs paid a visit to the sacred shrine of Jagannath Puri in February 1916. During his stay at Calcutta addresses of welcome were presented by the Board of Governors and Members of the Calcutta Anglo-Gujarati School and the Mahomedan merchants of the Gondal State resident in Calcutta. His Highness marked his presence in Calcutta by giving donations to the institutions mentioned below:—

The Anglo-Gujarati School...	Rs.	2,000
The Albert Victor Hospital.	,,	2,000
The National Medical College.	,,	2,000

3. On the evening of the 26th October 1916 His Highness proceeded to Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy to take part in the Imperial Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

4. The next journey was to Bombay on the 5th February 1917 to attend a banquet in honour of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on

his appointment as a Member of the Imperial War Conference as one of the representatives of India.

5. A visit to Jasdan on the occasion of the marriage of Kumar Shri Rawat Khachar's daughter on the 23rd February 1917 brought the year's itinerary to a close.

Birthday Grants.

6. The Birthday brought with it the usual grants and concessions. These were:—

(a) Promotions to 11 officers.

(b) Rewards to Mahmadsha Gulabsha, Nurbhai Rehman, Jiva Rana and Mavji Gova for faithful service.

(c) Grants to six Jiwaidars of Bhader for good service.

(d) A poshak of Rs. 2,500 to Sheth Nurmahomed Ahmed.

(e) The appointment of Sheth Yakoob Abdulgany of Gondal as "State Agent at Rangoon."

(f) The appointment of Mr. Jivram Kalidas as "Rajvaidya."

(g) Writing off Rs. 16,513 due from the subjects.

Donations.

7. Rupees 1,500 were contributed towards the establishment of a War Hospital in France. The previous donations towards the War amount to Rs. 74,881.

War Loan.

8. The Gondal State has subscribed Rs. 5,00,000 to the Indian War Loan. The people's tender is estimated to exceed Rs. 50,000. Most of the Mahomedan merchants who are trading in Burma, Bengal, Central India, Berar and other parts of British India have contributed to the loan at the places of their business.

His Highness' Children.

9. Kumar Shri Bhupat Sinhjee passed the final examinations for L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. diplomas.

Kumars Shri Kirit Sinhjee and Natvar Sinhjee are prosecuting their studies in England.

Kumari Shri Taraba is receiving education in France.

Kumari Shri Bakuverba exhibited some pieces of statuary at the All India Women's Art Exhibition, Indore C.I. and won a gold medal.

Education.

10. Primary education is not compulsory but by a steady policy of extending the number of teaching centres, illiteracy is being gradually reduced. The number of pupils in institutions of all descriptions rose from 11,764 to 11,900, showing satisfactory progress.

The Grassia College.

11. The number of pupils was 44 being one less than the year before. This uninterrupted decline shows that the generous feeling which prompted His Highness in spending Rs. 4,66,000 on the buildings and Rs. 3,13,000 on recurring expenses since its inception was not responded to by the Grassia community which has singularly failed in appreciating the value of a superior public school. It has therefore been resolved to throw the school open to other communities also.

12. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the College on 9th February 1916. His Excellency entered the following remarks in the visitors' book:-"The Grassia College which I visited to-day is admirable in every respect. The class rooms are excellent, the dormitories light and airy, in fact the building is a model as a school. I was much pleased with the appearance of the boys and their physical drill was admirably done. His Highness has shown great public spirit in establishing this fine College and I hope to hear of a large addition to its number in the near future."

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

13. It is gratifying to note that this school shows healthy signs of development. The number of girls has gone up from 293 to 312. It was taken on its register by the University of Bombay last February. This event in its life is a land-mark in the history of female education not only in the Gondal State but in the province of Kathiawar. It is the first and the only Girls' School to attain the status of affiliation.

14. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas remarks—"I was much impressed by the absolute cleanliness and splendid discipline and order in the institution. It bears unmistakably the hall-mark of His Highness' great anxiety for the efficient working of educational and all other institutions in His Highness' territory."

Mr. C. Whitney Carpenter of New York U. S. A., says:—"I found the High School for girls most interesting and thoroughly enjoyed

a half hour there. It was splendid system and the rooms are airy, bright and clean. Any town in the world would be proud of it."

Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University and founder of the Hindu Widows' Home, Poona, in the course of his remarks says:- "This school shows that His Highness the Thakore Saheb takes great interest in the cause of women's education."

The Sagramji High School.

15. The number of boys increased from 330 to 377. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Mahomedan pupils learning English has increased from 39 to 50.

16. Eight candidates were sent up by the school for Matriculation and seven were successful—a result for which the Head Master and his staff deserve great credit.

Central Institutions.

17. The Gondal State's contribution towards the maintenance of the Central Institutions at Rajkot amounted to Rs. 4,431-13-5 which together with the last year's arrears of Rs. 3,294-7-7 came to Rs. 7,726-5-0.

Collection of land assessment.

18. The change of dates introduced last year for the collection of cash assessment has given great satisfaction to the cultivators. The sale of cotton and wheat brings ready cash into their hands at the time fixed for the payment of the Vighoti and they are not forced to have recourse to the money-lender.

A New Department.

19. The post of Municipal Engineer and Survey Superintendent was created for the construction and maintenance of roads under all the Municipalities and for Municipal and Revenue surveys. The staff of surveyors and nimtandars was revised and strengthened. Telephone, Gas and Electrical departments have been placed under the same officer.

Estates Management.

20. There are 68 estates under management on account of minority, debts and special causes. The number of minors receiving education is 28.

21. We have to record with deep regret the death of Jadeja Jatubha Sursinhjee of Ganod, studying in the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. He

gave promise of a brilliant career. Unfortunately, he had an attack of measles and notwithstanding the best medical help, the Kumar succumbed. His estate devolved on Jadejas Gopalsinhjee Ramsinhjee and Govindsinhjee Ramsinhjee. These gentlemen have set apart a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the perpetuation of the memory of the deceased. Jadeja Govindsinhjee placed a further sum of Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of His Highness to be spent on some object of public utility.

Visitors.

22. During the year under report the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, the Thakore Saheb of Chuda, the Durbar Saheb of Vadia, the Durbar Saheb of Hadala, the Hon. Mr Purshotamdas Thakordas of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay and Mr. C. Whitney Carpenter of New York, U. S. A. were among the visitors.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

23. The total acreage of Khalsa or State and alienated lands is 6,46,882.

24. The undermentioned statement shows in acres the transfer of occupancy rights by sale and mortgage during the year under report as compared with the preceding year.

Year.	Sale to		Mortgage to		Total.		
	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1915-16.....	5,911	734	114	66	6,025	800	6,825
1916-17.....	4,789	447	180	214	4,969	661	5,632
Increase.....	...	...	66	148	...	...	...
Decrease.....	1,122	287	...	...	1,056	139	1,193

A comparison of the figures shows considerable improvement in the financial condition of the cultivators.

25. The amount of culturable land remaining without cultivators was 11,303 acres against 15,573 acres the previous year showing a substantial increase of 4,270 acres brought under cultivation.

Irrigation.

26. The capital expenditure on the irrigation works at Gondal and Paneli amounts to Rs. 12,36,352.

27. The total expenditure on the works amounts to Rs. 6,07,843.

Veri Tank.

Rs. 5,550 were spent on repairs to the works including the putting up of a Kennedy's Patent Gauge outlet.

28. The total number of acres irrigated was 591 against 1,113 last year and the net revenue realized was Rs. 4,728 against Rs. 7,771 last year. The cultivators are being slowly educated to understand the advantages of tank irrigation.

29. The capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,23,509. The area irri-

Paneli Tank.

gated during the year was 774 acres against 1,432 last year. The net revenues accordingly have gone down from Rs. 5,559 to Rs. 3,813.

30. There were 6,180 wells against 6,028 last year, 152 new wells

Wells.

having been added. Irrigation by wells is found more suitable than by tanks. It has therefore been the steady policy of the State to encourage the digging of wells.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

31. Mr. Manishankar Vishwanath was appointed Acting Superintendent of Police on the retirement of Mr. Pherozshah Manekji.

32. There was no outlawry against the State though some neighbouring States were not free from the raids and depredations of this class of criminals peculiar to the Province.

33. The total strength of the Regular Police was as under:–1 Superin-

Police Force.

tendent, 3 Inspectors, 8 Chief Constables, 62 Head Constables, 487 Constables of all ranks and 38 Mounted Police.

34. The irregular force of 771 consists of Pasaitas or Village Police and the men furnished by the Bhayats, Mulgrassias and Jiwaidars. There were, besides, 166 Police Patels. The Bhayats and Mulgrassias also do military service. The total Police force thus came to 1,370 men.

35. Over and above the force mentioned above, 100 temporary men had to be engaged for special duty in connection with the precautionary measures against the outlaws at large in the neighbouring States.

36. The Regular Police Force is classified as under according to caste or race:—

Caste or race.

16	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
70	Rajputs.
11	Rabaris.
46	Sindhis.
51	Sipahis.
274	Deshi men of Kathiawar.
25	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
493	
107	Vacancies.
600	

37. Of the 16 men who retired from service, 11 received pension and 5 gratuity.

Pension and Gratuity.

38. The examination of Chief Constables and Jamadars was held during the year. Out of 6 candidates 1 passed the former test and 1 the latter.

Departmental Examination.

39. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,49,150 against Rs. 1,48,768 of the previous year. This expenditure works out at Re. 0-14-8 per head of population.

Cost.

40. The ratio of population to the total number of Police is 118·18 persons and that of area to the same is ·74 mile of territories.

Percentage to population.

Fairs and Festivals.

41. The annual fairs at Ganod and Osham Hill as also the Holi and Tabut festivals passed off quietly. The former is patronised by the Khoja and the latter by the Khatri community.

Offences.

42. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 523 against 608 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 85.

43. Of the 523 reported offences 250 were struck off the file as false against 278 of the same nature last year.

44. Of the 273 true offences, 209 were detected against 330 and 234 respectively during the previous year. The result was that 64 offences remained undetected against 96 of the last report.

45. The percentage of detection amounted to 76·5 against 70·9 the year before, showing an improvement of 5·6 this year.

46. The percentage of conviction was 64·4 against 62·1 the previous year, showing a better result in an increase of 2·3.

47. The following table shows a classification and comparison of offences for the past two years:—

No.	Name of offence.	Year.	
		1915–16.	1916–17.
1	Murder.....	4	3
2	Culpable homicide...	0	2
3	Attempted murder...	1	1
4	Grievous hurt.	7	5
5	Hurt.	3	5
6	Dacoity....	...	...
7	Robbery...	8	4
8	Theft by house-breaking.	42	37
9	Theft.	113	84
10	Theft of cattle.	21	4
11	Other crimes....	131	128
	Total...	330	273

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

48. The Courts established for the administration of justice are given below:—

1 Huzur Court.
1 Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
4 Munsiffs' Courts.
1 Thandar's Court.
1 Third Class Magistrate's Court.

Criminal.

49. The percentages of persons acquitted and discharged and of those convicted to persons tried are respectively 66·25 and 33·75 against 69·10 and 30·90 last year.

50. The table appended gives a classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court during the year as compared with those for the previous year:—

Offences.	Number for 1915–16.	Number for 1916–17.
Murder	2	3
Culpable homicide.	...	3
Attempted murder.	...	3
Grievous hurt.	1	1
Hurt.	2	5
Offences against property.	2	4
Dacoity	2	2
Kidnapping and forcible abduction.	...	2
Rape.	1	...
Offences relating to marriage...	...	2
Miscellaneous.	3	7
Total...	13	32

Fines.

51. The total amount of fines imposed, during the year under report, is Rs. 2,756-4-0 against Rs. 4,311-12-0 the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,556-8-0. Inclusive of the past year's arrears, the amount realized was Rs. 2,111-10-5 against Rs. 3,369-8-6 the preceding year. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 62-2-0 against Rs. 200-3-9 last year.

Percentage of crime.

52. Of 1,268 persons involved in crime, 1,128 were males and 140 females against 1,328 males and 159 females the year before. Of these, 759 males and 86 females were Hindus, and 369 males and 54 females were Mahomedans. The figures for Hindu and Mahomedan males and females last year were 888, 112, 440 and 47 respectively.

53. The ratio per cent of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences to population is ·78 against ·82 the preceding year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·24 against 1·30 last year.

Extradition.

54. The total number of accused surrendered by this State during the year was 29 against 21 the previous year and that of those received from other States by extradition was 23 against 36 last year.

Inquests.

55. The number of inquests held, during the year of report, was 63 against 79 the year before. In these cases 27 deaths occurred from drowning, 23 from snake-bites, 2 from poisoning and 11 from miscellaneous accidents. Last year these figures inclusive of 2 deaths from hanging were 26, 31, 1 and 19 respectively.

Cruelty to animals.

56. There were 50 persons tried under the Local Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, of whom 48 were convicted and 2 acquitted.

Appeals.

57. Of the total number of 361 accused convicted by all classes of Magistrates 36 appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish giving a ratio of 10 against 12 last year.

58. Of the 40 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish including those convicted by him as a Special Magistrate, 28 appealed to the Huzur Court, showing a ratio of 70 against 35·14 the year before. The percentage

of convictions confirmed and modified is 83·3 against 95·45 last year. The Huzur Court confirmed and modified the conviction in the case of 7 and 4 appellants respectively.

59. There were, besides, 29 revision applications preferred to the Huzur Court—23 by complainants and 6 by the accused. Of these, 26 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 in balance at the end of the year.

Civil.

60. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 61 of which 43 were adjourned for taking evidence and 18 for want of service of process &c.

61. The total number of contested suits decided is 180, being a little less than one-sixth of the total number of suits disposed of.

62. The Karardads or consent decrees occupy, as usual, the first rank in the list of suits decided.

63. The ratio per cent of suits decided ex parte to the total number of suits disposed of was 17·60 against 18·22 last year.

64. The number of suits valued at and under Rs. 500 occupy the foremost place among the suits decided and form nearly 89·20 per cent of the suits disposed of this year. The total number of appeals decided was 99. Of these, 65 were regular, 19 special and 15 miscellaneous. Besides these, 8 revision and 1 review applications were disposed of.

65. The percentages of appeals confirmed and modified to the total number of appeals disposed of by the Huzur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts are respectively 89·48 and 46·15 against 47·37 and 48·15 the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

66. The ratio per cent of applications executed to the total number for execution is 74·33 against 80·88 the previous year.

67. The number of decrees fully satisfied this year was 194, the number partially satisfied was 562 and the number wholly infructuous was 932.

Registration of Documents.

68. The Munsiffs of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and the Civil Nyayadhish of Sarsai are appointed Sub-Registrars for their respective divisions, while the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State and empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

69. There was no appeal preferred this year to the Court of the Registrar against the decision of the Sub-Registrars.

Jails and Lock-ups.

70. There are two jails—one at Gondal and the other at Dhoraji, and two lock-ups, one at Sarsai and the other at Upleta.

Cost of prisoners.

71. The total cost per head for maintenance of prisoners, exclusive of the charges for establishment and Police Guard was Rs. 81-2-9 against Rs. 79-1-10 last year.

General health.

72. The prisoners enjoyed fairly good health. The number admitted to the Hospital was 11. The chief complaint was fever.

73. There was one death among the convicts during the year.

General conduct and employment.

74. The conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. Prisoners are employed on indoor and outdoor labour. The indoor labour chiefly consists of weaving coarse cloth, cotton tape, carpets, caning chairs and sewing. The outdoor labour is mostly gardening.

Municipalities.

75. There are four Municipalities at the chief towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar.

Sanitation.

76. Scavenging and watering of roads is attended to with care. The streets are lighted with kerosine with the exception of a part of the capital which is lighted with gas.

Fires.

77. Property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,616 in the Municipal towns was destroyed by fire this year.

78. The gardens at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta are places of recreation freely availed of by the people. In the Gondal public garden the State Band plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Gardens.

79. The water supply was sufficient during the year owing to an abundant fall of rain. The wells are fed by underground streams from the Gondali.

Water supply.

80. The revenue being insignificant, the large excess of expenditure over the receipts is met by contributions from the State.

Revenue.

CHAPTER IV.

General Condition and Resources.

81. The total rainfall was 29·36 inches against 18·18 of the previous year. It was copious and well distributed. The cotton crop was abundant and healthy and brought considerable profit to the cultivators. The effects of the last year's scarcity disappeared. The cultivation of groundnut has now extended to all the Mahals, though only 12,140 acres were sown as compared with 29,823 the previous year. There was a preponderance of cereals instead.

Forest.

82. The area under the administration of the department was 42,401 acres and the number of trees 1,82,997 against 1,84,923 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the cutting down of Babul trees for fuel.

83. The number of full grown Babul trees was 9,769 against 6,301 last year. The number felled was 11,695 against 10,159, showing an increased demand for fuel used by factories. The demand will continue to grow simultaneously with the rise in the price of coal.

84. Casurinas have been planted in the *kharo* (saltish land) of Pat-Khilori. Their number was 110 last year but 100 have survived on the date of the report as 10 were destroyed by white ants. The same soil was also selected for planting 24 cocoanut palms as an experiment. But 7 died on account of the unsuitability of the soil. It is feared the experiment will not prove a success. The *kharo* of Anida had 75 casurinas and 71 cocoanut palms

in a flourishing condition. The soil here seems to be more congenial than at Pat-Khilori.

85. The receipts for the year were Rs. 39,822 against Rs. 36,355, showing an increase of Rs. 3,467.

Agri-Horticulture.

86. This department has charge of the two public gardens at Gondal viz the Kailás Bág and the Municipal Garden, the Municipal Gardens at the towns of Dhoraji and Upleta and two small gardens surrounding the Monghiba High School for Girls and the Guest House at Gondal.

87. An experiment in growing spineless cactus is being tried in the Kailás Bág. The result cannot be known for some months. The shoots have taken root.

88. The receipts of the department were Rs. 1,420 against Rs. 1,778 and the expenses were Rs. 3,186 against Rs. 3,284 the previous year.

Manufacture.

89. The chief articles manufactured in the State are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, woodwork turned on the lathe and bangles of wood and ivory.

Hand-looms.

90. The number of cotton handlooms was 767 against 780 the previous year and that of woollen and silk weaving ones was 69 and 2 against 77 and 0 last year. There were two looms working on gold thread only started during the year.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Presses.

91. There are 6 ginning factories working in the limits of State against the same number last year. The number of cotton presses remained the same as last year viz 3.

Iron Foundry.

92. The Iron Foundry at Gondal, the only one in the Province, was working throughout the year, though much difficulty was felt in obtaining scrap.

Leather factory.

93. There is a leather tanning factory at Upleta. It is doing profitable business. The local Dheds were trained to learn the work by workmen imported from Madras.

Oil Engines.

94. There are at several places in the State half a dozen oil engines of small capacity providing power for ginning cotton, pumping water, making ice, milling flour &c.

Exports and Imports.

95. The imports amounted to Rs. 30,24,216 against Rs. 32,64,347, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,40,131. This is due to the prevalence of high prices of goods manufactured in Europe on account of the War.

96. The value of exports was Rs. 24,78,457 against 22,46,345, showing an improvement of Rs. 2,32,111. This too is explained by the War.

Public Works.

97. The expenditure on works carried out by the Engineering Department amounted to Rs. 2,35,613 against Rs. 2,60,972 last year.

98. The most important works completed during the year were:—

(a) Widening the bridge over the Gondali.

(b) Additional Retaining Wall to the Veri Tank.

(c) Foot-paths at Gondal.

(d) The Gundala-Charakhdi road via Patidad and Vekri.

(e) The Gondal-Gomta road.

(f) The Motimarad-Patanvav road.

(g) Waterways near Charakhdi.

(h) The Upleta-Kolki road.

(i) Waterways near Supedi.

(j) Mahalkari Office at Kolithad.

(k) New Jail at Sarsai.

(l) New Police Thana at Sarsai.

(m) New Jail at Upleta.

(n) Uttaro at Dhank.

99. The combined Water Supply and Irrigation works at Gondal called the Veri Tank supplies filtered drinking water to the town of Gondal. The capital outlay on the scheme has increased from Rs. 6,02,293 to Rs. 6,07,843.

100. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 9,138 against Rs. 9,001, showing a slight increase due to increase in house-connections which were 625 in number.

Railways.

101. The Gondal State owns 69 and 37·5 per cent share in the Gondal-Porbandar and Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways. The Gondal-Porbandar Railway also works the Khijadia-Dhari Railway owned by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

102. The following table shows the financial result of Gondal's share in railway investment from April 1916 to March 1917.

Railway.	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
G. P. S. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1916...	50,44,495-10- 8	1,31,471- 8- 4	2·60
Do. Do. March 1917...	50,79,584-15- 1	1,81,924-11- 1	3·58
J. R. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1916...	6,12,741-12- 9	37,985- 3- 3	6·20
Do. Do. March 1917...	6,12,741-12- 9	48,284-11- 0	7·88
Total...	56,92,326-11-10	3,99,666- 1- 8	7·02

CHAPTER V.

Revenue Finance.

103. Land assessment is collected in cash.

Prices, Wages, Labour.

104. The European War combined with the rise in prices that prevailed before maintained the high prices of the last year. The supply of labour was inadequate and wages high. An ordinary male labourer, whose daily wage was 4 annas, now charges 8 annas and females charge 4 annas in place of 2½ annas per day.

Outstanding Revenue.

105. The outstandings of the land revenue, at the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 4,07,748 against Rs. 2,52,649 the year before. The amount of the total outstandings, at the close of the year, including that of the previous years, was Rs. 23,40,213 against Rs. 20,50,368 in the previous year.

Debts written off.

106. Rs. 18,213 due from cultivators were written off during the year under report.

107. The following table shows the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and an estimate of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1915).	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1916).	Estimate of the revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1917).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	13,39,766	27,89,434	14,42,241
Remission of Land revenue &c..	2,47,155	...	...
Railway; capital outlay.....	1,22,650	1,02,550	51,856
Total.....	17,09,571	28,91,984	14,94,097

108. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars	Revenue year (1st January 1915 to 31st December 1915).			Revenue year (1st January 1916 to 31st December 1916).			Estimate of revenue year (1st January 1917 to 31st December 1917).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	22,56,693	20,12,632	2,44,061	23,34,753	19,36,859	3,97,894	19,01,875	17,63,775	1,38,100
Railway earning (Gondal's share of the G.P.S. Railway)	3,21,830	3,21,830	...	2,82,258	2,82,258	...	2,70,000	2,70,000	...
Do. (J.R. Railway)	80,524	80,524	...	82,616	82,616	...	30,000	30,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (G.P.S. and J.R. Railways) ordinary	84,988	84,988	...	36,540	36,540	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
Total	27,44,035	24,99,974	2,44,061	27,36,167	23,38,273	3,97,894	23,01,875	21,63,775	1,38,100

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

109. There are 3 Hospitals viz at the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and 2 Dispensaries at Bhayavadar and Sarsai.

110. The Hospital at the Capital elicited the same praise from visitors for its neatness and order as it has done in the past. Dr. D. A. Turkhad M.B., C.M., remarked that the Hospital had maintained its reputation as a model of cleanliness and order and that the school for training nurses should prove a great boon to the people. Mr. Whitney Carpenter of New York U. S. A. wrote, "I have visited many hospitals in most countries in the world but have never seen one cleaner or better managed than that at Gondal."

111. The total number of patients treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries was 39,249 against 38,669 in the preceding year.

112. The number of outdoor patients was 38,324 against 37,820 and that of indoor patients was 925 against 849 the previous year. The daily average attendance of the two classes of patients was respectively 390·2 and 37·2 against 373·1 and 36·58. The number of beds available was 107.

113. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients included 25,235 males and 14,014 females. The same distributed according to races 28,039 were Hindus, 11,175 Mahomedans, 31 Native Christians, 1 European, 1 Parsi and 2 Other Castes.

114. Malaria was responsible for the largest number of admissions among the outdoor patients. It was closely followed by diseases of the digestive system, respiratory system, the eye, the ear and the skin.

115. The subjoined statement compares the diseases treated during the year with those for the last year.

Years.	Diseases.													
	Cholera.	Malarial fever.	Worms.	Rheumatic affections.	Respiratory affections.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Leprosy.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Venereal.	Ulcers.	Other diseases.
1915-16.	...	2,878	2,138	935	1,679	369	853	5	9,458	2,768	2,734	298	4,045	10,509
1916-17.	5	2,763	1,677	1,035	1,665	604	1,182	7	9,721	2,474	3,591	193	4,253	10,079

Operations.

116. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 1,681 against 1,464 in the previous year, showing an increase of 217.

Medico-legal Cases.

117. There were 6 *post mortem* examinations against 11 last year. Opinions on 256 against 315 the previous year were given by the Medical Officers of the State.

Temperature.

118. The variations in temperature at the Hospitals and Dispensaries are tabulated below:—

Gondal	between	48° and 106°	against	52° and 102°	last year.	
Dhoraji	„	50° and 108°	„	54° and 104°	„	„
Upleta	„	52° and 105°	„	52° and 106°	„	„
Bhayavadar	„	54° and 106°	„	59° and 104°	„	„
Sarsai	„	44° and 110°	„	50° and 102°	„	„

Victoria Memorial Scholarships.

119. Three pupils were receiving training as Dais at the Gondal Hospital but one left without completing the course. They conducted 46 cases of labour with the Head Dai. The Zenana Hospitals at Dhoraji and some neighbouring States utilized the services of the Dais turned out by the Gondal Hospital.

The admissions of labour cases show a steady rise in the Gondal Hospital indicating an appreciation of the arrangements made for maternity cases.

Vaccination.

120. The department is managed by the Controlling Officer, a Superintendent and 4 Vaccinators.

121. The Vaccinators visited all the 174 villages in the State against 172 last year. The Superintendent inspected 150 against 120 the year before.

122 The Controlling Officer checked 39 villages.

123. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,163 against 1,001 the previous year and the cost per each successful case came to Re. 0-5-0 against Re. 0-4-8 last year.

124. Small-pox appeared in 5 villages with 33 attacks and 8 deaths. Out of these 33 attacks, 24 were vaccinated and 9 unvaccinated.

125. Out of 8 deaths, 3 were amongst the vaccinated and 5 were amongst the unvaccinated.

126. The following table gives the vaccination statistics:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccinated.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1915-16	2,919	3,066	5,985	53	14	67	6,052	5,985	4,033	1,530	5,578	67	56	91·4	83·5
1916-17	2,784	2,761	5,545	49	19	68	5,613	5,545	3,380	1,784	5,202	68	40	93·6	58·8
Increase	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	254	...	1	...	2·2	...
Decrease	135	305	440	4	...	...	439	440	653	...	376	...	16	...	24·7

127. The lymph used for arm to arm vaccination was renewed 5 times during the year by lanoline paste from the Bangalore Vaccination Institute.

128. The following table shows the result of inspection by the Superintendent and the Controlling Officer:—

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Miles travelled.		Number of villages visited.		Number of children inspected.		Result.					
							Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Chief Medical Officer.	736	473	72	39	3,254	2,924	1,170	950	1,032	861	1,052	1,113
Vaccination Supdt....	578	886	120	150	2,625	4,192	1,430	2,242	1,089	1,795	106	155

Vital Statistics.

129. The percentage of births of females to male children was 107·5 against 101·02.

130. The total number of births was 8,957 against 8,903 last year, showing an increase of 54.

131. There were registered 7,054, 1,902 and 1 births among Hindus, Mahomedans, and other castes respectively against 7,082, 1,819 and 2 for the previous year.

132. The total number of deaths was 5,514 against 4,509 last year, giving an increase of 1,005 as compared with the number of the last year. This was due to the increase of deaths caused by malaria, diseases of the respiratory and nervous system.

133. The ratio of deaths of males per mille to males living was 35·6 against 29·1 and that of females to females living was 33·1 against 26·6 last year.

134. The deaths registered among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes were respectively 4,349, 1,164 and 1 as compared with 3,505, 1,003 and 1 the corresponding figures in the preceding year.

135. The deaths from small-pox and measles were 8 and 4 respectively against 0 and 4 the corresponding figures for the year before.

136. The number of deaths from fever and diseases of the respiratory, digestive and nervous system was 3,292, 1,044, 164 and 226 against 2,741, 852, 137 and 123 respectively in the preceding year.

137. Deaths from accidents and violence were 73 the same figure as last year, whilst those from other causes rose from 579 to 679.

Sheth Panachand Naranji Veterinary Hospital.

138. The newly opened Hospital is now in full working order. People have begun to avail themselves of the services of this humane institution.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

139. The year is marked by steady progress in all branches of education. The total number of schools increased from 134 to 137 and of pupils from 11,764 to 11,900. The increase was shared by the State and Licensed Schools.

140. The Grassia College, Sagramji High School for Boys and Monghiba High School for Girls are Secondary Schools teaching upto the Matriculation and School Final standards, while the Middle School at Dhoraji has four Anglo-Vernacular standards. A school has been recently opened at Upleta for teaching English upto the third standard as a result of private enterprise.

141. The number of Kumars was 44 against 45 last year which does not show an appreciable fall.

The Grassia College.

142. The general health of the Kumars was good.

143. The death of Kumar Shri Jatubha Sursinhjee of Ganod, a brilliant alumnus of the College, has been already noted. He was studying for the B.A. in the Gujarat College.

144. The Northbrook Gold Medal in Experimental Science was awarded to Gajsinhjee Harisinhjee of Lakadia.

145. Vala Shri Vakhatsinhjee of Dhank Scholarships were awarded to Kumars Himatsinhjee Junabhi, Gajsinhjee Harisinhjee and Govindsinhjee Dipsinhjee.

146. Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee prizes were distributed on the 25th August. The Central Hall was decorated with flags, bunting and

palm leaves. Music, dramatic scenes and a variety entertainment made the occasion highly enjoyable. Her Highness the Rani Saheb distributed the prizes.

The Sagramji High School.

147. The number of candidates sent up for Matriculation was 8 and number of passes was 7. This very satisfactory result does credit to the Head Master and the staff.

148. A noticeable feature in the Head Master's report is the fact of there being on the roll boys of such backward classes as Khants and Bharwads. It seems the desire for higher education is penetrating deeper as time goes.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

149. The institution teaches from the rudiments of Gujarati to the Matriculation of the Bombay University. The number of girls has risen from 293 to 312.

150. The School was registered by the University last February and secures the honour of being first in Kathiawar to be so affiliated.

Private enterprise.

151. An English school teaching upto the third standard was opened at Upleta, the funds being provided by the public. Madressa-e-Mahmadi at Dhoraji, a private school, has made arrangements to teach English upto the fourth standard. The Raonak-e-Islam has added two classes for teaching English.

The Drawing and Modelling School.

152. The number of pupils was 59 against 68 last year. The number of candidates sent up for the Elementary Examination held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in January 1916 was 9 of whom 5 passed.

153. The School is turning out Anatomical models for the use of High Schools in teaching Anatomy and Physiology.

Primary Schools.

154. The number of schools is steadily increasing, 4 new schools having been added to 82, the number in the preceding year. The supply of trained teachers cannot keep pace with the demand. The Male Training College at Rajkot maintained by the States of Kathiawar at considerable cost is not able to render adequate help in this matter. The State has therefore to maintain a First Year Class for the training of teachers. It passed 5 men who were absorbed in the department.

155. The number of pupils in the Primary Department has risen from 6,971 to 7,262.

156. The number of pupils in Girls' Primary Schools shows a slight falling-off. There were 425 against 432 the previous year. The number of girls studying with boys in Village Schools has gone up from 369 to 466, showing a satisfactory increase of 97.

157. The Police School maintained its number of pupils at 218 throughout the year.

158. The subjoined comparative table indicates the sources from which the expenditure of Rs. 1,10,227 was met:—

Year.	Fees.	State contribution.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1915-16.	21,268	95,716	4,515	1,21,499
1916-17.	20,260	85,201	4,766	1,10,227

159. The percentages of fee receipts, State contribution and other sources to expenditure rose from 17·5 to 18·3, fell from 78·7 to 77·3 and rose from 3·7 to 4·3 respectively.

160. The following table shows a distribution of pupils according to race:—

Race.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Hindus	6,250	6,594
Mussalmans	1,658	1,679
Parsis	...	...
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Portuguese and Native Christians	6	3
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	...	...
Total.....	7,914	8,276

161. The following statement compares the numerical strength of schools

Name of Schools.	1915-16. No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1916.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection.						6,135	0-13- 0
School Buildings.....						29,204	...
Scholarships.....						633	...
Secondary Schools.							
Grassia College at Gondal.....	1	40	44·3	37·2	11,025	21,506	485- 7- 5
Sagramji High School at Gondal.	1	330	304·	275·44	4,805	8,852	29- 1-11
Monghiba High School for Girls at Gondal.....	1	293	289·5	213·22	...	5,416	18-11- 4
Middle School at Dhoraji.	1	212	171·3	159·4	1,905	2,784	16- 4- 0
Total.....	4	875	809·1	685·26	17,735	38,558	47-10- 6
Primary Schools.							
Gujarati Schools.....	76	boys 5,898 girls 369	6,029·18	4,897·6	3,408	42,563	7- 0-11
Sanskrit Pathshalas.....	2	54	38·3	25·1	...	512	13-5-11
Police Schools.....	1	218	192·	78·8	...	...	...
Girls' Schools.....	3	432	393·2	269·2	...	2,877	7- 5- 1
Total.....	82	6,971	6,652·68	5,270·7	3,408	45,952	6-14- 6
Special Institution.							
Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.....	1	68	69·3	40·	125	1,017	14-10-10
Private Institutions. Advanced.							
Teaching Arabic or Persian, for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sanskrit for boys...	3	114	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	4	138	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary.							
Teaching Vernacular, for boys...	16	1,337	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ the Koran for boys...	3	215	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	21	2,046	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.							
Middle School for boys.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	47	3,850	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	134	11,764	7,531·08	5,995·96	21,268	1,21,499	12- 2- 9

and pupils with other interesting particulars for the past two years:—

1916-17.										
Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1917.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.
Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
0-13- 0	5·05						6,362	0-12- 3	0-12- 3	5·77
...	24·04						11,304	...	...	10·26
...	·52						753	...	...	·68
236- 7- 1		1	52	43·5	37·2	9,785	21,610	496-12- 6	271-13- 5	
13- 5- 0		1	377	315·	283·1	4,501	8,630	27- 6- 4	13- 1- 9	
18-11- 4		1	312	308·58	215·04	...	6,837	22- 2- 6	22 2- 6	
5- 2- 1		1	214	185·6	165·8	2,214	2,794	15- 0-10	3- 2- 0	
25-11- 9	31·74	4	955	852·68	701·14	16,500	39,871	46-12- 1	27- 6- 6	36·17
6- 7-11		80	boys 6,128 girls 466	6,727·66	5,222·13	3,650	46,711	6-15- 1	6- 6- 5	
13- 5-11		2	25	45·9	30·44	...	644	14- 0- 6	14- 0- 6	
...		1	218	188·	76·2	...	...	...	...	
7- 5- 1		3	425	432·2	285·53	1	3,618	8- 5-11	8- 5-11	
6- 6- 4	37·82	86	7,262	7,393·76	5,614·3	3,651	50,973	6-14- 4	6- 6- 5	46·24
12-13-11	·83	1	59	64·3	37·4	109	964	14-15-10	13- 4- 9	·88
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		4	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		15	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		20	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	46	3,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9- 5- 7	100·	137	11,900	8,310·74	6,352·84	20,260	1,10,227	11-13- 0	9- 6- 0	100·

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

162. There were 62 inmates on the roll, of whom 25 left the institution and 3 died, leaving 34 at the end of the year. Of these 62, 45 were natives of this State.

163. They were all Hindus with the exception of 3 who were Mahomedans.

164. The percentages work out at 70, 25 and 5 for males, females and children to the total number of admissions as compared with 40, 50 and 10 respectively the corresponding figures for the last year.

165. The general health of the inmates was good.

166. The blind, lame, infirm and orphans form a percentage of 69·35, 3·23, 19·36 and 8·06 respectively to the total number of inmates against 76, 6, 10 and 8 the year before.

167. Two inmates a boy and a girl attended the local schools.

168. Coarse cloth called Khadi and Karkar and cotton tape were produced by the inmates from the looms in the Asylum work-room.

169. The total cost of maintenance of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,697 against Rs. 3,242 in the preceding year. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 7-3-10 to Rs. 7-8-4.

Visitors.

170. Mr. C. Whitney Carpenter of New York, U. S. A., who visited the institution on the 23rd January 1917, observed:—"My wife and I were most interested in the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, which is one of the numerous charities supported by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. It is indeed a model house for those who are unable to support themselves through illness or old age."

Mr. N. B. Golechha, F.R.S.A., Member of the Board of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State visited the institution on the 8th February, 1917 and he remarked:—"I and my wife and party visited this benevolent institution in company of the Huzur Secretary, and were

quite delighted to see the premises and the inmates. It proves what interest the ruler and his family take in the welfare of poor and afflicted persons. We wish His Highness and family a long life, so that, they may be able to do many other benevolent acts and gain an everlasting name and fame with the blessing of those, who are helpless and orphans. The management and cleanliness are exceptionally good."

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Joint Sursuba, Baroda State, who visited the institution on the 14th February 1917, "was very much pleased to find it so excellently managed."

The Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

171. This institution is maintained from the private purse of Her Highness the Rani Saheb and is open to orphans upto eight years of age. They are then transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, where their education and upbringing are attended to.

172. The general health of the orphans was good throughout the year.

173. There were 17 orphans (11 boys and 6 girls) against 22 (13 boys and 9 girls) in the previous year. 1 boy and 2 girls left the institution and 1 girl died, leaving 13 (10 boys and 3 girls) at the close of the year.

174. All but one were natives of this State.

175. The distribution of the orphans according to caste was as follows:-

1 Brahmin, 1 Rajput, 1 Bania, 1 Tailor, 7 Kunbis, 2 Kumbhars, 1 Khawas, 1 Shepherd, 1 Bava and 1 Bhil.

176. The total number of orphans attending schools was 7 i. e. 5 boys and 2 girls.

177. The total cost of maintenance of the institution amounted to Rs. 795 against Rs. 940 in the last year, the average cost per head per month being Rs. 4-15-4 against Rs. 7-0-5 the year before. The reduction in the cost was chiefly due to the fact that no wet nurses were required this year as there were no babies.

Literature and Press.

178. There are two printing presses in the State. The one at Gondal is patronised by the Durbar, wherein the Durbari Gazette and the Administration Report are printed. The other is at Dhoraji.

179. There are three public libraries, i.e., one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. They are helped by the State by way of free provision of buildings, furniture, annual donations and newspapers and periodicals.

Conclusion.

180. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Officers, whose cordial co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the Administration.

Gondal, 31st August, 1917.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Gondal State showing changes in personnel during the year 1916-17.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Ranchhodlal Vrindávandas Patwari.....	Dewan.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Sar Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Chhotalal Chunilal.....	Educational Inspector.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Manishankar Vishvanath	Police Superintendent, (Acting).	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Balabhai Gulabchand....	State Engineer.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Hari Bhicaji.....	Chief Medical Officer.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Chaturbhuj Tokarshi....	Revenue Commissioner, (Acting).	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Laxmishankar Kachra...	State Vakil.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Morarji Dharshi.....	Huzur Treasury Officer.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Office Superintendent, (Officiating).	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Keshavji Jasraj.....	Audit Officer.	1- 4-16	23- 8-16	
„ Parmananddas Ranchhodlal.....	Audit Officer.	24- 8-16	31- 3-17	
„ Gulabbhai Kuverji.....	Settlement Officer	1- 4-16	31-12-16	
	Estates Manager.	1- 1-17	31- 3-17	
„ Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Survey Superintendent and Municipal Engineer.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	
„ Nanji Devraj.....	Daftari.	1- 4-16	31- 3-17	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Gondal State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The spirit of the Civil Procedure Code...	Adapted		Besides these, there are several circular orders in force not embodied in this list.
Do. Do. Criminal Procedure Code.	„		
Do. Do. Indian Penal Code.....	„		
Indian Post Offices Act.....	„		The Judicial Courts are also guided by the spirit of the Contract, Evidence, Specific Relief, General Clauses and other Acts in force in British India involving principles of General Jurisprudence.
Savings Bank Act.....	„		
Gambling Act.....	„		
Indian Companies Act.....	„		
Limitation Act.....	Local		
Court Fees Act.....	„		
Certificate of Heirship Act.....	Adapted		
Stamp Act.....	Local		
Registration Act.....	„		
Opium Act.....	„		
Salt Act.....	„		
Village Police Act..	„		
Cattle Trespass Act.....	„		
Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals	„		
Arms and Ammunition Act.....	„		
Tramway Act.....	„		
Weights and Measures Act.....	„		
Public Conveyance Act.....	„		
Minors' Estates Act...	„		
Encumbered Estates Act.....	„		
Irrigation and Water Works Act.....	„		
× Octroi Duties Act.....	„		× Suspended on account of the abolition of octroi duties.
Boiler Inspection Act.....	„		
Official Secret Act.....	„		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Gondal State 1916–17.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no military force in this State.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Gondal State for the year 1916-17.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Superintendent	1	300	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st grade Inspector.	1	100	1,200	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	70	840	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	8	35	3,360	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	
1st grade Jamadar.	5	30	1,800	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	
2nd grade Jamadar...	5	25	1,500	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	
3rd grade Jamadar...	4	20	960	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	
Havaldar.	18	15	3,240	...	8	...	1	1	9	8	

Naik	30	12	4,320	...	12	...	6	...	10	9
1st Class Constable....	147	10	17,640	1	55	...	11	2	17	47
2nd Class Constable...	340	9	36,720	78	127	1	18	4	39	101
Mounted Police Daffedar. ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Do. Naik. ...	2	33	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. 1st Class Sawar.... ...	13	30	4,680	...	3	...	...	...	...	10
Do. 2nd Class Sawar... ...	19	28	6,384	1	5	...	1	...	1	11
Do. Camel Sawar.	3	25	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	599	...	89,376	80	221	1	45	8	96	190

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gondal.	330	273	500	428	499	428	306	268	161	146	61·2	62·61	61·32	62·61	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Gondal State during the year 1916–17.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gondal.	9,863–14–0	8,306–1–3	5,680–4–5½	4,181–7–5	57·58	50·35	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. P. Code, Sec. 143 to 160.	5	5	10	9	5	48	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
I. P. Code, Sec. 172 to 229.	2	18	20	27	16	22	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	5
I. P. Code, Sec. 230 to 263.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 269 to 294.	...	21	21	16	17	24	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
I. P. Code, Secs. 302, 303 and 306.....	1	5	6	2	5	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
I. P. Code, Sec. 304..... ..	...	6	6	1	6	6	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
I. P. Code, Sec. 307.....	...	3	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 312 to 318.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 325 to 333.	1	17	18	21	12	21	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	5
I. P. Code, Secs 323, 324 and 334 to 338 and 352 to 358	3	329	332	299	275	472	20	...	6	...	4	9	1	20
I. P. Code, Sec. 362 to 378.	2	7	9	7	5	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
I. P. Code, Sec. 376.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 377.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6
452	...	...	5	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I. P. Code, Secs. 395 and 397 to 402.....	...	4	4	2	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
I. P. Code, Secs. 392 and 394.....	...	5	5	6	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
I. P. Code, Secs. 379 to 389 and 403 to 440.....	2	204	206	198	157	220	121	2	41	...	22	45	11	121
I. P. Code, Sec. 447 to 462.	3	59	62	29	25	45	9	...	1	1	4	3	...	9
I. P. Code, Sec. 465 to 489.	...	7	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. P. Code, Sec. 493 to 498.	...	9	9	14	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	1	373	374	163	132	189	18	...	...	1	...	17	...	18
Offences under local and special acts.....	...	154	154	138	144	176	146	2	3	...	1	140	...	146
Total.....	20	1,227	1,247	939	820	1,268	388	4	72	2	36	262	12	388

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Gondal State during the year 1916–17.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
92	...	...	41	6	6	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	
34	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
168	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
30	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
861	...	1	53	14	8	12	3	10	...	5	6	1	...	18	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the

Names of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in present year.*				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondal 1st Class Magistrate.	121	92	1	56	...	28	...	1
Dhoraji 1st Class Magistrate.	58	55	5	37	...	11	...	...
Upleta 1st Class Magistrate.	60	70	25	24	8	19	5	...
Gondal 2nd Class Magistrate.	568	567	...	118	3	414	1	...
Dhoraji 2nd Class Magistrate.	345	259	1	86	1	212	2	...
Upleta 2nd Class Magistrate.	184	199	5	66	...	124	6	...
Sarsai 3rd Class Magistrate.	5	5	...	9	...	...	...	...
Total...	1,341	1,247	37	396	12	808	14	1

VIII.

various Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of present year.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
128	86	11	10	47	11	...	7	
76	53	8	11	29	2	1	2	
76	81	15	9	26	9	22	...	
559	536	22	380	125	...	...	9	
441	302	81	150	71	...	...	...	
200	201	50	93	54	...	4	...	
7	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
1,487	1,268	187	653	361	22	27	18	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1916–17.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	
Huzur Court.....	18	12	2	7	6	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	Besides, 26 revision applications are disposed of
Sar Nyayadhish Court....	30	...	...	15	14	12	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides, 5 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total....	48	12	2	22	20	16	13	13	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Gondal State for the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs. A. P.														*y. m. d.*	
Sar Nyayadhish....	3	4	5	3	8	7	4	4	4	3	10,588- 2- 6	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	29,308- 3- 0	0- 1-17	
Gondal Munsiff.....	5	9	317	342	322	351	313	326	9	25	36,989-10- 0	10	319	13	244	63	9	3	...	41	174	48	63	36,352- 5- 0	0- 3- 7	
Dhoraji Munsiff....	36	26	227	299	263	325	237	305	26	20	55,768-12- 4	2	286	11	188	70	12	16	...	53	145	30	77	59,574- 4- 4	0- 2- 2	
Gondal Thandar....	...	...	49	55	49	55	49	55	...	...	749-10- 9	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	7	42	5	1	749-10- 9	0- 0-18	
Upleta Munsiff.....	16	11	199	285	215	296	204	287	11	9	36,263-10- 3	5	268	12	179	77	9	3	...	78	121	43	45	34,967- 7- 1	0- 2- 5	
Sarsai Nyayadhish.	2	2	27	47	29	49	27	45	2	4	2,684- 8- 8	...	47	...	40	7	...	...	...	2	16	12	15	2,603- 2- 2	0- 3- 9	
Total.....	62	52	824	1,031	886	1,083	834	1,022	52	61	1,43,044- 6- 6	17	978	36	706	217	30	25	...	181	498	138	205	1,63,555-0-4	0- 2- 4	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Gondal State for the year 1916–17.

Name of State.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Gondal.	1,624	631	Rs. A. P. 3,18,390-11-10	1,677	2,341	Rs. A. P. 7,36,074-12-3	3,301	2,972	Rs. A. P. 10,54,465-8-1	2,670	2,221	Rs. A. P. 7,78,201-3-5	631	751	Rs. A. P. 2,76,264-4-8	414	233	104	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Gondal State for the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during present year.		Total.		Disposed of during present year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during present year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*	
Huzur Court.	11	4	12	16	23	20	19	19	4	1	6,388- 2- 6	3,072- 3- 0	8	17	8	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	0-8-10	0-5-10	Besides, 8 revision 1 review and 3 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	1	8	61	64	62	72	54	65	8	7	9,537-11- 2	16,787- 5- 6	24	25	20	20	2	5	3	8	5	7	0-2-20	0-4- 9	Besides, 12 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total...	12	12	73	80	85	92	73	84	12	8	15,925-13- 8	19,859- 8- 6	32	42	28	21	3	5	4	9	6	7	0-4- 4	0-4-16	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Gondal	1	64	154	264	218	56	62	60	5,160- 4- 9	27	
Dhoraji	1	1	76	135	77	2·6	3·05	2	302-12- 5	20·4	
Uplem	1	...	57	103	57	2·4	1·40	...	200-11- 8	9·1	
Sarsai	1	...	2	1	2	·005	·06	...	2-12- 7	·06	
Total.....	4	65	289	503	354	61·005	66·51	62	5,666- 9- 5	56·56	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Gondal State for the year 1916–17.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal.....	711	755	130	126	514	548	3	11	0	1	64	69	702	745	Rs. A. P. 4,11,081-2-9	Rs. A. P. 5,14,243-9-0	4	2	5	8	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Gondal Municipality.....	...	3,160- 1- 5	3,091-14-11	...	14,729- 7-10	14,924- 1- 9	...	
Dhoraji Do	...	13,138- 7- 7	23,540- 1- 2	...	7,007- 6- 3	6,807-10- 0	...	
Upleta Do	...	6,315-14-10	8,653- 0-11	...	2,253- 2- 5	2,313- 3- 4	...	
Bhayavadar Do	...	1,047-13- 2	1,201- 4- 6	...	938-13- 5	1,150- 3- 6	...	
Sarsai Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages.....	127	99,704	0	0	474	4	0	126	95,470	5	0	478	4	0	*Not separately available, being mixed up with Judicial expenditure.
Sale-deeds.....	508	3,08,952	2	9	1,670	4	0	538	4,11,494	4	0	1,875	8	0	
Wills.....	3	1,000	0	0	9	4	0	11	6,400	0	0	31	4	0	
Money-bonds.....	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	1	...	0	0	3	8	0	
Miscellaneous	64	1,425	0	0	125	0	0	69	879	0	0	143	4	0	
Total.....	702	4,11,081	2	9	2,278	12	0	745	5,14,243	9	0	2,531	12	0	
Deduct* expenditure															
Net profit.....															

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Gondal State during the year 1916–17.

Station.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916.	December 1916.	January 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total.	Total of Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Gondal...	0·0	0·0	2·72	12·27	7·96	5·0	1·71	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	29·66	17·20	23·45	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Gondal State.

Article.	During March 1916.	During March 1917.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat per Rupee.....	20	20	
Bajri Do. Do.....	19	20	
Juwari Do. Do.....	19	24	
Rice Do. Do.....	13	12	
Gram Do. Do.....	20	20	
Mag Do. Do.....	14	16	
Udad Do. Do.....	14	17	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Roads, Bridges and Culverts.....	99,628- 2- 1	47,279- 9- 4	1,46,907-11- 5	...	...	...	1,46,907-11- 5	
Constructing new buildings as well as repairing the old ones.....	46,241-14-10	28,680- 6-10	74,922- 5- 8	...	...	...	74,922- 5- 8	
Water supply and Irrigation Works...	5,603- 6- 0	188-15- 0	5,792- 5- 0	...	...	...	5,792- 5- 0	
Miscellaneous Works.....	6,607 7- 7	1,384- 1- 9	7,991- 9- 4	...	...	...	7,991- 9- 4	
Total...	1,58,080-14- 6	77,533- 0-11	2,35,613-15- 5	...	...	...	2,35,613-15- 5	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Gondal State during the year 1916–17.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Gondal.	1916–17.	33,690	28,886	487	15,539	489	726	198	2,781	85,080	11,640	...	475	6,117	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Gondal.	5	6,163-0-0	17	10,450-0-0	4	1,001-0-0	...	...	26	17,614-0-0	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

No.	Items.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Receipts.				
1	Land.	11,59,748	9	8	
2	Forest.	34,414	13	1	
3	Abkari.	17,614	...	...	
4	Education.	21,247	6	3	
5	Stamp Revenue.	13,687	8	...	
6	Law and Justice.	26,463	14	5	
7	Interest on loan.	16,545	2	7	
8	Railway....	4,01,414	...	4	
9	Miscellaneous...	6,47,137	10	3	
	Total.....	23,38,273	...	7	
	Expenditure.				
1	Tribute.	1,10,721	...	...	
2	Palace.	17,39,768	1	8	
3	Raj Kumars' education....	13,103	15	11	
4	Revenue....	80,695	2	5	
5	Judicial.	15,685	8	8	
6	Police.	1,69,901	5	...	
7	Jail....	5,695	6	2	
8	Forest.	9,552	8	...	
9	Education.	79,906	5	7	
10	Medical.	18,017	5	1	
11	Charity.	9,047	15	2	
12	Public Works...	2,59,688	2	1	
13	Pension and gratuity.	10,963	4	11	
14	Conservancy charges.	27,665	8	4	
15	Other Departments...	1,07,400	13	1	
16	Railway....	1,02,550	1	...	
17	Tagavi advances.	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous....	1,31,621	5	11	
	Total.....	28,91,983	13	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Gondal State during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
									Hospital Stoppages.
Gondal Hospital.....	9,999	558	515	15	14	14	9,013- 8- 4	112·8	566- 5-10
Dhoraji Hospital.....	12,452	214	196	6	...	12	3,736- 3-11	166·1	115- 4- 9
Upleta Hospital	7,549	116	109	...	3	4	1,712- 6- 8	70·9	345-14- 2
Bhayavadar Dispensary	4,764	27	25	...	1	1	1,055- 3- 9	50·2	23- 4- 9
Sarsai Do.	3,560	10	10	...	...	...	946- 5- 2	27·4	1-10- 9
Total...	38,324	925	855	21	18	31	16,463-11-10	427·4	1,052- 8- 3

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Gondal State for the year 1916–17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal.	1,61,916	8,903	8,957	54	...	4,509	5,514	1,005	...	54·9	55·3	27·8	34·	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Gondal State for the year 1916-17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
87	91	Secondary Schools (4).	825	955	685·26	701·14	41,074	3,235	58,593	Besides Rs. 964 were spent on account of the Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.
		Primary Schools (86).	6,971	7,262	5,270·7	5,614·3				
		Special School (1) i. e., Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal... ...	68	59	40	37·4				

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18.

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1918.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GONDAL STATE

1.	Situation.	Latitude 21° 57' 30" N. Longitude 70° 50' E.
2.	Province.	Kathiawar.
3.	Boundaries.	Bounded on the North by Rajkot and some Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda and on the West by Junagadh and Nawanagar.
4.	Area.	1024 square miles.
5.	Administrative Divisions.	Gondal Division consisting of Gondal, Sultanpur, Kolithad and Sarsai Mahals. Dhoraji Division consisting of Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Patanvav Mahals.
6.	Salute.	11 Guns.
7.	Capital.	Gondal.
8.	Rivers.	The Bhadar, Champarwadi, Gondali, Karmal, Mouj, Ojhat, Veenoo.
9.	Rain-fall.	20 to 25 inches.
10.	Population.	1,61,916.
11.	Revenues.	About Rs. 15,00,000.
12.	Tribute.	Rupees 1,10,721.
13.	Language spoken.	Gujarati.
14.	Roads.	185 miles.
15.	Post Offices.	Bhayavadar, Charakhdi, Chhatrasa, Dadva, Derdi, Dhank, Dhoraji, Ganod, Gomta, Gondal, Khakhi Jaliya, Khokhri, Kolki, Moti Khilori, Moti Marad, Moti Vavdi, Moviya, Paneli Moti, Patanvav, Ribda, Sarsai, Sidsar, Sultanpur, Supedi and Upleta.

16.	Telegraph Offices.	Bhayavadar, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jetalsar, Khakhi Jaliya, Paneli Moti. Ribda, Supedi and Upleta.
17.	Rest Houses.	Dak Bungalows at Gondal and Upleta.
18.	Objects of interest.	Navlakha Palace, Grassia College, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage, Swaminarayan Temple, Kylas Bág and Veri Tank Water Works at Gondal, Man Vilas Palace at Dhoraji, the Palace at Upleta, Temples at Khakhi Jaliya, Supedi and on the Osham Hill.
19.	Festivals.	Annual fairs on the Osham Hill and Ganod, Ashtmi fair, Navaratra Garba festival and Tabut procession at Gondal and Dhoraji.
20.	Handicraft.	Chief articles are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.
21.	Ruler.	His Highness Thakor Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain), F.C.P.&S. (Bombay) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author he takes great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Grassias or land-

21. Ruler (contd).

holders. He has established the first Girls High School in the Province of Kathiawar and has been first in India to introduce compulsory education of girls. He was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living.

His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation, having abolished customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes during his regime.

The subjects in appreciation of his just and beneficent rule voted him a colossal bronze statue in 1891—an honour without a parallel in the history of Kathiawar. It was unveiled by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwad of Baroda.

All subjects of the Gondal State celebrated the Siver Jubilee in commemoration of the completion of twenty-five years' rule of the Chief on 24th October 1909 and raised subscriptions for erecting the Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee Institute at Gondal.

The auspicious event of the completion of fifty years by His Highness was celebrated throughout the State with unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty in the year 1915.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18.

Area of the State 1024 square miles; Population 1,61,916; Average Revenue Rs. 15,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721.

Preliminary.

The year under report was an anxious one for all. Incessant rain for six months, plague infection in a third of the territories and abnormally high prices on account of the war brought sickness, high mortality and distress in their train.

His Highness' Tours.

2. His Highness the Thakore Saheb with Her Highness the Rani Saheb and the Kumari Sahebs paid two visits to Bombay one in August and another in December 1917.

On the 29th October 1917 His Highness left for Delhi to attend the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs convened by His Excellency the Viceroy chiefly for the discussion of Indian constitutional reforms.

Birthday Grants.

3. His Highness has made it a rule to confer substantial boons on his people and servants on his birthday. On the last occasion the announcements were:—

(1) Increase of pay to servants drawing upto Rs. 16 per mensem.

(2) The lowest grade of clerks raised from Rs. 10 to 12.

(3) Increasing the pay of first and second class constables.

(4) Grant of allowances on account of high prices of provisions according to the following scale:—

(a) Re. 1 to servants drawing less than Rs. 10.
(b) Rs. 2 to servants drawing Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
(c) Rs. 3 to servants drawing Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.

(5) Scholarships and grants to pupils of the State Schools increased as per scale fixed in the preceding paragraph.

(6) Pension of Rs. 25 per month to the mother and son of Mr. G. K. Desai, B. Sc. (deceased), Estates Manager and Settlement Officer.

(7) Promotion in pay to ten officers.

(8) Honorarium of Rs. 300 to Mr. Maganlal Vajeshankar of the Huzur Office for satisfactory work in connection with the Bhagbatai system of collecting land revenues.

(9) Grant of Rs. 100 to Mr. Purushottam Bechar of the Revenue Department for assisting Mr. Maganlal.

(10) Appreciation of Raja Savji's services to the Police Department regarding equipment by a grant of Rs. 100.

(11) *Inam* of land to Harji Hira of Supedi.

(12) Inclusion of all cattle in the rule conferring exemption from the payment of *Muswadi* and *Charai* fees.

"Our Day."

4. Gondal did its part by collecting funds and offering prayers on the 12th December, 1917, the day set apart for our soldiers. It was observed as a holiday; meetings were held throughout the State, athletic sports took place in village schools and fairs were organized in municipal towns. An "Our Day" Lottery was initiated by the State officers and leading citizens of Gondal. As a result of all these efforts we were able to remit Rs. 10,000 to the central fund.

War Contribution.

5. Our total money contributions towards the War since the beginning amount to Rs. 6,00,000 nearly, those for the year under report being:—

"Our Day" celebrations, Rajkot.	Rs.	1,000
Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Bombay.	,,	1,000
Equipment of the Bombay University Company under the Indian Defence Force.	,,	3,000
Contribution to "Our Day" fund, Bombay....	,,	10,000
"Our Day" fete at Kurduwadi.	,,	100

Donations.

6. Rs. 200 were contributed towards a Horse Show organized by the Willingdon Sports Club of which His Highness is a Founder Member. Rs. 1000 were given to the memorial fund, Bombay, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the great Indian patriot.

His Highness' Children.

7. Kumar Shri Bhupat Sinhjee is pursuing further medical studies in England after having passed the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. diploma examinations last year. Kumar Shri Kirit Sinhjee and Kumar Shri Natvar Sinhjee are completing their education in England. Kumari Shri Taraba is being educated in France. She has also been interesting herself in providing help and comforts to the allied soldiers. Kumari Shri Bakuverba won a gold medal for sculpture and a silver one for oil painting at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Gwalior held in March, 1918. Kumari Shri Leilaba secured a gold medal for artistic bead work at the above mentioned Exhibition and also a certificate of merit in Ladies Section.

Education.

8. Education has always occupied an important place in the administration of this State. But the advance to be chronicled here surpasses all previous records and makes this year remarkable in the annals of education not only in Gondal or Kathiawar but in the whole of India if not in other countries as well. For while compulsory education for boys and girls obtains in most of the Western countries and some advanced States in India have introduced compulsory education for boys it was reserved for Gondal to make school attendance obligatory for girls. The main reasons underlying this bold and original measure are:–First the fact that though people now appreciate the advantages of proper training for their sons the claims of their daughters are sorely neglected. Concentration of efforts on the instruction of boys almost to the total exclusion of the education of girls has led to gross disparity in mental equipment of the two sexes which makes real companionship in the home practically an impossibility. Secondly and perhaps more cogently the firm conviction of the State authorities that if nations are made great by men it is the women that make men. Schools and Colleges may raise fine superstructures but the foundation of character building is laid by home influence. It is therefore most essential that the presiding genius of the nursery should be well fitted to fulfill her function of laying

a firm foundation for the educational institutions to build upon. Thus it appeared incumbent upon the State to devote considerably more attention to the mental and physical development of the prospective mothers than has hitherto been the case in the East. It is gratifying to note that the people have taken kindly to the rule introduced last January and the misgivings entertained in some quarters have proved entirely unfounded. The only difficulties that we have to contend with are finding suitable accommodation and the provision of an adequate staff of teachers. The first will be overcome comparatively easily in due course, the second cannot be satisfactorily met for some time as the only effective solution is to be found in the result of the experiment itself. With 4375 girls under instruction it is not unreasonable to expect that after a few years we shall be in a position to supply all the demands for women teachers in the State.

9. The measure has elicited very encouraging remarks from the press as well as distinguished gentlemen. The Rev. J. S. Stevenson remarks:—"The State is to be heartily congratulated on showing the way to Kathiawar and indeed to British India in this spirited way.....The girls seemed to take to the experiment with great delight and declared themselves to be (as they looked) very happy at School and to like it immensely. I think the people interested in educational problems as we both are owe Your Highness a debt of gratitude for the encouragement your action in this matter has given to the cause of education all round."

The "United India and Native States" of 31-1-1918 contains the following:—"His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal in Kathiawar has made primary education compulsory for girls in the State from the 1st January. All girls belonging to certain classes and in localities where there are schools must attend primary schools. As Gondal has relatively a larger number of primary schools than any other Kathiawar State, the effect of the Durbar's decision will be to place primary education within the reach of most of the girls. This is a distinctly novel and original plan for spreading primary education among girls and having regard to the prevailing opinion in the country regarding the relative position of the two sexes, we should say that there is considerable force in the position taken up by the Thakore Saheb and his advisers with reference to the question of the introduction of the compulsory education among the boys of the State. The experiment of the Gondal Durbar is in some respects a more daring inno-

vation than attempted in some of the most advanced States, for example, Mysore and Baroda, for we believe that no Indian Prince has hitherto attempted to introduce compulsory primary education among girls in preference to boys, and we need hardly say that the action taken in Gondal is bound to influence profoundly the future of primary education in the country. We shall watch with interest the result of the far-reaching step decided on by the Gondal Indian State."

The "Times of India" (19-1-18) under the heading of 'Novel Educational Experiment' says:—"Now that so many problems connected with the Government of India and the place of the Native States in the new order of things are forcing themselves to the front, it is refreshing to find a state going quietly on its own way and making improvements for its own people while others are talking about them. Gondal is generally admitted to be one of the most efficiently governed States in Kathiawar, but it is not in the habit of advertising itself, and goes quietly on its way doing its own improvements and experiments, without attracting much attention. Hence its latest innovation appears to have escaped notice. This is the introduction of compulsory education—for girls. The move is as bold as it is ingenious. The people do not as a rule take kindly at first to the idea of educated women, but the Gondal ryot has had sufficient evidence of the solicitude of the State on his behalf to submit to a law of this kind without much demur. The plan might be brought to the attention of those municipalities that propose to take advantage of the new compulsory Education Act."

10. As a result of the new measure 3,200 girl pupils were added to the number already studying. The Educational Inspector deserves great credit for putting the scheme into successful operation. It is an experiment to be watched with keen and anxious interest.

11. The number of pupils receiving education rose from 11900 to 14474 indicating quickened progress.

The Grassia College.

12. As remarked last year the Grassias having failed to take advantage of this institution which has nowhere its second in India, it was thrown open to the other communities also. The number thereupon rose from 44 to 81. Some of the new comers are from East Africa. Day scholars are also allowed to attend the Grassia Classes.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

13. The number of pupils went down from 312 to 274 on account of plague, many parents having left Gondal for a temporary sojourn elsewhere. But otherwise the number and attendance were quite satisfactory.

The Sagramji High School.

14. The number of boys on the rolls on 10th March 1918 was 299 against 377 on the corresponding date last year. The decrease is entirely due to the prevalence of plague which exerted the most adverse influence on the school. In October 1917 the number was 471 which would have shown a substantial increase if the epidemic had not appeared.

Nine boys were presented for Matriculation. Of these, seven were successful, giving the very creditable percentage of 77·7.

15. King Edward Memorial Scholarships were given to ten students of this institution in the absence of fit candidates in the Grassia College or the Monghiba High School for Girls.

Central Institutions.

16. The State's contribution towards the maintenance of central institutions at Rajkot was Rs. 4,310-15-9.

Obituary.

17. Thakore Saheb Shri Jaswat Sinhjee of Wadhwan died on 22 February 1918 and due honours were paid to his memory. His premature death was much regretted.

Plague.

18. The prolonged rainy season was followed by plague. Deaths from the disease began to occur in December 1917, rat mortality having commenced in October. The epidemic lasted for four months. There were 1370 attacks and 855 deaths in the whole State. The number of towns and villages infected was 30. Experience proves that the best remedy is timely evacuation, exclusion of rats and inoculation.

Visitors.

19. The State guests during the year were Mr. R. M. Phillips, Agency Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, Nasik; Mr. R. E. Holland, Under-Secretary, Government of India; Mr. Lovell, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay; Mr. W. C. Hickie, Agent, Barsi Light Railway; Col. Oldfield, Political Agent, Sorath; Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Roychand of Bombay and Mr. E. B. Hoare, Architect, Karachi.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

20. The amount of Khalsa (State) and alienated land is respectively 4,85,684 and 1,61,201 acres, making a total of 6,46,885. Of the State lands 3,34,124 acres are under cultivation.

21. Transfer of occupancy rights by sale and mortgage during the year are given below:—

Year.	Sale to		Mortgage to		Total.		
	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1916-17.....	4,789	447	180	214	4,969	661	5,630
1917-18.....	10,957	755	139	163	11,096	918	12,014
Increase.....	6,168	308	...	...	6,127	257	6,384
Decrease.....	...	...	41	51	...	...	...

It is satisfactory to notice that in the larger number of sales the transferees are the cultivating classes who are better able to personally devote themselves to agriculture than the Non-Khedus.

22. The work of finding cultivators for culturable land out of cultivation made considerable progress, the previous amount of 11,303 acres being reduced by 3,346.

Irrigation.

23. Land being the chief source of revenue it is but natural that the State should pursue a progressive policy of developing irrigation. Large works for water supply at Gondal and Paneli at the aggregate cost of Rs. 12,42,042 testify to this fact. The digging and deepening of wells is also encouraged in all possible ways.

24. Total expenditure on the Veri Tank amounts to Rs. 6,13,448. During the year under report Rs. 5,605 were spent on the retaining walls on the eastern and western embankments, laying new main pipes, pitching and raising the canal etc.

Veri Tank.

25. The total number of acres irrigated, during the year, was 872 against 591 last year, while the net revenue realized was Rs. 6,229 against Rs. 4,728 last year.

26. Capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,28,594. The area irrigated during the year was 327 against 774 last year. The decrease was due to the cultivators requiring a negligible amount of water for raising fodder crops. The net revenue accordingly went down from Rs. 3,863 to Rs. 316 only.

Paneli Tank.

27. Wells increased from 6,180 to 6,264, showing an increase of 84. Encouragement is given to cultivators by advancing loans on easy terms and subsidies.

Wells.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

28. The total strength of the Regular Police consisted of:—1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 8 Chief Constables, 62 Head Constables, 487 Constables of all ranks and 38 Mounted Police.

Police Force.

29. Irregular force numbers 770. It consists of Pasaitas or Village Police and the men furnished by Bhayats, Mulgrassias and Jiwaidars. There were besides 166 Police Patels. The Bhayats and Mulgrassias have also to render military service. The total Police force came to 1,369.

30. A classification of the Regular Police Force of this State according to caste or race is as under:—

Caste or race.

15	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
69	Rajputs.

10	Rabaris.
43	Sindhis.
41	Sipahis.
237	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
24	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
439	
160	Vacancies.
599	

Decrease in the employment of temporary men and increase in the vacancies is due to the scarcity of recruits.

31. Over and above this normal strength of Police, 50 out of 100 temporary men last year were kept engaged this year as a precautionary measure to guard against the incursions of the outlaws infesting the neighbouring States.

Pension and Gratuity.

32. Of the 7 men who retired from service, 6 received pension and 1 gratuity.

Departmental Examination.

33. Out of 2 candidates that appeared at the Chief Constables and Jamadars examination 1 passed the former test.

Cost.

34. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,33,459 against Rs. 1,49,150 the previous year. This expenditure comes to Re. 0-13-0 per head of population.

Percentage to population.

35 A comparison of population with the total number of Police 118·18 gives a ratio of persons and that of area to the same ·74 mile of territories.

Fairs and Festivals.

36. The Holi and Tabut festivals as well as the annual fairs at Ganod and Osham Hill passed off peacefully. The former fair is patronised by the Khoja and the latter by the Khatri community.

Offences.

37. Cognizable offences reported to the Police were 605 against 523 in the previous year, showing an increase of 82 this year. This was due to the conditions brought about by high prices.

38. Of the 605 reported offences, 328 were struck off the file as false against 250 of the same nature last year.

39. Of the 277 true offences, 244 were detected against 209 during the previous year. The result was that 33 offences remained undetected against 64 of the last report - a decided improvement.

40. The percentage of detection amounted to 88·87 against 76·5 the year before, showing an improvement of 12·3 this year.

41. An increase of 12·4 is shown in the percentage of convictions by comparing 76·8 with 64·4 the result of last year's working.

42. The table given below classifies and compares the number of cognizable offences for the past two years:—

No.	Name of offence.	Year.	
		1916-17.	1917-18.
1	Murder....	3	1
2	Culpable homicide.	2	1
3	Attempted murder.	1	1
4	Grievous hurt.	5	7
5	Hurt.	5	6
6	Dacoity....	...	...
7	Robbery...	4	3
8	Theft by house-breaking.	37	29
9	Theft.	84	75
10	Theft of cattle.	4	...
11	Other crimes....	128	154
	Total...	273	277

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

43. The Courts established for the administration of justice are given below:—

1 Huzur Court.
1 Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
4 Munsiffs' Courts
1 Thandar's Court.
1 Third Class Magistrate's Court.

Criminal.

44. Percentages of persons acquitted and discharged and of those convicted to persons tried are respectively 67·84 and 30·56 against 66·25 and 33·75 last year.

45. A classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court during the year as compared with those for the previous year is given by the following table:—

Offences.	Number.	
	1916–17.	1917–18.
Murder....	3	1
Culpable homicide.	3	1
Attempted murder.	3	1
Grievous hurt....	1	4
Hurt.	5	2
Offences against property.	4	...
Dacoity.	2	...
Kidnapping and forcible abduction....	2	...
Rape.	...	3
Offences relating to marriage.	2	7
Miscellaneous.	7	3
Total....	32	22

Fines.

46. Fines imposed, during the year under report, were Rs. 4322-14-0 against Rs. 2756-4-0 the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 1566-10-0. Inclusive of the past year's arrears, the amount realized was Rs. 3799-1-0 against Rs. 2111-10-5 the preceding year. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 50-0-0 against Rs. 62-2-0 last year.

Percentage of crime.

47. Of 1,211 persons involved in crime, 1,086 were males and 125 females against 1,128 males and 140 females the year before. Of these, 781 males and 92 females were Hindus, and 305 males and 33 females were Mahomedans. The figures for Hindu and Mahomedan males and females last year were 759, 86, 369 and 54 respectively.

48. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences compared with population give a ratio of ·79 against ·78 the preceding year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·25 against 1·24 last year.

Extradition.

49. This State surrendered 19 accused during the year against 29 the previous year and the number of those received from other States by extradition was 19 against 23 last year.

Inquests.

50. Inquests held, during the year of report, were 68 against 63 the year before. In these cases, 21 deaths occurred from drowning, 28 from snake bites, 1 from poisoning and 18 from miscellaneous accidents. Last year, these figures were 27, 23, 2 and 11 respectively.

Cruelty to animals.

51. Of the 55 persons tried under the Local Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, 54 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

Appeals.

52. The number of accused convicted by all classes of Magistrates, was 360. Of these 41 appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish giving a ratio of 13 against 12 last year.

53. Of the 19 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 12 appealed to the Huzur Court, showing a ratio of 63 against 70 the year before. The percentage of convictions confirmed and modified is 85·7 against 83·3 last year. The Huzur Court confirmed and modified the conviction in the case of 6 and 0 appellants respectively.

54. Revision applications to the number of 29 were preferred to the Huzur Court—21 by complainants and 8 by the accused. Of these, 22 were disposed of during the year, leaving 7 in balance at the end of the year.

Civil.

55. Undisposed of cases remaining at the end of the year were 108 of which 85 were adjourned for taking evidence and 23 for want of service of process etc.

56. Contested suits decided came to 149, being a little less than one-sixth of the total number of suits disposed of.

57. Karardads or consent decrees occupy, as usual, the first rank in the list of suits decided.

58. The ratio per cent of suits decided *ex parte* to the total number of suits disposed of was 19 against 17·6 last year.

59. Suits valued at and under Rs. 500 occupy the foremost place among the suits decided and form nearly 92·28 per cent of the suits disposed of this year. The total number of appeals decided was 87. Of these, 66 were regular, 13 special and 8 miscellaneous. Besides these, 12 revision and 3 review applications were disposed of.

60. Appeals confirmed and modified compared with the total number of appeals disposed of by the Huzur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts give respectively 56·48 and 1·25 percentages against 89·48 and 46·15 the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

61. The ratio per cent of applications executed to the total number for execution is 67·05 against 74·33 the previous year. The falling off is due to the dislocation of work caused by the long illness of the Nazir at Dhoraji and the prevalence of plague.

62. Decrees fully satisfied this year amounted to 184, the partially satisfied to 397 and the number wholly infructuous 742.

Registration of Documents.

63. The Munsiffs of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and the Civil Nyayadhish of Sarsai are the Sub-Registrars for their respective divisions while the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State and empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

64. No appeal was preferred this year to the Court of the Registrar against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

65. Documents registered amounted to 1,027 against 745 last year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

66. Gondal and Dhoraji have Jails and Upleta and Sarsai lock-ups.

Cost of Prisoners.

67. Charge per head for maintenance of prisoners, exclusive of those for establishment and Police Guard was Rs. 87-3-8 against Rs. 81-2-9 last year.

General health.

68. Prisoners enjoyed fairly good health. The number admitted to the Hospital was 16. The chief complaint was fever. Great care is taken of their food, water, clothing and the general conditions of life. No death took place among the convicts during the year.

General conduct and employment.

69. Conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. Prisoners are employed on indoor and outdoor labour. The indoor labour chiefly consists of weaving coarse cloth, cotton tape, carpets, caning chairs and sewing. The outdoor labour is mostly gardening.

Municipalities.

70. There are four Municipalities at the chief towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar.

Sanitation.

71. Scavenging and watering of roads is attended to with great care. The streets are lighted with kerosene. A part of the capital is lighted with gas.

Fires.

72. Property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,733 in the Municipal towns was destroyed by fire this year. Steam and manual fire-engines are kept ready to extinguish fires.

Gardens.

73. The gardens at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta are places of recreation for the people. In one of the Gondal public gardens, the State Band plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Water supply.

74. Water supply was quite sufficient during the year owing to an abundant fall of rain. The wells at Gondal are fed by underground streams from the Gondali.

Revenue.

75. Municipal revenues are practically nil and the large excess of expenditure over the receipts is met by contributions from the State.

CHAPTER IV.

General Condition and Resources.

76. The abnormally high rainfall of 50·90 inches against 29·36 of the previous year did incalculable damage to crops and public health. Sowings were ruined by prolonged stretches of wet days and by *Khapedi* (insect) pest. In some villages this excessive moisture caused blight to wheat. Cotton too was similarly affected. The produce of bajri, juwari, pulses and paddy was extremely low. This added to the high prices due to the war has led to great hardship to the people and especially the middle classes. The condition of the cultivators was to a great extent relieved by the high prices they received for cotton.

77. Groundnut was cultivated fairly extensively, 18,354 acres having been sown against 12,140 last year.

Forest.

78. Forest covers an area of 42,401 acres, of which 165 were sown, during the year under report, with Babul seed against 152 in the previous year.

79. Babul trees to the number of 10,879 were grown and 18,594 felled during the present year against 6,769 and 11,695 respectively in the last year. The total number of trees stood at 1,75,282 at the end of the year.

80. There were 100 casurinas reported last year but the number surviving on the date of the report is 93 as 7 were destroyed by Haramkhores. The 17 cocoanut palms planted as an experiment in the *kharo* of Pat-Khilori were destroyed this year by the heavy rain fall. The *kharo* of Anida has 67 casurinas and 68 cocoanut palms in a flourishing condition against 75 and 71 respectively last year.

81. Receipts for the year were Rs. 42,865 against Rs. 39,822 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,043.

Agri-Horticulture.

82. The department looks after the two public gardens (the Kailás Bág and the Municipal Garden), and two small gardens surrounding the Monghiba High School for girls and the Guest House at Gondal as also the two Municipal Gardens at the towns of Dhoraji and Upleta.

83. Receipts of the department were Rs. 1,774 against Rs. 1,420 and the expenses were Rs. 3,013 against Rs. 3,186 last year.

Manufacture.

84. Principal articles of indigenous make are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and bangles of wood and ivory.

85. There were, 764 cotton hand-looms against 767 the year before.

Hand-looms.

The number of woollen and silk-weaving hand-looms was 67 and 2 against 69 and 2 last year.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Presses.

86. The number of ginning factories and cotton presses was 6 and 3 respectively. The Iron Foundry at Gondal is on a moderate scale. Difficulty is felt by the latter as regards raw material.

Leather factory.

87. A leather tanning factory is owned by a Mahomedan gentleman at Upleta. The war has given some impetus to the business. The local Dheds were first taught the work by experts imported from Madras.

Oil Engines.

88. Half a dozen oil engines of small capacity, providing power for ginning cotton, pumping water, making ice, milling flour etc. are worked at several places in the State.

Exports and Imports.

89. Imports amounted to Rs. 29,45,490 against Rs. 30,24,216, showing a decrease of Rs. 78,726. The value of exports was Rs. 45,20,516 against Rs. 24,78,457 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,42,059.

Public Works.

90. Expenditure on Public Works, during the year under report, amounted to 2,40,647 against Rs. 2,60,972 the previous year.

91. The principal works completed, during the year under report, were:—

(a) Retaining walls on the eastern and western embankments of the Veri Tank.

(b) The Gundala-Charakhdi road via Patidad and Vekri.

(c) Retaining walls and railing on the bridge over the Gondali.

(d) Foot-paths at Gondal.

(e) The Gondal-Gomta road.

(f) The Dhank-Charelia road.

(g) Marble floor and Chirodi plaster in the temple of Rugnathji at Khakhi Jaliya.

(h) The School at Khakhi Jaliya.

(i) Waterways near Supedi on the Dhoraji-Upleta road.

(j) New Jail and Foujdar's Office at Dhoraji.

92. Combined Water Supply and Irrigation Works at Gondal called the Veri Tank supply filtered drinking water to the town of Gondal. The capital outlay on the scheme has increased from Rs 6,07,843 to Rs. 6,13,448.

93. The net revenue realized amounted to Rs. 15,163 against Rs. 9,138 last year, showing satisfactory progress in house connections which increased from 625 to 629.

Railways.

94. The Gondal-Porbandar Railway lies between Dhasa and Porbandar and is jointly owned by the Gondal and Porbandar States.

95. Gondal has also a 3/8th share in the capital outlay of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. This line is worked by the Gondal-Porbandar Railway.

96. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Khijadia-Dhari Railway is also worked by the Gondal-Porbandar Railway.

97. Financial results of Gondal's share in Railway investment from April 1917 to March 1918 are tabulated below:—

Railways.	Capital outlay	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
G.P.S. Railway			
Half year ending September 1917...	51,41,141-15- 0	1,90,734- 1- 7	3·71
Do. Do. March 1918...	51,85,499- 6- 8	1,84,549-12- 8	3·56
J.R. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1917...	6,19,970-10- 9	51,989-12- 6	8·39
Do. Do. March 1918...	6,19,970-10- 9	49,553- 5-11	7·99
Total...	58,05,470- 1- 5	4,76,827- 0- 8	8·21

CHAPTER V.

Revenue Finance.

98. The State with its fixed assessment system has not reaped the harvest of high prices which the other States of Kathiawar with their Bhagbatai mode of collecting land revenues have done.

Prices, Wages, Labour.

99. General rise of prices due to world causes was accelerated by the European War. For instance wheat which could be had at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund rose to Rs. 3-8-0 a maund, bajri jumped from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-12-0 and juwari from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-4-0. Ghee rose from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per maund. The price of kerosene oil went up from Rs. 2-4-0 a tin of 33 lbs. to Rs 7-8-0.

100. Wages kept pace with the rise of the price of food stuffs. A male labourer earns annas 10 to 12 and a female 4 to 6 per diem. Carpenters have not only increased their wages from annas 12 to Rs. 1-4-0 but have united in even reducing the working hours. We herein notice a faint rise of the Western spirit of trade unionism. Agricultural labour is being diverted to and greatly affected by cotton factories. This tendency is to be greatly deplored as it touches the vital problem of food supply.

Outstanding Revenue.

101. Land revenues, outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 2,50,902 against Rs. 4,07,748 the year before. The amount of the total outstandings, at the close of the year, including those of the previous years, was Rs. 24,91,410 against Rs. 23,40,213 in the previous year.

Debts written off.

102. The Durbar were pleased to write off Rs. 20,385 due from cultivators during the year under report. Last year the amount foregone was Rs. 18,213.

103. Information regarding the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and estimates of the current year is given below:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1916).	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1917).	Estimate of the revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1918).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	27,89,434	13,02,220	14,42,241
Railways; capital outlay.....	1,02,550	1,28,063	1,16,000
Total.....	28,91,984	14,30,283	15,58,241,

104. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January 1916 to 31st December 1916).			Revenue year (1st January 1917 to 31st December 1917).			Estimate of revenue year (1st January 1918 to 31st December 1918).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	23,34,753	19,36,859	3,97,894	25,99,666	15,56,144	4,43,522	19,01,875	17,63,775	1,38,100
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the G.P.S. Railway)	2,82,258	2,82,258	...	3,30,339	3,30,339	...	2,70,000	2,70,000	...
Do. (J.R. Railway)	82,616	82,616	...	1,00,274	1,00,274	...	30,000	30,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (G.P.S. and J.R. Railways) ordinary	36,540	36,540	...	28,303	28,303	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
Total	27,36,167	23,38,273	3,97,894	30,58,582	20,15,060	4,43,522	23,01,875	21,63,775	1,38,100

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

105. The number of medical institutions in the State is 5. There are Hospitals at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and Dispensaries at Bhayavadar and Sarsai. The Hospital at Gondal is keeping up its reputation for neatness and order. The remarks of the visitors are noteworthy. Mr. U. K. Alona, Subah, Amreli, says:—"During my few hours' stay at Gondal, I took the opportunity of visiting the State Hospital and I was glad I visited it. It is a treat to visit the institution. It is kept scrupulously clean. The arrangements are extremely nice and neat and do great credit to the medical officer who supervises them." Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., etc., Acting Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar, remarks:—"I had much pleasure in seeing this excellent Hospital. It is one of the cleanest and best found I have ever seen in India." Mr. W. C. Hickie, Agent, Barsi Light Railway observes:—"My wife and I visited the Hospital this afternoon and were very much impressed with all we saw." Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., says:—"We were all delighted with the Hospital and the courtesy of the Medical Officer in charge." Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Bombay, "was very much delighted with the Hospital and the cleanliness which is kept in very few hospitals." Mr. E. B. Hoare, F.R.I.B.A., observes:-"This Hospital is a model of good administration and cleanliness and it has been a great pleasure to me to have had the opportunity of seeing over it."

106. Patients treated at the Hospitals were 58,710 against 39,249 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 539 due to the prevalence of plague and consequent migration of the people.

107. Outdoor patients numbered 38,049 against 38,324 and indoor ones came to 661 against 925 the previous year. The daily average attendance of the two classes of patients was respectively 390·8 and 25·2 against 390·2 and 37·2. The number of beds available was 107.

108. Indoor and outdoor patients included 25,335 males and 13,375 females. The same distributed according to races, were 24,733 Hindus, 11,251 Mahomedans, 20 Native Christians, 1 European, 1 Parsi and 4 other castes.

109. Malaria was responsible for the largest number of admissions among the outdoor patients. It was closely followed by diseases of the digestive system, respiratory system, the eye, the ear and the skin.

110 A comparsion of the diseases treated during the year with those for the last year is given below:—

Years.	Diseases.													
	Cholera.	Malarial fever.	Worms.	Rheumatic affections.	Respiratory affections.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Leprosy.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Venereal.	Ulcers.	Other diseases.
1916-17.	5	2,763	1,677	1,035	1,665	604	1,182	7	9,721	2,474	3,591	193	4,253	10,079
1917-18.	...	3,708	1,681	892	1,474	478	1,125	2	8,473	2,561	2,547	187	4,147	11,435

Operations.

111. Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 1,508 against 1,681 in the previous year.

Medico-legal cases.

112. There were 4 *post mortem* examinations against 6 last year. Opinions on 314 against 256 the previous year were given by the Medical Officers of the State.

Temperature.

113. Variations in temperature at the Hospitals and Dispensaries are tabulated below:—

Gondal	between	52°	and	96°	against	48°	and	106° last year.
Dhoraji	„	56°	and	96°	„	50°	and	108° „ „
Upleta	„	50°	and	104°	„	52°	and	105° „ „
Bhayavadar	„	58°	and	100°	„	54°	and	106° „ „
Sarsai	„	50°	and	104°	„	44°	and	110° „ „

Victoria Memorial Scholarships.

114. Two pupils were receiving training as Dais at the Gondal Hospital but one left without completing the course. They conducted 42 cases of labour with the Head Dai. The Zenana Hospitals at Dhoraji and some neighbouring States utilized the services of the Dais taught by the Gondal Hospital.

115. Labour cases show a steady rise in the Gondal Hospital indicating an appreciation of the arrangements made for maternity cases.

Vaccination.

116. The department is managed by the Controlling Officer, a Superintendent and 4 Vaccinators.

117. Vaccinators visited 136 villages in the State against 174 last year. The Superintendent inspected 122 against 150 the year before. The Controlling Officer checked 4 villages.

118. Total cost of the establishment was Rs. 981 against Rs. 1,163 the previous year and the cost per each successful case came to Re. 0-7-8 against Re. 0-5-0 last year.

119. Small-pox appeared in 73 villages with 1,942 attacks and 474 deaths. Out of these 1,942 attacks, 1514 were vaccinated and 428 unvaccinated.

120. Out of 474 deaths, 336 were amongst the vaccinated and 138 were amongst the unvaccinated.

121. Vaccination statistics are given by the following table:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1916-17	2,784	2,761	5,545	49	19	68	5,613	5,545	3,380	1,784	5,202	68	40	93·6	58·8
1917-18	1,605	1,551	3,156	10	6	16	3,172	3,156	2,153	780	2,949	16	15	93·2	93·7
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9
Decrease	1,179	1,210	2,389	39	13	52	2,441	2,389	1,227	1,004	2,253	52	25	·4	...

122. Lymph used for arm to arm vaccination was renewed 6 times during the year by lanoline paste from the Bangalore Vaccination Institute.

123. The following table shows the result of inspection by the Superintendent and the Controlling Officer:—

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Miles travelled.		Number of villages visited.		Number of children inspected.		Result.					
							Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Chief Medical Officer.	473	152	39	4	2,924	425	950	203	861	128	1,113	94
Vaccination Supdt.....	886	1,308	150	122	4,192	1,934	2,242	1,034	1,795	751	155	49

124. Plague raging in a larger number of villages it was not posible to vaccinate. This combined with unusual delay is obtaing lymph accounts for the general decrease in the vaccination statistics and results of inspection.

Vital Statistics.

125. General health of the public was not satisfactory as for a considerable part of the year plague, small pox and measles prevailed in most places.

126. During the year 1 031 attacks and 623 deaths from plague were reported in the State. Of these Gondal had 521 seizures and 346 deaths, Dhoraji 8 attacks and 28 deaths. The Villages registered 418 attacks and 245 deaths.

The infection was imported from Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad where the pestilence was raging. It spread in the villages owing to the

flight of the people from Gondal in search of healthier places. It did not seem to receive any check from the advent of the hot season.

Types of plague noticed were mostly septic, bubonic and atypical.

127. Births of female compared with male children gave a percentage of 103·3 against 107·5 last year.

128. There were 9,218 births against 8,957 the previous year, showing an increase of 261.

129. Births registered according to castes numbered 7,384, 1,832, and 2 among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes respectively against 7,054, 1,902 and 1 for the previous year.

130. Deaths numbered 7,807 against 5,514 last year, giving an increase of 2,293 as compared with the number of the last year. The increase of deaths was due to plague, malaria, small-pox and diseases of the respiratory and nervous systems.

131. The ratio of deaths of males per mille to males living was 49·4 against 35·6 and that of females to females living was 48 against 33·1 last year.

132. Deaths registered among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes were respectively 6,059, 1,748 and 0 as compared with 4,349, 1,164 and 1 the corresponding figures in the preceding year.

133. Small-pox and measles accounted for 616 and 220 deaths respectively against 8 and 4 the corresponding figures for the year before.

134. Deaths from fever and diseases of the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems were 4,076, 1,034, 246 and 202 against 3,292, 1,044, 164 and 226 respectively in the preceding year.

135. Accidents and violence caused 57 deaths against 73 last year, whilst those from other causes rose from 679 to 733.

Sheth Panachand Naranji Veterinary Hospital.

136. The newly opened Hospital is now in full working order. People have begun to avail themselves of the services of this humane institution.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

137. Educational institutions remained almost stationary i. e. they were 136 against 137 the previous year, while the number of students rose from 11,900 to 14,474. The slight decrease of one school was among the unrecognized schools. The large increase of pupils was chiefly in Primary Schools. A reference to the elaborate statement given on pages 30 and 31 gives at a glance all the statistical information regarding the educational progress of the State.

138. Plague appeared in Gondal in December and all the schools had to be closed till the end of March 1918. Attendance and progress were very adversely affected.

The Grassia College.

139. Resident students increased from 44 to 81. This increase was due to the throwing open of the College to non-Grassias. The fame of the College has reached East Africa which sent a goodly number of Mahomedan boys.

140. Kumars kept good health throughout the year. A liberal use of quinine as a prophylactic and provision of wire gauze to the dormitories kept off the anopheles mosquito at a safe distance.

141. Kumar Hematsinhjee Junabhai of Chhatrasa passed the Matriculation and got the Maharaja Gaekwar Scholarship for University studies.

142. The Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee prizes were distributed on the 25th August 1917 to students on the results of their class work.

143. The Vala Shri Vakhatsinhjee Dhank Scholarships were awarded to Devubha Harisinhjee of Ganod, Govindsinhjee Dipsinhjee of Wankaner, Dansinhjee Bhavsinhjee of Dhank, Mansinhjee Merujee of Devchadi and

Gajrajsinhjee Bhavsinhjee of Vejagam Daliya. These scholarships are awarded on the results of term examinations.

144. Kumars take great interest in their garden. They appreciate the dignity of labour and acquire æsthetic taste.

145. Some of the old boys have started a movement to express their sense of gratitude to His Highness for the excellent means of education provided for the Grassias by subscribing for an oil painting of His Highness to be placed in the College Hall. The portrait is ready and awaits unveiling.

The Sagramji High School.

146. Plague told heavily on the number of students in all the institutions and the High School was no exception. There were 471 boys before the outbreak against 379 last year. The Matriculation results were very favourable, 7 having passed out of 9 boys sent up in March 1917.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

147. The number of pupils was reduced from 312 to 274 on account of plague. It is interesting to note that there are 74 girls varying in age from 11 to 19 and that there are 3 widows.

148. There was one pupil under preparation for the Bombay Matriculation. All the upper classes have students though their number is not large. In a small town like Gondal the population of which is mainly Hindu higher English education must naturally be a plant of very tender growth.

149. Mrs. Manibai Khanderia the Head Mistress was given special leave to prosecute her studies in an Arts College. But unfortunately poor health prevented her from the fulfilment of her ambition.

The Middle School at Dhoraji.

150. There were 218 boys against 214 on March 31st 1917. The summer and winter vacations have been abolished. The Primary Schools have no vacations nor have the Sanskrit Pathshalas. The practice appears to have sprung up for the benefit of European officers who had to go to

the hills to avoid the heat of the plains. But the Indian schoolmaster never was in the habit of such migrations. The climate of Kathiawar is mild and equable. So with due breaks allowed from time to time for religious festivals, it may be possible to do away with vacations.

Licensed Schools.

151. It is very gratifying to report that private efforts towards the teaching of English are pushed on with success. The Union High School and the Madressa-e-Mahmadi, at Dhoraji and the Raonak-e-Islam and Sarvajanik School at Upleta are all progressing steadily.

The Arts School.

152. Examinations held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, have shown satisfactory results, 4 boys out of 9 at the Elementary Drawing and 3 out of 4 at the Intermediate Examination having passed the tests.

Training Class for vernacular teachers.

153. A class for training teachers was opened in 1915 as an experimental measure. Out of 2 pupils 1 passed and secured the first year certificate.

Primary Schools.

154. The number of schools remains stationary at 86. The pupils increased from 7,262 to 9,921 which includes 3,200 girls as a result of the introduction of compulsory education.

155. Girls studying in boys' schools have increased from 466 to 3675 while those in girls' schools from 425 to 426.

156. Boys of vernacular schools who wish to study Sanskrit as a voluntary subject during school hours have the Pathashalas thrown open to them. Their number is 59 against 25 last year.

157. A decrease of 4 pupils is noticed in the Police School whose number is now 214.

158. In these days of high prices the Huzur order granting permanent increases of Rs. 1 to 3 per mensem is a great relief to the primary school teachers.

159. Physical drill is taught in all schools and Calisthenics and Athango in the girls' schools, while country games are played in the primary schools. The Secondary Schools go in for Cricket, Hockey, Foot-ball and Átápátá. The musical drill of the Grassia College is famous in Kathiawar.

Physical Education.

160. The subjoined comparative table indicates the sources from which the expenditure of Rs. 1,29,298 was met:—

Year.	Fees.	State contribution.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916-17.	20,260	85,201	4,766	1,10,227
1917-18.	27,062	98,202	4,034	1,29,298

161. Percentages of fee receipts, State contribution and other sources to expenditure were 20·93, 75·95 and 3·12 against 18·38, 77·3 and 4·32 respectively last year.

162. A distribution of pupils according to race is given by the following table:—

Race.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Hindus	6,594	9,161
Mussalmans	1,679	1,665
Parsis	...	...
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Portuguese and Native Christians	3	...
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	...	...
Total	8,276	10,826

163. The following Statement compares the numerical strength of schools

Name of Schools.	1916-17. No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1917.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection.....						6,362	0-12- 3
School Buildings.....						11,304	...
Scholarships.....						753	...
Secondary Schools.							
Grassia College at Gondal.....	1	52	43·5	37·2	9,785	21,610	496-12- 6
Sagramji High School at Gondal.	1	377	315·	283·1	4,501	8,630	27- 6- 4
Monghiba High School for Girls at Gondal.....	1	312	308·58	215·04	...	6,837	22- 2- 6
Middle School at Dhoraji.....	1	214	185·6	165·8	2,214	2,794	15- 0-10
Total.....	4	955	852·68	701·14	16,500	39,871	46-12- 1
Primary Schools.							
Gujarati Schools.....	80	boys 6,128 girls 466	6,727·66	5,222·13	3,650	46,711	6-15- 1
Sanskrit Pathashalas.....	2	25	45·9	30·44	...	624	14- 0- 6
Police Schools.....	1	218	188·	76·2	...	...	...
Girls' Schools.....	3	425	432·2	285·53	1	3,618	8- 5-11
Total.....	86	7,262	7,393·76	5,614·3	3,651	50,953	6-14- 4
Special Institution.							
Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.....	1	59	64·3	37·4	109	964	14-15-10
Private Institutions. Advanced.							
Teaching Arabic or Persian, for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sanskrit for boys...	3	92	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	4	179	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary.							
Teaching Vernacular, for boys...	15	1,389	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ the Koran for boys...	3	177	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls...	20	1,745	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.							
High School for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School for boys.....	1	42	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	46	3,624	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	137	11,900	8,310·74	6,352·84	20,260	1,10,207	11-13- 0

and pupils with other interesting particulars for the past two years.

		1917–18.								
Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1918.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.
Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
0–12– 3	5·77						8,461	0–15– 1	0–15– 1	6·55
...	10·26						27,144	...	...	20·99
...	·68						785	...	...	·61
271–13– 5		1	86	69·7	59·	15,625	20,294	291– 2– 7	66–15– 9	
13– 1– 9		1	299	368·8	239·12	5,279	8,358	22–10– 7	8– 5– 7	
					157·1	...	9,455	32– 2– 0	32– 2– 0	
22– 2– 6		1	274	294·3						
3– 2– 0		1	218	195·4	163 09	2,382	2,125	10–14– 0	...	
27– 6– 6	36·17	4	877	928·2	618·31	23,286	40,232	43– 5– 6	18– 4– 1	31·11
6– 6– 5		80	boys 5,548 girls 3,675	7,362·11	5,578·55	3,701	48,581	6– 9– 7	6– 1– 6	
14– 0– 6		2	59	49·8	32·9	...	531	10–10– 7	10–10– 7	
...		1	214	178·	61·7	...	...	...	...	
8– 5–11		3	426	425·5	270·1	5	2,582	6– 1– 1	6– 0–11	
6– 6· 5	46·24	86	9,922	8,015·41	5,943·25	3,706	51,694	6– 7– 2	6–15– 9	39·98
13– 4– 9	·88	1	28	47·4	22·7	70	982	20–11– 6	17– 2– 1	·76
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		4	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		14	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		3	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		19	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	45	3,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9– 6– 0	100·	136	14,475	8,991·01	6,584·26	27,062	1,29,298	11– 4– 5	8– 4– 3	100·

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

164. There were 45 inmates on the roll, of whom 19 left the institution and 4 died, leaving 22 at the end of the year. Of these 45, 38 were natives of the State. They were all Hindus with the exception of 1 who was a Mahomedan.

165. Percentages of admissions work out at 45, 47 and 8 for males, females and children to the total number as compared with 70, 25, and 5 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year.

166. General health of the inmates was good.

167. The blind, lame, infirm and orphans form a percentage of 80, 2·2, 8·9 and 8·9 respectively to the total number of inmates against 69·35, 3·23, 19·36 and 8·06 the year before.

168. One boy and one girl among the inmates attended the local schools.

169. Coarse cloth called Khadi and Karkar and cotton tape were produced by the inmates from the looms in the Asylum workroom.

170. Expenditure on the maintenance of the institution amounted to Rs. 2,975 against Rs. 3,697 in the preceding year. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 7-8-4 to Rs. 7-13-10.

171. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, who visited the institution on the 25th July 1917, praised it as "a most humane and admirable Asylum."

Visitors.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, of Bombay, who visited the institution on the 15th October 1917, observed:—"The institution is very useful and a great blessing to the poor. It proves His Highness's deep feelings for the welfare of His Highness's afflicted subjects. I greatly admire His Highness's charity and love to his people."

Mr. E. B. Hoare, F.R.I.B.A., of London, visited the institution on the 30th November 1917 and remarked:—"This institution seems to me to be admirable in every way and to be a blessing to those for whom it is intended."

The Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

172. This institution is maintained from the private purse of Her Highness the Rani Saheb and is open to orphans upto eight years of age. They are then transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, where their education and upbringing are attended to.

173. General health of the orphans was good throughout the year.

174. There were 21 orphans (14 boys and 7 girls) against 17 (11 boys and 6 girls) in the previous year. 4 boys and 3 girls left the institution and 2 boys and 1 girl died, leaving 11 (8 boys and 3 girls) at the close of the year. All but 4 were natives of this State.

175. Distribution of the orphans according to caste was as follows:— 1 Rajput, 1 Bania, 1 Tailor, 5 Kunbis, 2 Kumbhars and 1 Shepherd.

176. The total number of orphans attending schools was 7. Of these 5 were boys and 2 girls.

177. Maintenance charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 724 against Rs. 795 in the last year, the average cost per head per month being Rs. 4-12-5 against Rs. 4-15-4 the year before.

Literature and Press.

178. The two printing presses in the State are a result of private enterprise. The one at Gondal is a large concern. It has prospered under the patronage of the Durbar. The other is at Dhoraji.

179. There are three public libraries i.e. one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. They have grown up under the fostering care of the Durbar who have given them buildings, furniture, annual grants, newspapers and periodicals.

Conclusion.

180. To conclude, I take this opportunity to tender my thanks to the heads of departments and officers whose cordial co-operation has greatly contributed to the smooth working of the Administration.

Gondal,
31st October, 1918.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Gondal State showing changes in personnel during the year 1917-18.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Ranchhodlal Vrindávandas Patwari.....	Dewan.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Sar Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Chhotalal Chunilal.....	Educational Inspector.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Manishankar Vishvanath	Police Superintendent, (Acting).	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Balabhai Gulabchand...	State Engineer.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Hari Bhicaji.....	Chief Medical Officer.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Chaturbhuj Tokarshi....	Revenue Commissioner, (Acting).	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Laxmishankar Kachra...	State Vakil.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
„ Morarji Dharshi.....	Huzur Treasury Officer.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	On leave from 6-2-18 to 31-3-18.
Pranshankar Bhavanishankar	Huzur Treasury Officer (in charge).	6- 2-18	31- 3-18	
Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Office Superintendent, (Officiating).	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
Parmananddas Ranhhodlal.....	Audit Officer.	1- 4-17	31-3- 18	
Gulabbhai Kuverji.....	Estates Manager.	1- 4-17	26- 6-17	Died.
Ambashankar Dayashankar.....	Estates Manager.	1- 7-17	31- 3-18	
Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Survey Superintendent and Municipal Engineer.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	
Nanji Devraj.....	Daftari.	1- 4-17	31- 3-18	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Gondal State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The spirit of the Civil Procedure Code....	Adapted		Besides these, there are several circular orders in force not embodied in this list.
Do. Do. Criminal Procedure Code.	,,		
Do. Do. Indian Penal Code.....	,,		
Indian Post Offices Act.....	,,		The Judicial Courts are also guided by the spirit of the Contract, Evidence, Specific Relief, General Clauses and other Acts in force in British India involving principles of General Jurisprudence.
Savings Bank Act.....	,,		
Gambling Act.....	,,		
Indian Companies Act.....	,,		
Limitation Act.....	Local		
Court Fees Act.....	,,		
Certificate of Heirship Act.....	Adapted		
Stamp Act.....	Local		
Registration Act.....	,,		
Opium Act.....	,,		
Salt Act.....	,,		
Village Police Act.....	,,		
Cattle Trespass Act.....	,,		
Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals	,,		
Arms and Ammunition Act.....	,,		
Tramway Act.....	,,		
Weights and Measures Act.....	,,		
Public Conveyance Act.....	,,		
Minors' Estates Act.....	,,		
Encumbered Estates Act.....	,,		
Irrigation and Water Works Act.....	,,		
× Octroi Duties Act.....	,,		× Suspended on account of the abolition of octroi duties.
Boiler Inspection Act.....	,,		
Official Secret Act.....	,,		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Gondal State 1917-18.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no military force in this State.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Superintendent.	1	300	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st grade Inspector.	1	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	70	840	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	8	35	3,360	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	
1st grade Jamadar.	5	30	1,800	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	
2nd grade Jamadar....	5	25	1,500	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	
3rd grade Jamadar....	4	20	960	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldar.	18	15	3,240	....	9	...	1	...	10	8	

Naik....	30	12	4,320	...	15	...	4	...	10	20
1st Class Constable....	147	10	17,640	...	57	...	147	...	17	47
2nd Class Constable...	340	9	36,720	38	144	1	340	...	39	154
Mounted Police Daffedar... ...	1	40	480	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dò. Do. Naik... ...	2	33	792	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do. 1st Class Sawar... ...	13	30	4,680	...	5	...	...	...	...	10
Do. 2nd Class Sawar... ...	19	28	6,384	...	6	...	...	...	1	10
Do. Camel Sawar.	3	25	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	599	...	89,376	38	251	1	492	...	95	253

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Gondal State during the year 1917–18.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gondal	273	277	428	421	428	415	268	269	146	139	62·61	63·89	62·61	64·81	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

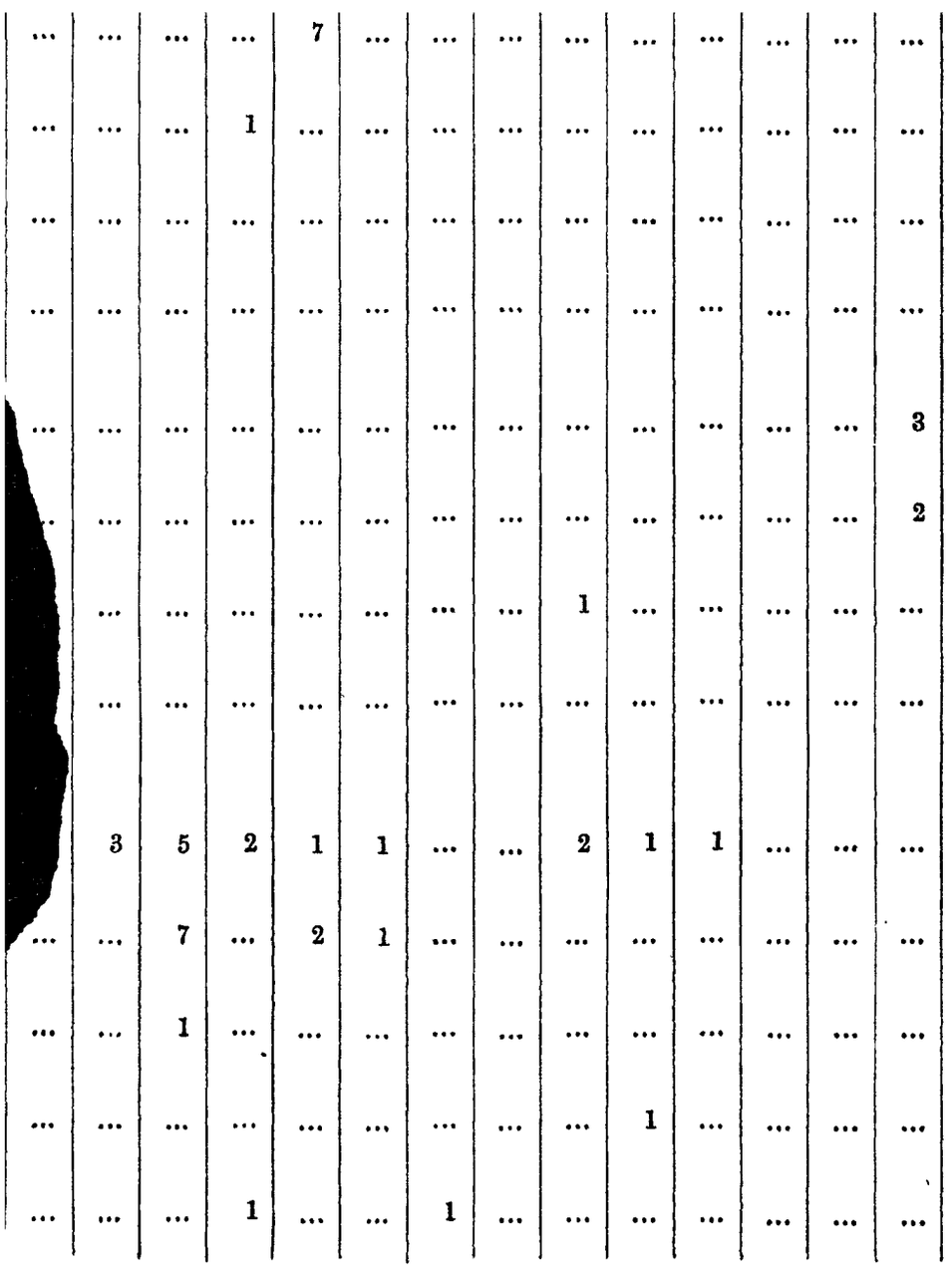
State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gondal.	8,306-1-3	12,672-8-8	4,181-7-5	9,168-11-7	50·35	72·35	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							
	Balance from past year.	Committed during present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*					
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	ne only.	ipping.	al.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			11	12	13	14	15
								22	...	7	...	...	14	1	22
I.P.Code, Sec. 143 to 160.	...	16	16	5	13	45									
						25	25	12	...	1	...	...	11		
I.P.Code, Sec. 172 to 229.	...	26	26	16											
			-	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Code, Sec. 230 to 263.	...	9													
		...	24	24	17	20	30	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	
. Sec. 269 to 294															
..c. 302, 303, 306.....	...	1	1	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I.P.Code, Sec. 304.....	...	1	1	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
I.P.Code, Sec. 307.....	...	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...		
I.P.Code, Sec. 312 to 318.	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
I.P.Code, Sec. 325 to 333.	6	26	32	32	12	23	49	13	2	5	...	6	...		
I.P.Code, Secs. 323, 324 and 334 to 338 and 352 to 358.....	...	326	326	326	275	246	406	38	...	8	...	2	27	[illegible]	
I.P.Code, Sec. 362 to 373.	...	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
I.P.Code, Sec. 376.....	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
I.P.Code, Sec. 377.....	...	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2



23	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...		
	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I.P.Code, Secs. 395 and 397 to 402.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Secs. 392 and 394.....	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Secs. 379 to 389 and 403 to 440.....	8	228	236	157	176	232	124	...	46	29	11	33	5
I.P.Code, Sec. 447 to 462.	2	85	87	25	36	52	14	1	6	...	4	3	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 465 to 489.	...	1	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
I.P.Code, Sec. 493 to 498.	...	16	16	7	16	16	6	...	2	...	2	2	
Miscellaneons.....	3	366	369	132	124	182	21	1	1	2	...	17	
Offences under local and special acts.....	...	134	134	144	112	156	106	2	...	...	...	103	
Total.....	19	1,262	1,281	820	808	1,211	370	6	80	32	25	219	

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Gondal State during the year 1917–18.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
03	...	2	50	6	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
8	...	...	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	..	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	5	77	10	40	7	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	14	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in present year.*				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondal 1st Class Magistrate.	92	83	7	54	7	21	...	...
Dhoraji 1st Class Magistrate.	55	53	2	27	6	21	...	...
Upleta 1st Class Magistrate.	70	47	...	25	3	10	12	...
Gondal 2nd Class Magistrate.	567	547	9	104	13	343	4	1
Dhoraji 2nd Class Magistrate.	259	283	...	70	...	207	...	...
Upleta 2nd Class Magistrate.	199	265	...	118	3	138	2	...
Sarsai 3rd Class Magistrate.	5	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total....	1,247	1,281	18	402	32	740	18	1

VIII.

various Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1917–18.

Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of present year.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
86	89	17	6	50	10	1	5	
53	56	20	4	25	5	...	2	
81	50	17	10	17	4	2	...	
536	474	31	339	102	...	1	1	
302	277	49	159	67	...	1	1	
201	261	54	108	99	...	...	...	
9	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	
1,268	1,211	190	628	360	19	5	9	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	
Huzur Court.....	10	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	Besides, 23 revision applications are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	26	2	2	19	13	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides, 6 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total....	36	2	2	25	18	...	...	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Gondal State for the year 1917–18.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs. A. P.														*y. m. d.*	
Sar Nyayadhish....	4	3	3	11	7	14	4	2	3	12	50,754– 1– 0	...	9	2	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	1	6,643– 2 6	0– 1–20	
Gondal Munsiff.....	9	25	342	241	351	266	326	202	25	64	39,220– 8– 1	5	218	18	147	55	9	7	...	36	96	17	53	20,948– 7–10	0– 5– 0	
Dhoraji Munsiff.....	26	20	299	243	325	263	305	245	20	18	33,953– 7– 4	4	225	14	153	59	4	9	...	47	120	19	59	37,941–13– 6	0– 2– 3	
Upleta Munsiff.....	11	9	285	281	296	290	287	278	9	12	35,720– 9– 4	5	264	12	174	78	8	4	...	61	136	36	45	63,368– 6– 2	0– 2– 9	
Gondal Thandar.....	...	...	55	63	55	63	55	63	...	...	900– 4– 2	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	11	46	6	...	900– 4– 2	0– 0–22	
Sarsai Nyayadhish..	2	4	47	24	49	28	45	26	4	2	920– 4– 4	...	24	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	19	7	...	1,093–15– 0	0–11– 0	
Total.....	52	61	1,031	863	1,083	924	1,022	816	61	108	1,61,469– 2– 3	14	803	46	560	193	21	24	5	155	418	85	158	1,30,896–1–2	0– 3–24	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Gondal.	631	751	Rs. A. P. 2,76,264- 4 -8	2,341	2,029	Rs. A. P. 5,81,750-11- 5	2,972	2,780	Rs. A. P. 8,58,015- 0- 1	2,221	1,864	Rs. A. P. 5,66,387- 0- 0	751	916	Rs. A. P. 2,91,628- 0- 1	509	238	169	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during present year.		Total.		Disposed of during present year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during present year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*	
Huzur Court.	4	1	16	25	20	26	19	13	1	13	3,072- 3- 0	14,472- 0- 3	17	9	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	0-5-10	0-3-25	Besides, 12 revision, 3 review and 1 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	8	7	64	64	72	71	65	66	7	5	16,787- 5- 6	10,982- 5- 0	25	36	20	15	5	1	8	6	7	8	0-4- 9	0-4- 1	Besides, 7 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total...	12	8	80	89	92	97	84	79	8	18	19,859- 8- 6	25,454- 5- 3	42	45	21	17	5	1	9	7	7	9	0-4-16	0-4- 0	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Gondal	1	60	188	218	248	62·00	64·00	72	5,007-12- 9	17·00	
Dhoraji	1	2	79	77	81	3·05	2·20	...	335- 6- 1	14·10	
Upleta	1	...	86	57	86	1·40	1·70	2	138-15- 8	7·10	
Sarsai	1	...	4	2	4	·06	·08	...	6-10- 5	·02	
Total.....	4	62	357	354	419	66·51	67·98	74	5,488-12-11	38·22	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal.....	755	1,043	126	131	548	836	11	5	1	1	69	70	745	1,027	Rs. A. P. 5,14,243-9-0	Rs. A. P. 6,85,174-4-0	2	5	8	11	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Gondal State during the year 1917–18.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages..... ..	126	95,470	5	0	478	4	0	129	1,38,826	0	0	454	4	0	*Not separately available being mixed up with Judicial expenditure.
Sale-deeds.....	538	4,11,494	4	0	1,875	8	0	827	5,29,287	4	0	2,665	14	0	
Wills.....	11	6,400	0	0	31	4	0	5	15,500	0	0	10	0	0	
Money-bonds.....	1	0	0	0	3	8	0	1	1,450	0	0	4	0	0	
Miscellaneous.....	69	879	0	0	143	4	0	65	111	0	0	121	4	0	
Total.....	745	5,14,243	9	0	2,531	12	0	1,027	6,85,174	4	0	3,255	6	0	
Deduct* expenditure															
Net profit.....															

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Gondal Municipality.....	...	3,091-14-11	13,197- 6- 5	...	14,924- 1- 9	21,283- 8- 5	...	
Dhoraji Do	...	23,540- 1- 2	15,748-10- 6	...	6,807-10- 0	8,932- 3- 1	...	
Upleta Do	...	8,653- 0-11	7,963-13- 0	...	2,313- 3- 4	2,209-14- 3	...	
Bhayavadar Do	...	1,201- 4- 6	2,663- 9- 6	...	1,150- 3- 6	1,365-12- 1	...	
Sarsai Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Gondal State during the year 1917–18.

Station.	April 1917.	May 1917.	June 1917.	July 1917.	August 1917.	September 1917.	October 1917.	November 1917.	December 1917.	January 1918.	February 1918.	March 1918.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Gondal...	0·5	7·41	6·41	7·73	14·84	5·28	9·18	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	50·90	29·66	27·97	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Gondal State.

Article.	During March 1917.	During March 1918.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat per Rupee.....	20	13	
Bajri Do. Do.....	20	13	
Juwari Do. Do.....	24	16	
Rice Do. Do.....	12	10	
Gram Do. Do.....	20	18	
Mag Do. Do.....	16	13	
Udad Do. Do.....	17	12	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Roads, Bridges and Culverts.....	82,161- 6- 0	32,800-12- 1	1,14,962- 2- 1	...	...	...	1,14,962- 2- 1	
Constructing new buildings as well as repairing the old ones.....	90,331-15- 5	16,556-15- 9	1,06,888-15- 2	...	...	...	1,06,888-15- 2	
Water supply and Irrigation Works...	5,136- 8- 0	...	5,136- 8- 0	...	...	...	5,136- 8- 0	
Miscellaneous Works.....	2,609- 0- 0	1,030- 4- 4	3,639- 4- 4	...	...	...	3,639- 4- 4	
Total...	1,80,238-13- 5	50,388- 0- 2	2,30,626-13- 7	...	...	...	2,30,626-13- 7	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Gondal.	1917-18.	35,812	29,244	846	16,433	543	797	256	2,982	71,237	12,310	1	500	6,336	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Gondal.	6	5,734-0-0	14	5,597-10-8	4	2,627-5-6	...	...	24	13,959-0-2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

No.	Items.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Receipts.				
1	Land.	13,92,200	5	3	
2	Forest.	35,007	8	2	
3	Abkari.	13,958	13	2	
4	Education.	28,459	6	6	
5	Stamp Revenue.	15,162	...	3	
6	Law and Justice.	30,777	11	6	
7	Interest on loan.	15,430	8	8	
8	Railway....	4,58,915	11	...	
9	Miscellaneous...	25,147	14	3	
	Total.....	20,15,059	14	9	
	Expenditure.				
1	Tribute.	1,10,721	...	...	
2	Palace.	2,75,277	7	9	
3	Raj Kumars' education...	64,032	15	9	
4	Revenue....	88,673	14	8	
5	Judicial....	14,886	1	2	
6	Police.	1,61,379	3	2	
7	Jail...	5,488	3	6	
8	Forest.	11,651	11	8	
9	Education.	86,442	11	3	
10	Medical.	22,408	5	6	
11	Charity.	8,403	2	6	
12	Public Works...	2,40,647	14	...	
13	Pension and gratuity.	10,483	4	7	
14	Conservancy charges.	36,468	6	7	
15	Other Departments...	1,05,502	9	11	
16	Railway....	1,28,063	3	2	
17	Tagavi advances.	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous...	59,752	14	4	
	Total.....	14,30,283	1	6	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Gondal State during the year 1917-18.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
									Hospital Stoppages.
Gondal Hospital.....	9,418	394	362	13	10	9	11,378- 8-10	99·66	641- 6-10
Dhoraji Hospital.....	12,849	150	143	...	4	3	4,271- 5- 3	166·3	138-12- 0
Upleta Hospital.....	6,802	68	68	...	...	...	2,249- 2- 3	64·2	46- 4- 6
Bhayavadar Dispensary	5,161	29	28	1	...	...	1,149-10- 0	55·6	17- 1- 0
Sarsai Do.	3,819	20	16	3	...	1	1,101-15- 2	30·30	1- 6- 0
Total...	38,049	661	617	17	14	13	20,150- 9- 6	416·06	844-14- 4

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal	1,61,916	8,957	9,218	261	...	5,514	7,807	2,293	...	55·3	56·9	34·	48·2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Gondal State for the year 1917-18.

Name of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
91	91	Secondary Schools (4).	955	877	701·14	618·31	41,205	3,224	75,426	Besides, Rs. 982 were spent on account of the Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.
		Primary Schools (86).	7,262	9,921	5,614·3	5,943·25				
		Special School (1) i. e., Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.	59	28	37·4	22·7				

R V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1918-19.

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1919.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GONDAL STATE

1.	Situation.	Latitude 21° 57' 30" N. Longitude 70° 50' E.
2.	Province.	Kathiawar.
3.	Boundaries.	Bounded on the North by Rajkot and some Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda and on the West by Junagadh and Nawanagar.
4.	Area.	1024 square miles.
5.	Administrative Divisions.	Gondal Division consisting of Gondal, Sultanpur, Kolithad and Sarsai Mahals. Dhoraji Division consisting of Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Patanvav Mahals.
6.	Salute.	11 Guns.
7.	Capital.	Gondal.
8.	Rivers.	The Bhadar, Champarwadi, Gondali, Karmal, Mouj, Ojhat, Veenoo.
9.	Rain-fall.	20 to 25 inches.
10.	Population.	1,61,916.
11.	Revenues.	About Rs. 20,00,000.
12.	Tribute.	Rupees 1,10,721.
13.	Language spoken.	Gujarati.
14.	Roads.	185 miles.
15.	Post Offices.	Bhayavadar, Charakhdi, Chhatrasa, Dadva, Derdi, Dhank, Dhoraji, Ganod, Gomta, Gondal, Khakhi Jaliya, Khokhri, Kolki, Moti Khilori, Moti Marad, Moti Vavdi, Moviya, Paneli Moti, Patanvav, Ribda, Sarsai, Sidsar, Sultanpur, Supedi and Upleta.

16	Telegraph Offices.	Bhayavadar, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jetalsar, Khakhi Jaliya, Paneli Moti, Ribda, Supedi and Upleta.
17.	Rest Houses.	Dak Bungalows at Gondal and Upleta.
18.	Objects of interest.	Navlakha Palace, Grassia College, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage, Swaminarayan Temple, Kylas Bag and Veri Tank Water Works at Gondal, Man Vilas Palace at Dhoraji, the Palace at Upleta, Temples at Khakhi Jaliya, Supedi and on the Osham Hill.
19.	Festivals.	Annual fairs on the Osham Hill and Ganod.
20.	Handicraft.	Chief articles are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.
21.	Ruler.	His Highness Thakor Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput received his education at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain), F.C.P. & S. (Bombay) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author he takes great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system. He has established the first Girls High School in the Province of Kathiawar and

21. Ruler (contd).

has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. He was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living.

His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation, having abolished customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes during his regime.

His subjects in appreciation of his just and beneficent rule voted him a colossal bronze statue in 1891–an honour without a parallel in the history of Kathiawar. It was unveiled by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao, G.C.I.E., Gaekwad of Baroda.

All subjects of the Gondal State celebrated the Silver Jubilee in commemoration of the completion of twenty–five years' rule of His Highness on 24th October 1909 and raised subscriptions for erecting the Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee Institute at Gondal.

The auspicious event of the completion of fifty years by His Highness was celebrated throughout the State with unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty in the year 1915.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1918-19.

Area of the State 1024 square miles; Population 1,61,916;
Average Revenue Rs 20,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721.

Preliminary.

High prices of food on account of shortage and control and total failure of the monsoon and heavy mortality due to influenza were the characteristic features of the year 1918. Since the beginning of his administration, His Highness' aim has been to abolish taxes, to remove every kind of restraint on the movement of trade, to help the cultivator by timely remissions and concessions in times of stress but otherwise to let him alone in his pursuits. During the war while other States legislated for control and prohibition of exports, His Highness pursued a strict policy of laissez faire. The only exception made was in the matter of whole-hearted co-operation with Government in matters concerning the general welfare of the country.

Kumari Shri Leilaba's engagement.

Gondal and Porbandar Railways.

2. The gloom of famine and high prices was relieved by two happy events that took place at the end of the official year. The first was the engagement of Rajkumari Shri Leilaba with Raj-Rana Bhagatchand of Jubbal. The Raj-Rana Saheb is a Rathod Kshatriya. He is a well educated young man and manages his "Forest State" with great success. The other important event of the year was the satisfactory termination of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway partnership which leaves Gondal the sole owner of the line from Dhasa to Jam Jodhpur while the remaining section becomes the property of Porbandar.

Movements of His Highness.

3. His Highness accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and Princesses Bakuverba and Leilaba went to Bombay on the 8th June

1918. Delhi was visited at the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to attend the Conference of Ruling Princes on the 16th January 1919. Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Sinhji, Heir-apparent of Trikam-gadh-Orchha State came to Gondal to invite His Highness to the wedding of his son Bir Sinhji at Wadhwan and their Highnesses and the Kumari Sahebs went to the latter place on the 4th March 1919.

His Highness' Children.

4. Kumar Shri Bhupat Sinhjee having got the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is reading for higher examinations in medicine and surgery in England where too his younger brothers Kumar Shri Kirit Sinhjee and Kumar Shri Natvar Sinhjee are completing their studies. Kumari Shri Taraba is receiving her education in France.

Birthday Announcements.

5. In commemoration of his birthday His Highness the Thakore Saheb announced the undermentioned boons, concessions and promotions:-

(1). Grant of scarcity allowance from 1st January 1918 at the undermentioned rates:-

Salary	Monthly grant Rs.
Under Rs. 10	2
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	4
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30	6
From Rs. 31 to Rs. 50	5

(2). Scholarship and educational grant holders to receive the allowance mentioned in article 1.

(3). Allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to Sowars in the Huzur Body Guard and Rissala from 1st January 1918 during the continuance of high prices of fodder or till further orders

(4). Promotions to officials who will draw enhanced salaries as under:—

Mr. Morarji Dharshi, Treasury Officer.	Rs. 300.
Mr. Kirchand Jagjivan, Thandar.	Rs. 75.

Mr. Mohanlal Jashwir, Assistant, Monghiba
High School. Rs. 30.

(5). Reinstatement of Jamadar Khushalchand to Fouzdar's grade.

(6). Remission of full rent to Durbar servants and half the rent to others who had hired State buildings during the last outbreak of plague.

(7). Gifts of houses in Dhoraji to Khimani Haldhor and Nani Marad Jiwaidars.

(8). Reward of Rs. 50 to Ranchhod Kanji of Moti Marad for information given in the interest of the State.

(9). Postponement without interest of the collection of land assessment for the next year and a remission of 25 per cent on cash payments made in the year 1919.

(10). Setting apart Rs. 2,00,000 for the relief of the poor when necessary.

(11). Throwing open 41 State vidis (grass lands) for one year as free grazing ground.

In addition His Highness gave from his private purse to

Influenza-stricken patients Rs. 2,000.

For preservation of milch cattle Rs. 10,000.

War Contribution.

6. To the contributions mentioned in previous reports were added e following towards war purposes :—

" Our Day " fund from the people ... ...Rs. 3,000

Silver wedding present to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen from His Highness ... ...Rs. 2,000

Silver wedding present to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen from the women of Gondal ...Rs. 206

7. Co-operation with Government in war efforts was directed wards recruitment, education of soldiers' children, control, legislation etc.

8. The following terms were offered to Gondal subjects to induce them to enlist in the British Indian Army:—

(1). Bonus of Rs. 20/- on enlistment.

(2). Allowance of Rs. 5/- per mensem to the wife of the recruit during his absence from home.

(3). Pension of Rs. 7/- per mensem to a disabled soldier and in case of death an allowance of Rs. 7/- per mensem to the eldest son till he attains majority or if there be no son to the widow.

(4). Stoppage of civil suits and execution of decrees against recruits during service.

(5). Offer of suitable posts on soldiers' return from war.

(6). A State servant on military duty will be considered in State service.

(7). Due recognition of service rendered in getting recruits from Gondal limits.

State officials to co-operate in securing recruits.

9. Free primary education would be given to the children of those Gondal subjects who joined the Indian Army in August 1914 and remained in that service.

Education of soldiers' children.

10. Rules for the education of the children of Indian soldiers:—

(1). Free primary education.

(2). Grant of books.

(3). Scholarships of Rs. 4/- per month to the children soldiers who are engaged or killed in the war or are permanently disabled.

11 Special orders for those who are temporarily disabled.

Armistice Celebration.

12. The signing of the armistice was celebrated by

(1) Public amusements on the 22nd, 23rd and 27th November 1918,

(2) All offices and schools remaining closed,

(3) Flags being hoisted at all public places,

(4) Illuminations in the town.

Legislation re coinage.

13. Melting and exporting of British gold and silver coins was prohibited.

14. The rains of 1918 failed almost entirely, the average fall being 5 inches in place of 28.69 inches for the last five years. This was a repetition of the condition that prevailed in 1900–1901 when the rainfall was 5 inches and 88 cents. The kharif and rabi crops were almost wholly lost. The grass fields (vidis) were practically bare. The only hope for preservation of cattle was built upon irrigation by tanks and wells. Famine.

15. Grain imports were controlled by Government as a war measure and great difficulty was felt in the beginning in importing wheat, bajri, juwari and rice from British districts. The control rules have been relaxed considerably of late and the situation is now easier.

16. The Durbar has taken the usual measures to help the cultivators, to preserve the cattle and has granted compensation allowance to servants. The measures announced on the 24th October 1918 have been generously supplemented as time required. One peculiar feature of the famine is the condition of labour. Test works attracted no labourers, as the latter were able to earn higher wages elsewhere.

17. Private charity from outside as well as local considerably supplemented the Durbar's efforts. Cheap grain shops were opened and in cases of extreme poverty grain was given free. Clothes were distributed to the poor. The most splendid work was done for the preservation of cows. The price of hay rose from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 45/- a thousand pounds. The export of grass from States with the largest resources and great surpluses was prohibited even to neighbouring States. Government controlled its export from the Gujarat districts. We had to depend on the raising of green fodder by irrigation and the most severe economy in the use of old stocks for the saving of cattle.

18. A comparison between the prices of staple food grains in 1900 and 1918 shows that even the dire famine of 1900 was much better. While wheat, bajri and juwari were sold respectively at 16, 17 and 17 pounds a rupee in the year 1900—the great Chhapanio famine, the same had dwindled to 8, 7, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per rupee.

19. In spite of all efforts heavy mortality among cattle could not be prevented. The following tabular statement indicates the enormous diminution of 24,375 head of cattle:— Cattle.

Year.	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes
1917-18	35,812	29,244	16,433
1918-19	26,601	17,707	12,806
Decrease	9,211	1,1537	3,627

Education.

20. Satisfactory progress is to be recorded in education. There was an increase of 5 in the number of schools, State and Private and of 940 in pupils, the schools having risen from 136 to 141 and pupils from 14,474 to 15,414 .The number of State schools was 95 and that of Private institutions 46.

21. The year under report was the first complete year of compulsory education for girls. Their number rose from 4,375 to 4,758, showing an increase of 383. The advance would have been much greater but for the ravages of the influenza epidemic.

The Grassia College.

22. There was a decrease of 26 pupils, the number having gone down from 81 to 55. This was due to influenza. It is very satisfactory to note that the epidemic did not visit the residential quarters of the College.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

23. This institution is showing all the signs of life and progress. The number rose from 274 to 325. One student appeared for the Matriculation Examination but unfortunately failed in one subject viz. French. The thin ranks of the upper standards are slowly filling up. This is a hopeful indication. There is also an improvement in the age limit upto which girls are allowed to remain at school by their parents. There were 131 girls of ages between 10 and 20 against 74 last year.

The Sagramji High School.

24. The number on the rolls was 332 against 299 last year, showing an increase of 33.

25. Eight boys were presented for the School Leaving Examination of the Joint Examination Board against nine for the Matriculation of the Bombay University last year, four passing against seven. The result does not compare favourably with that of the last year.

Central Institutions.

26. The State contributed Rs. 4,872 towards the upkeep of central institutions at Rajkot.

27. In common with the whole of India Gondal got its infection of influenza from Bombay in the month of October. It spread like wild fire in the towns and in some cases caused death in three days. There was no specific medicine for it but people sought relief in a profuse use of neem leaves and abstention from food. It attacked mostly adults and was pneumonic in form. Influenza.

28. The epidemic lasted for about 6 weeks and cost the State over 9,000 lives. Through the generous help of Sheth Noormahomad Ahmad and others the Gondal Mitra Mandal, a local body of social workers, opened a charitable dispensary. Volunteers mostly students went round to distribute medicine, nourishment, clothes etc. to helpless patients at their bedside. Great credit is due to all these workers and helpers.

29 There were 688 attacks and 417 deaths from plague against 1,031 attacks and 623 deaths during the last year. Plague.

30. For the convenience of appellants and for effecting quicker despatch of business it was ordered that appeals should be forwarded with remarks to the upper court within 10 days after their admission. Legislation.

31. His Highness Nawab Saheb Shermahomad Khanji G.C.I.E. of Palanpur died on the 30th September 1918 after a short illness. The deceased was a Ruler of great piety, generosity and amiability of disposition and his loss is deeply mourned by his many friends. All offices and schools were closed in honour of his memory. Obituary.

32. Two prominent officers retired from service during the year. Mr. Chhotalal Chunilal Sutariya, B.A. Educational Inspector resigned his appointment after serving the State for 22 years. He was able to secure the satisfaction of His Highness by his conscientious work and sincerity of purpose. Mr. Sutariya has founded prizes in Dhoraji and Upleta Schools for the encouragement of primary education. Personnel.

33. The other gentleman who severed his connection with the State was Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand Kora, L.C.E. State Engineer. Continued ill health obliged him to resign. He served the State for 33 years with great zeal and energy. Most of the magnificent buildings, tanks and canals of Gondal bear testimony to his skill in architecture and engineering.

34. We have also to record the retirement from the educational department of Mr. Premchand Karamchand Shah, Deputy Educational Inspector. His singular devotion to duty, regularity and method of work and untiring energy had won him high recognition at the hands of His Highness.

Visitors.

The State guests during the year were:—

The Begum Saheb of Mangrol,

His Highness Maharana Mohandeoji of Dharampur,

Raj-Rana Bhagatchand of Jubbal,

Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Sinhji, Heir-apparent of Orchha,

Rana Jagjeetchand of Kothar,

M. R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunath Durai Avergal, B.A., Dewan Pudukkotai,

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., Member, Council of Secretary of State for India,

Mr. A. Rowland, Manager, Bhavnagar State Railway,

Mr. Bond, Recruiting Officer, Kathiawar,

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawa

The Rev. J. S. Stevenson, Rajkot,

Major Jadhav of the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, Amreli.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

35. There are 6,46,886 acres of land of which 4,86,275 are Khalsa (State) and the rest belong to alienees. Of the Khalsa lands 3,43,939 acres were cultivated during the year, showing an increase of 9,815 acres over the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the amount of uncultivated land is being gradually but steadily reduced.

36. The transfer of occupancy rights by sale and mortgage during the year is tabulated below:—

Year.	Sale to		Mortgage to		Total.		
	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Khedus.	Non-Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres
1917-18.....	10,957	755	139	163	11,096	918	12,014
1918-19.....	8,121	643	412	185	8,533	828	9,361
Increase.....	...	...	273	22	...	...	...
Decrease.....	2,836	112	...	...	2,563	90	2,653

It is clear from the comparative statement that transactions pertaining to land relate mostly to the cultivating classes.

Irrigation.

37. Kathiawar being an agricultural country an abundant water supply is essential to general welfare. It is with this object in view that two large water works have been constructed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 12,42,415. The digging and deepening of wells is also done on a large scale.

38. The total cost on the Veri tank comes to Rs. 6,13,738. During the year under report Rs. 290 were spent on the retaining walls on the eastern and western embankments, and laying two water mains for the town. Veri Tank.

39. During the year under report 819 acres were irrigated against 872 in the preceding year and the net revenue realized amounted to Rs. 6,308 against Rs. 6,229 last year, giving a percentage of 2·30.

40. Capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,28,677. The figures of irrigated acres in this year and in the last were respectively 1,364 and 327, the increase being due to appreciation by the people of the advantages of irrigation as also to better management. There was thus a corresponding rise in revenue from Rs. 316 to Rs. 2,872. The net revenues yielded a percentage of ·45. Pancli Tank.

Wells.

41. The number of wells increased from 6,264 in the last year to 6,475 in the present one, showing the satisfactory increase of 211. In order to encourage the digging of wells the cultivators are granted loans on easy terms.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Police Force.

42. The total strength of the Regular Police consisted of:—1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 8 Chief Constables, 62 Head Constables, 487 Constables of all ranks and 38 Mounted Police.

43. Irregular force consists of Pasaitas or Village Police and the men furnished by Bhayats, Mulgrassias and Jiwaidars. It numbers 770 men. There were besides 166 Police Patels. The Bhayats and Mulgrassias also perform military service. The total Police force thus came to 1,357 at the close of the year.

Caste or race.

44. A classification of the Regular Police Force of this State according to caste or race is as under:—

12	Deshi Arabs and Makranis.
77	Rajputs.
12	Rabaris.
41	Sindhis.
40	Sipahis.
240	Deshi people of Kathiawar.
21	Pardeshis of Hindustan.
443	
156	Vacancies.
599	

Over and above this normal strength of Police, 48 temporary men were engaged this year as a precautionary measure against the incursions of the outlaws infesting the neighbouring States.

Cost.

45. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,57,738-12-8 against Rs. 1,33,459-7-3 during the previous year, the increase in the expenditure being due to the raising of the standard of pay and grant of scarcity allowances.

Percentage to population.

46. The percentage of the total number of Police to population is ·37 and its ratio to the area is ·43 per square mile.

47. The Holi and Tabut festivals as well as the annual fairs at Ganod and Osham Hill passed off peacefully. The former fair is patronised chiefly by the Khoja and the latter by the Khatri community. Fairs and Festivals.

48. Cognizable offences reported to the Police were 533 against 605 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 72 this year. Offences.

49. Reported offences numbered 533. Of these 247 were struck off the file as false against 328 of the same nature last year.

50. Of the 286 true offences, 222 were detected against 244 during the previous year. The result was that 64 remained undetected against 33 last year.

51. The percentage of detection amounted to 77·60 against 88·87 the year before, showing a decrease of 11·27 this year.

52. The percentage of conviction amounted to 63·9 against 76·8 last year.

53. The table given below classifies and compares the number of cognizable offences for the past two years.

No.	Name of offence.	Year.	
		1917–18.	1918–19.
1	Murder.	1	4
2	Culpable homicide...	1	5
3	Attempted murder...	1	...
4	Grievous hurt.	7	9
5	Hurt.	6	4
6	Dacoity.	...	2
7	Robbery.	3	3
8	Theft by House-breaking....	29	42
9	Theft.	75	114
10	Other crimes.	154	103
	Total....	277	286

Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

54. The Courts established for the administration of justice are:—

1 Huzur Court.
1 Sar Nyayadhish's Court.
4 Munsiffs' Courts.
1 Thandar's Court.
1 Third Class Magistrate's Court.

Criminal.

55. As compared with the number of persons tried, the number of persons acquitted and discharged and of those convicted gives the respective percentages of 67·43 and 29·11 against 67·84 and 30·56 last year.

56. A classified list of offences tried by the Sessions Court during the year as compared with those for the previous year is given below:—

Offences.	Number.	
	1917–18.	1918–19.
Murder	1	5
Culpable homicide	1	2
Attempted murder	1	1
Grievous hurt....	4	6
Hurt.	2	2
Offences against property.	...	2
Dacoity.	...	1
Kidnapping and forcible abduction.	...	...
Rape.	3	2
Offences relating to marriage.	7	...
Miscellaneous.	3	9
Total...	22	30

Fines.

57. Fines imposed, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 3,376–0–0 against Rs. 4,322–14–0 the year before, showing a decrease

of Rs. 946–14–0. Inclusive of the past year's arrears, the amount realized was Rs. 4,015-2-3 against Rs. 3,799–1–0 the preceding year. The amount of fines remitted was Rs. 233–8–9 against Rs. 50–0–0 last year.

Percentage of crime.

58. The number of persons involved in crime were 1,127 against 1,211 last year. Of the former 996 were males and 131 females against 1,086 males and 125 females the year before. This shows a decrease of 84 accused persons. Of these, 716 males and 105 females were Hindus and 280 males and 26 females were Mahomedans. The figures for Hindu and Mahomedan males and females last year were 781, 92, 305 and 33 respectively.

59. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences compared with population give a ratio of ·77 against ·79 the preceding year, whilst the average of crime per square mile is 1·23 against 1·25 last year. It shows that the conditions of crime do not show any upward tendency.

Extradition.

60. This State surrendered 16 accused during the year against 19 the previous year and the number of those received from other States by extradition was 22 against 19 last year.

Inquests.

61. Inquests held, during the year of report, were 84 against 68 the year before. They show an all round increase in deaths by accident. In these cases, 23 deaths occurred from drowning, 40 from snake-bites, 2 from poisoning and 19 from miscellaneous accidents. Last year, these figures were 21, 28, 1 and 18 respectively.

Cruelty to animals.

62. Of the 17 persons tried under the Local Rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, all were convicted. Their number last year was 55.

Appeals.

63. The number of accused convicted by all classes of Magistrates was 327. Of these 57 appealed to the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, giving a ratio of 12 against 13 last year.

64. Of the 43 persons convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 26 appealed to the Huzur Court, showing a ratio of 60 against 63 the year before. The percentage of convictions confirmed and modified is 80 against 85·7 last year. The Huzur Court confirmed and modified the conviction in the case of 16 and 2 appellants respectively.

65. Revision applications to the number of 42 were preferred to

the Huzur Court—31 by complainants and 11 by the accused Of these, 38 were disposed of during the year, leaving 4 in balance at the end of the year.

Civil.

66. Undisposed of cases remaining at the end of the year were 98 against 108 last year. Of these, 58 were adjourned for taking evidence and 8 for want of service of process etc.

67. Contested suits decided came to 169 being a little less than one sixth of the total number of suits disposed of. The number last year was 149.

68. Karardads or consent decrees occupy, as usual, the first rank in the list of suits decided.

69. The ratio per cent of suits decided exparte to the total number of suits disposed of was 16 against 19 last year.

70. Suits valued at and under Rs. 500 occupy the foremost place among the suits decided and form nearly 90·24 per cent of the suits disposed of this year. The total number of appeals decided was 94. Of these, 58 were regular, 23 special and 13 miscellaneous. Besides these, 12 revision and 5 review applications were disposed of.

71. Appeals confirmed and modified compared with the total number of appeals disposed of by the Huzur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts give respectively 50·62 and 3·70 percentages against 56·48 and 1·25 the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

72. The ratio per cent of applications executed to the total number for execution is 82·58 against 67·05 the previous year thus showing an increase of 15·53 this year.

73. Decrees fully satisfied this year amounted to 112, the partially satisfied to 424 and the number wholly infructuous 459.

Registration of Documents.

74. The Munsiffs of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and the Civil Nyayadhish of Sarsai are the Sub-Registrars for their respective divisions while the Sar Nyayadhish is the Registrar for the whole State and empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

75. No appeal was preferred this year to the Court of the Registrar against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

76. Documents registered amounted to 903 against 1,027 last year.

Jails and Lock-ups.

77. Gondal and Dhoraji have Jails and Upleta and Sarsai lock-ups.

Cost of Prisoners.

78. The charge per head for maintenance of prisoners exclusive of those for establishment and Police Guard was Rs. 78-14-10 against Rs. 87-3-8 last year.

General health.

79. Prisoners maintained fairly good health. Thirteen convicts were treated in the Hospital. They are well looked after with respect to the necessaries of life. One death occurred from "Pthisis Pulmonalis."

General conduct and employment.

80. Convicts were all well-behaved They are given both indoor and outdoor work, the former chiefly consisting of weaving coarse cloth, cotton tape and carpets, caning chairs and sewing and the latter mostly gardening.

Visitors.

81. The Raj Rana of Jubbal says:—I saw the Gondal Jail with His Highness who was interested in taking me round all the State institutions. I was impressed with the cleanliness of the wards as well as of the inmates who looked all very healthy. All the compounds and the working sheds are excellently kept. Habitual offenders should be allotted separate cells, which, I think, may prove useful to some young and rash culprits.

Municipalities.

82. There are four towns with Municipalities viz. Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar.

Sanitation.

83. The functions of these Municipalities are making, maintaining, sweeping and watering roads, lighting the streets, keeping away pariah dogs and conservancy. Kerosene is used for lighting but a part of the capital is provided with oil gas.

Fires.

84. Fires destroyed property of the estimated value of Rs. 5,029 this year. Steam and manual fire-engines are kept ready to extinguish them.

Gardens.

85. There are gardens at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta for the public to resort to for rest and enjoyment. In one of the public gardens at Gondal, the State Band plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Water Supply.

86. With the exception of the capital town which possesses water-works, water supply was barely sufficient during the year on account of the failure of the monsoon. At Upleta some wells had to be dug in the bed of the river. The wells at Gondal are fed by underground streams from the Gondali.

Revenue.

87. Practically no charge is made from the people for the municipal facilities, almost the entire cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

General Condition and Resources.

88. As remarked in the opening chapter, the year under report was a famine one, the total rainfall being 6·55 inches against 50·90 last year. All the crops failed except a very meagre outturn of juwari which too was grown by irrigation. Thus the economic strain added to the great hardships of the preceding years was felt severely by the people in general and the middle classes in particular. The cultivators raised juwari crops by irrigation, which served them as food and fodder for their cattle.

89. There was no groundnut cultivation on account of want of rain.

Forest.

90. Forest lands cover the moderate area of 42,401 acres of which 230 were sown in the present year with Babul seed against 165 in the last year.

91. Babul trees numbering 33,834 were grown and 16,532 were felled in the year under report against 10,879 and 18,594 respectively in the previous year. The total number of trees at the close of the year was 1,92,584.

92 There were 93 casurinas in the *Kharo* of Pat-Khilori at the end of the year. All further attempt to plant fresh ones as well as cocoanut palms was given up as the soil was found unsuitable. The *Kharo* of Anida has 67 casurinas already and 100 new plants were added this year making a total of 167. There are also 68 cocoanut palms. All these are in a flourishing condition.

93. Receipts for the year were Rs. 36,990 against Rs. 42,865 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,875 due to the failure of rains.

Agri-Horticulture.

94. This department has charge of two public gardens (the Kailas Bag and the Municipal garden) and two small gardens attached to the Monghiba High School for girls and the Guest House at Gondal as also the two Municipal gardens at the towns of Dhoraji and Upleta. All these were well kept in spite of the adverse conditions of the year.

95. Receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,389 against Rs. 1,774 and the expenses were Rs 3,379 against Rs. 3,013.

Manufacture.

96. The hand-looms of Dhoraji and Gondal turn out cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and bangles of wood and ivory.

Hand-looms.

There were 740 cotton hand-looms against 764 last year. Woollen and silk-weaving ones numbered 54 and 2 against 67 and 2 the year before. Two for weaving gold thread were also started at Dhoraji. It is difficult for hand-looms to exist in competition with power looms, but with the spread of Swadeshi movement it may be hoped hand-looms will be receiving a powerful impetus.

Cotton Presses and Ginning and Metal Factories.

97. The number of ginning factories and cotton presses remains stationary viz. 6 and 3 respectively. There is also an Iron Foundry at Gondal, but it is seriously handicapped for want of raw material. A small factory for making nut-crackers, knives, razors, water-taps, stoves etc. has been recently started in Gondal as a result of private enterprize. Power is supplied by an oil engine.

Leather Factory.

98. There is a leather tanning factory at Upleta which is doing good business.

Oil Engines.

99. Half a dozen oil engines of small capacity supplying power for ginning cotton, pumping water, making ice, milling flour etc. are worked at Gondal, Kolithad, Dhoraji and other places in the State.

Exports and Imports.

100. There was a satisfactory increase of Rs. 83,77,560 and 10,43,052 in the value of imports and exports of Rs. 1,13,23,050 and 55,63,568 respectively against Rs. 29,45,490 and 45,20,516 of the preceding year.

Public Works.

101. During the year under report Rs. 1,29,259 were spent on Public Works against Rs. 2,40,647 last year.

102. The most important works carried out during the year were:—

(a) Roads from

(i) Gondal to Khandadhar via Vachhra.

(ii) Charakhdi to Gundala via Patidad and Vekri.

(iii) Moviya to Rozdi.

(iv) Moti Marad to Patanvav.

(v) Bhayavadar to Charelia.

(vi) Dhank to Charelia.

(b) Causeway on the river Venu near Varjang Jalia.

(c) School at Vejagam.

(d) Special Jail for prisoners suffering from plague.

(e) Police Chowki at Gondal.

(f) Jail at Dhoraji.

(g) Fouzdar's Office at Dhoraji.

103. The Veri Tank at Gondal provides water for irrigation and filtered drinking water to the town of Gondal. The capital outlay on the project has increased from Rs. 6,13,448 to Rs. 6,13,738.

104. The net income realized from house-connections which increased from 629 to 692 in number was Rs. 10,454 against Rs. 8,934 last year.

Railways.

105. The long pending case between the Gondal and Porbandar States regarding the dissolution of partnership in the Gondal-Porbandar State Railway was decided in favour of the former by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. As a result the Gondal Railway running from Dhasa to Jam-Jodhpur becomes the sole property of Gondal while the section from Jam-Jodhpur to Porbandar is given to Porbandar. The Gondal Railway was given the working of the Porbandar State Railway from the

1st April 1919 It is also managing the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway which has been constructed by the States of Gondal, Junagadh, Rajkot and the Pithadia Durbar and the Khijadiya-Dhari Railway owned by the Baroda State.

106. Financial results of Gondal's share in Railway iuvestment from April 1918 to March 1919 are tabulated below:—

Railways.	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
G. P. S. Railway.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Half year ending September 1918...	52,89,759–11– 5	2,94,069– 2– 1	5·56
Do. Do. March 1919...	53,91,608– 1– 4	1,94,351– 0– 0	3·60
J. R. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1918...	6,19,970–10– 9	71,412– 5– 5	11·52
Do. Do. March 1919...	6,19,970–10– 9	59,149–10– 7	9·54
Total...	60,11,578–12– 1	6,18,982– 2– 1	10·30

CHAPTER V.

Revenue Finance.

107. The economic condition of the cultivating class is put to a real test in famine years. If they have not got fodder, grain or cash in hand, the State has to give immediate help on the failure of the monsoon. To secure their prosperity and contentment, a large sacrifice of land revenue receipts has to be made. In the province of Kathiawar two main systems viz. the Bhagbatai and cash assessment have been in vogue. The former enables the States to share the benefit of high prices of the land produce and increase their revenues. But the cultivators have to bear the increased expenses incidental to the cultivation of the soil and the feed of their cattle. If the aim is to better their condition, the cash assessment is the best, provided liberal remissions are made in famine years and the land produce is exempt from customs duty or such other cess. In that case the producers can reap the full advantage of high prices In this

State, the cash assessment system has been in force since 1894 in all the Swang Villages and lands. Along with its introduction His Highness had been pleased to grant to the cultivators and also the Ubhads the unrestricted right of selling their holdings and houses. In consideration of this concession the State charged nothing. The permanent interest thus created gave a great stimulus to improve the lands and houses. Again, during the past famine years His Highness granted liberal remissions. This policy coupled with the abolition of custom duty in the whole State in 1908 has largely contributed to the prosperity of the bulk of the cultivators. Numerous families own pucca and storeyed houses to live in instead of mud huts. The prosperity has brought in its train self-help and self-reliance Upto the end of the official year under report, the State had not to render any help to any of the cultivators and they all have tided over the famine. Thus although the State cannot show any increase in its land revenue receipts, owing to high prices, it has the satisfaction that most of its cultivators are prosperous and able to combat the famine

108. Another noteworthy feature is that there is mutual confidence between the village sowkars and the cultivators. This is due to the consistent policy of His Highness to abstain from taking any such action as might shake their mutual trust. We do not require co-operative societies for advancing loans, as the cultivators of credit can borrow money from their sowkars. at the moderate rate of 6 to 8 per cent interest. It would not be worth while to have societies for lending money to the people who could not repay it.

109. The cost of living and that of feeding the cattle were very high throughout the year owing to an abnormal rise in the prices.

110. To remedy the admitted deterioration in the physique of the people, it is suggested from all quarters that prompt measures should be adopted to improve and increase the stock of milch cattle for ensuring an adequate supply of milk and ghee. But it is hopeless to achieve anything substantial in this direction unless and until the export of cotton seed to foreign countries from India is prohibited. A few years ago, it was to be had at the rate of 8 to 12 annas a maund and therefore even the poor could give a few seers everyday to their cattle. During the last few years the cotton cultivation has enormously increased and

still the prices ranged from Rs. 2-12-0 to 3-4-0 per maund in this year. The question was whether the people should feed themselves and their children or their cattle. They naturally preferred the former course as there was no other alternative. The fodder too was scarce and dear. The cattle that survived the famine became emaciated. Thousands of cows and buffaloes remained barren with the inevitable result that the present rate of ghee is Rs. 60 to 65 per maund of 40 lbs. and that of milk is five annas a seer of 80 tolas. These articles which have been the usual food of the people are now a luxury and thousands have to give them up to a loss in physical strength.

111. There was a rise in the wages of artisans and labourers but that was not commensurate with that of the necessaries of life including cloth. They taxed the resources of the poor and the middle class to the utmost. It may be noted that the rate of chillies which in ordinary years are to be had at the rate of Rs. 4 to 6 a maund rose to Rs. 35.

112. Information regarding the gross expenditure of the State for the past two years and estimates of the current year is given below:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December 1917).	Revenne year (1st January to 31st December 1918).	Estimate of the revenue year (1st January to 31st December 1919).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads.....	13,02,220	13,17,136	14,00,000
Railways; capital outlay.....	1,28,063	2,22,165	1,12,000
Total.....	14,30,283	15,39,301	15,12,000

113. The following table shows the comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimated revenue of the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January 1917 to 31st December 1917).			Revenue year (1st January 1918 to 31st December 1918).			Estimate of revenue year (1st January 1919 to 31st December 1919).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways	25,99,666	15,56,144	10,43,522	26,73,573	22,83,689	3,89,884	22,00,000	15,00,000	7,00,000
Railway earnings (Gondal's share of the G.P.S. Railway)	3.30,339	3,30,339	...	4,97,358	4,97,358	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	...
Do. (J.R. Railway)	1,00,274	1,00,274	...	1,20,966	1,20,966	...	30,000	30,000	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (G.P.S. and J.R. Railways) ordinary	28,303	28,303	...	59,481	59,481	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
Total	30,58,582	20,15,060	10,43,522	33,51,378	29,61,494	3,89,884	26,30,000	19,30,000	7,00,000

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

114. There are five medical institutions in the State, Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta having Hospitals and Bhayavadar and Sarsai, Dispensaries. The marked feature of all these is neatness and cleanliness to which the following distinguished visitors amply testify. The Raj Rana of Jubbal says:—"I visited the Gondal State Hospital with H. H. the Thakor Saheb, which is a clean and perfect institution along with the other charitable institutions of the State and the special feature of the Hospital is the training of nurses." Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar, Editor, United India and Indian States remarks:—"Gondal, nay India may well be proud of this Hospital which may well be looked upon as a model one in every respect. I have seen a number of Hospitals, but few to compare with this in scrupulously unspotted cleanliness for which no praise can ever be too much."

Influenza.

115. The terrible scourge in the latter part of the year was influenza which broke out in the month of October and lasted for about six weeks. During this short period it claimed over 9,147 souls as victims, the females outnumbering the males.

116. Private dispensaries were started with a loan of qualified men from the State and everything possible was done to mitigate the epidemic.

117. The number of patients treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the year under report was 32,500 against 38,710 in the previous one, showing a decrease of 6,210 due to the outbreak of influenza and the opening of private charitable dispensaries.

118. There were 31,788 outdoor patients and 712 indoor ones against 38,049 and 661 respectively the last year, the daily average attendance being 322·3 and 25·0 against 390·8 and 25·26. The number of beds available was 107.

119. Of the total number of indoor and outdoor patients 21,208 were females. These, classified according to races, were 23,010 Hindus, 9,474 Mahomedans, 15 Native Christians and 1 other caste

120. Among the outdoor patients malaria was the chief cause of the largest number of admissions. Other prevailing diseases were influenza, plague, small-pox, measles, fevers of various types, intestinal worms, skin affections of various sorts, respiratory diseases, bowel-complaints and diseases of the eye and ear.

121. A comparison of the diseases treated during the year with those for the last year is given below:—

Years.	Diseases.													
	Cholera.	Malarial fever.	Worms.	Rheumatic affections.	Respiratory affections.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Leprosy.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Venereal.	Ulcers.	Other Diseases.
1917-18.	...	3,708	1,681	892	1,474	478	1,125	2	8,473	2,561	2,547	187	4,147	11,435
1918-19.	26	2,272	1,376	830	1,369	259	712	3	6,573	2,051	2,373	154	3,351	10,337

Operations. 122. During the year under report, 1,506 surgical operations were performed against 1,508 in the preceding year.

Medico-legal cases 123 There were 13 *post mortem* examinations against 4 last year. Opinions on 279 against 314 the previous year were given by the Medical Officers of the State.

Temperature. 124. Variations in temperature at the Hospitals and Dispensaries are tabulated below:—

Gondal	between	52° and 100°	against	52° and 96°	last year.	
Dhoraji	„	54° and 100°	„	56° and 96°	„	„
Upleta	„	52° and 104°	„	50° and 104°	„	„
Bhayavadar	„	56° and 105°	„	58° and 100°	„	„
Sarsai	„	50° and 105°	„	50° and 104°	„	„

Victoria Memorial Scholarships.

125. During the year under report one pupil was under training as Dai at the Gondal Hospital and passed the test. She conducted 46 cases with the Head Dai at Gondal. The Dais trained by the Gondal Hospital are employed by other States of Kathiawar and the Zenana Hospital at Dhoraji where they are doing useful work as elsewhere among the public.

It is creditable to note that there is a steady rise in the number of labour cases, thus showing the growing popularity of maternity arrangements made in the Gondal Hospital.

Vaccination.

126. The department consists of the Controlling Officer, a Superintendent and 4 Vaccinators.

127. Vaccinators visited 160 villages in the State against 136 last year. The Superintendent inspected 174 against 122 and the Controlling Officer checked 19 villages against 4 in the previous year.

128. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 1,153 against Rs. 981 in the preceding year and the cost per each successful case was Re. 0-8-6 against Re. 0-7-8 last year.

129. Small-pox appeared in 71 villages with 1,432 attacks and 229 deaths. Out of these 1,432 attacks, 1,092 were vaccinated and 340 were unvaccinated.

130. Out of 229 deaths, 194 were amongst the vaccinated and 35 amongst the unvaccinated.

Year.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1917-18	1,605	1,551	3,156	10	6	16	3,172	3,156	2,153	780	2,949	16	15	93·2	93.7
1918-19	1,579	1,636	3,215	19	42	61	3,276	3,215	1,955	957	2,916	61	36	90·5	59·0
Increase	...	85	59	9	36	45	104	59	...	177	...	45	21	...	...
Decrease	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	33	...	...	2·7	34·7

131. The following table shows the result of inspection by the Superintendent and the Controlling Officer:—

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Miles travelled.		Number of villages visited.		Number of children inspected.		Result.					
							Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.
Chief Medical Officer.	152	271	4	19	425	1,417	203	628	128	451	94	338
Vaccination Supdt....	1,308	1,227	122	174	1,934	2,271	1,034	1,184	751	1,053	49	34

132. Lymph used for arm to arm vaccination was renewed 7 times during the year by lanoline paste from the Bangalore Vaccination Institute.

Vital Statistics.

133. General health of the public was not good on account of the prevalence of influenza, plague and small-pox for a greater part of the year in most places.

134. During the year 22,247 attacks and 9,147 deaths from influenza were reported in the State. Of these, Gondal had 3,468 seizures and 811 deaths, Dhoraji 1,638 attacks and 1,007 deaths, and Upleta, Bhayavadar and Sarsai had respectively 1,015, 563 and 235 attacks and 574, 346 and 108 deaths. The rest of the territory registered 15,335 seizures and 6,301 deaths.

The epidemic was imported from Bombay and Gujarat and spread everywhere like wildfire.

135. Births of female to male children gave a percentage of 102·9 against 103·3 in the preceding year.

136. Births registered were 6,251, 1,748 and 0 among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes against 7,384, 1,832 and 2 respectively in the previous year.

137. Ratio of deaths of males per mille to males living was 125·5 and that of females to females living was 94·2.

138. The deaths registered among Hindus, Mahomedans and other castes were 12,387, 2,451 and 0 respectively as compared with 6,059, 1745 and 0 the corresponding figures of the last year.

139. Deaths reported from influenza, plague and small-pox were respectively 9,147, 417 and 297 against 0, 616 and 220 in the preceding year.

140. The number of deaths respectively from measles, fevers and diseases of the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems was 250, 2804, 696, 217 and 167 against 4, 4076, 1034, 246 and 202 in the last year.

141. From cholera 168 deaths were reported during the year under report.

142. Deaths from accidents and violence numbered 75 compared with 57 in the preceding year, while those from other causes were 600.

Sheth Panachand Naranji Veterinary Hospital.

143. The Hospital which owes its foundation to the munificence of the family of the late Sheth Panachand Naranji of Gondal is doing useful service to the public.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

144. We have to record satisfactory progress in the number of schools as well as pupils. The former increased from 136 to 141 and the latter from 14,474 to 15,414, showing an increase of 5 and 940 respectively.

145. There were 4 Secondary and 90 Primary Schools, besides 1 Special and 46 Private Institutions at the end of the year.

146. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,26,540.

The Grassia College.

147. Last year's record of 81 boys was not maintained. The number went down to 61, showing a decrease of 20 pupils. This was chiefly due to the Mahomedan boys from Mombasa having returned to South Africa where due educational facilities have now been provided. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of day scholars whose number stands at 13 against 7 last year.

148. The boys maintained uniformly good health throughout the year, there being only one case of pneumonia which resulted in recovery.

149. Kumar Hematsinhjee Junabhai continued to draw the Maharaja Gaekwar Scholarship in Arts. He is going up for the Intermediate Examination.

150. Shri Digvijaysinhjee Agricultural Scholarship founded by the Limbdi State was withdrawn by the Durbar on the ground that there had been no candidate for it for several years, though there was one in the year under report. We hope the State will reconsider its decision.

151. The Northbrook Gold Medal in Experimental Science was founded by the late Lord Northbrook Viceroy and Governor General of India for encouragement of education among the Grassias. It was awarded to Kumar Narsinhjee Gagubha of Umwada for the year 1917 and to Kumar Takhatsinhjee Vajubha of Sayla for 1918.

152. The Vala Shri Vakhatsinhjee Dhank Scholarships were awarded to Kumars Govindsinhjee Dipsinhjee of Vankaner, Mansinhjee Merujee of Devchadi for two terms and to Jagatsinhjee Dipsinhjee of Wankaner and Balsinhjee Mansinhjee of Shemla for one term.

153. The Shri Bhagvatsinhjee Silver Jubilee Prizes were distributed to the Kumars on the 25th August 1918 in commemoration of the completion of 25 years' rule on 25th August 1909 by His Highness the Thakore Saheb.

154. Kumars' garden is in a flourishing condition. The digging, planting, watering and trimming is done by the boys.

155. The number of boys on the rolls was 332 against 299 at the end of the last official year. The increase would have been greater but for the adverse effect of influenza. The Sagramji High School.

156. Out of 11 candidates 8 passed the Matriculation Examination held in March 1918.

157. All the King Edward Memorial Scholarships eleven in number were secured by this institution in competition with the Grassia College and the Monghiba High School for Girls.

158. A substantial increase of 51 pupils was recorded in the year under report, 274 having gone up to 325. The Monghiba High School for Girls.

159. One pupil was sent up for the Matriculation, but failed in French.

160. Besides doing physical drill and *rasdas* the girls assist in looking after the school garden.

161. The growing numbers has again necessitated an extension of the buildings for which plans and estimates are under preparation.

162. The School suffered a decrease of 26 boys, last year's number of 218 having gone down to 192. This was due to the prevalence of influenza, return to their own schools of boys who had taken a temporary shelter at this School during plague and fever and to boys having sought admission to the local Vernacular School. The Middle School at Dhoraji.

Students take lively interest in the Dhoraji Middle School Debating Society, the subjects for discussion being moral and social.

Mr. C. C. Sutariya, late Educational Inspector, presented securities of the value of Rs. 700 to the School for the foundation of a prize designated "Shyamkuver Bhagvat-smaran Prize."

163. There were 5 schools teaching English viz. the Union High School, Madressa-e-Mahmadi and Raonak-e-Islam at Dhoraji and the Sarvajanik English School and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Upleta. All these institutions are thriving and will in course of time attain the status of High Schools. Licensed Schools.

Application for a private English School has been made by the public of Bhayawadar and we may hope to see soon an addition to the above mentioned class of schools.

The Arts School.

164. There were 36 students against 28 last year. But there is no desire on the part of the boys to appear for the examinations held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts. This is probably due to the change in the curricula and mode of examination.

Training Class for Vernacular teachers.

165. Out of three students 2 were presented for the first year certificate examination and 1 passed.

Primary Schools.

166. Schools and students both show progress under this head of public institutions. The former increased from 86 to 90 and the latter from 9,921 to 10,250, showing a respective rise of 4 and 329. This is decidedly satisfactory.

167. Girls studying in boys' schools show an increase of 336 i. e. they increased from 3,675 to 4,011 while those in girls' schools were 422 against 426 last year-a slight decrease of 4 girls.

Pathshalas.

168. These schools for the study of Sanskrit only are not thriving. The total number of pupils decreased from 59 to 52. The learners are mostly Brahmins who have now practically abandoned Sanskrit in favour of English which is more paying.

Police School.

169. There was an increase of 10 pupils whose number was 224 against 214 last year.

Physical Institute.

170. Cricket, football, physical drill, gymnastic exercises, athletics and country games prevail in boys' schools while calisthenics, *athango* and *rasdas* are practised in girls' schools.

Expenditure.

171. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,26,540. It was met in the following way:—

Year.	Fees.	State contribution.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18.	27,062	98,202	4,034	1,29,298
1918-19.	30,750	91,993	3,797	1,26,540

The decrease of Rs. 2,758 is due to the grants for school buildings having not been fully expended.

172. Percentages of fee receipts, State contribution and other sources to expenditure were ~~20·93, 75·95, 3·12~~ against ~~18·38, 77·3, 4·32~~ respectively last year. 24·3, 72·69·30 20·93, 75·95, 3·12

173. A distribution of pupils according to race is tabulated below:— Distribution by Race.

Race.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Hindus	9,161	9,629
Mussalmans	1,665	1,561
Parsis	...	...
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Portuguese and Native Christians	.	...
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	...	...
Total	10,826	11,190

174. The following statement compares the numerical strength of schools

Name of School.	1917-18						
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1918	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Direction and Inspection.....						8,461	0-15- 1
School Buildings.....						27,144	...
Scholarships..						785	...
Secondary Schools.							
Grassia College, Gondal.....	1	86	69.7	59	15,625	20,294	291- 2- 7
Sagramji High School, Gondal.	1	299	368.8	239.12	5,279	8,358	22-10- 7
Monghiba High School for Girls, Gondal.....	1	274	294.3	157.1	...	9,455	32- 2- 0
Middle School, Dhoraji..	1	218	195.4	163.09	2,382	2,125	10-14- 0
Total.....	4	877	928.2	618.31	23,286	40,232	43- 5- 6
Primary Schools.							
Gujarati Schools.....	80	boys5,547 girls3,675	7362.11	6578.55	3,701	48,581	6- 9- 7
Sanskrit Pathshalas.....	2	59	49.8	32.9	...	531	10-10- 7
Police Schools.....	1	214	178	61.7	...	...	...
Girls' Schools.....	3	426	425.5	270.1	5	2,582	6- 1- 1
Total.....	86	9,921	8015.41	5943.25	3,706	51,694	6- 7- 2
Special Institutions.							
Drawing and Modelling Class, Gondal.....	1	28	47.4	22.7	70	982	20-11- 6
Private Institutions.							
ADVANCED.							
Teaching Arabic or Persian, for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto, for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sanskrit, for boys...	4	63	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto, for girls...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...
ELEMENTARY.							
Teaching Vernacular, for boys...	14	1,453	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto, for girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Koran, for boys...	3	491	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto, for girls...	19	1,516	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER SCHOOLS.							
High School for boys.....	1	36	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School for boys.....	1	76	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	45	3,648	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	136	14,474	8991.01	6584.26	27,062	1,29,298	11- 4- 5

and pupils with other interesting particulars for the past two years:—

		1918-19.								
Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March, 1919.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
0-15- 1	6·55						7,820	0-11- 0	0-11- 0	6·18
...	20·99						12,431	...	...	9·82
...	·61						1,122	...	...	·08
66-15- 9		1	55	62·4	46·2	12,785	18,098	291-15- 5	82-10- 1	...
8- 5- 7		1	332	350·2	300·59	4,963	8,968	25- 9-11	13-14- 9	...
32- 2- 0		1	325	287	196·26	...	9,878	34- 6- 8	32- 8-10	...
...		1	192	186·3	162·83	2,540	2,495	12-15-11	0- 2- 4	...
18- 4- 1	31·11	4	904	885·9	705·88	20,288	39,439	44- 9- 0	21-14- 1	31·16
6- 1- 6		84	9,552	9,751·94	7,113·76	10,430	60,800	6- 3- 9	6- 2-11	...
10-10- 7		2	52	47·4	27·57	...	613	11-12- 7	11-12- 7	...
...		1	224	180	62·5	...	...	...	...	...
6- 0-11		3	422	412·6	247·81	4	3,396	8- 0- 9	7- 7- 3	...
5-15- 9	39·98	90	10,250	10,391·94	7,451·64	10,434	64,809	6- 5- 2	6- 3-10	51·21
17- 2- 1	·76	1	36	38·1	20·5	28	919	24-12-11	22- 2-11	1·72
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		21	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		4	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		18	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	4,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8- 4- 3	100·	141	1,5,414	11,315·94	8,178·02	30,750	1,26,540	11- 4-11	7- 6-11	100·

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

175. There were 54 inmates on the rolls. Of these, 6 left the institution and 4 died, leaving 45 at the end of the year, 38 being natives of the State. They were all Hindus with the exception of 1 who was a Mahomedan.

176. General health of the inmates was good.

177. The blind, lame, infirm and orphans were respectively 37, 4, 4 and 9 against 36, 1, 4 and 9 the year before.

178. Children of school going age attended the local schools, 5 being boys and 6 girls.

179. Coarse cloth called Khadi and Karkar and cotton tape were produced by the inmates from the looms in the Asylum workroom.

180. Expenditure on the maintenance of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,614 against Rs. 2,925 in the preceding year. The average cost per head increased from Rs. 7-13-11 to Rs. 8-13-2.

181. Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha of Jaipur who visited the institution on the 6th August 1919 said "The humanitarian instinct which impels one to do good to the living beings irrespective of caste, creed, colour or order is palpable in the foundation of an institution like the one which I was fortunate to see in Gondal. And with all the time and its fruit at its back the institution becomes all the more sacred. There was a time when charity was directed towards the maintenance of poor dumb animals by means of Panjrapoles. There has now unfortunately come a time when the care of infirm and incapable human beings ought and must be the first charge on ourselves and I am glad to see that Gondal under its enlightened ruler has set the example to others of their first duty towards their fellow beings. The institution is maintained very carefully and throws credit upon its founder. I wish other true philanthropists would wake in time to realise the necessity of the existence of such institutions and divert the channel of so many misguided charities which are in many instances mere waste of money and energy."

The Raj Rana of Jubbal who visited the asylum on the 10th March 1919 remarked:—It was a real pleasure to see this charitable institution with His Highness who takes such interest in all his institutions. The disabled and incapable human beings who get shelter in the Asylum are kept as nicely as anything in this very clean and nice place.

Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar, Editor, United India and Indin States observed:—"This institution does credit to the head and heart of the Maharaja and the Maharani. Nay, it is a crown of glory to the administration, admirably kept and managed with a single view to make the inmates' lives useful and happy."

Mr. K. T. Pardiwalla, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampore State expressed the opinion that "It is most surprising to find that in spite of many of the inmates being generally of uncleanly habits, the institution with all its contents is extraordinarily clean. One would not find the ever present fly even in its kitchen and dining rooms. Everything is regular and well-managed. It not only protects and maintains the helpless more comfortably than at theirs but it turns out also many innocent orphans into perfect persons. Thus it is doubly blessed."

The Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

182. This institution is maintained from the private purse of Her Highness the Rani Saheb and is open to orphans upto eight years of age. They are then transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum where their education and upbringing are attended to.

183. General health of the orphans was good throughout the year.

184. There were 26 orphans (16 boys and 10 girls), 6 boys and 4 girls having left the institution and 6 boys and 3 girls having died. Thus 4 boys and 3 girls were on the lists at the close of the year.

185. Distribution of the orphans according to caste was as follows:—1 Bania, 1 Kunbi, 1 tailor, 1 Koli, 1 Sandhi and 2 Unknown.

186. The total number of orphans attending schools was 10. Of these, 5 were boys and the remaining girls.

187. Maintenance charges of the institution came to Rs. 983 against Rs. 724 in the last year, the average cost being Rs. 6-7-5 against Rs. 4-12-5 the year before.

188. Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha of Jaipur who visited the orphnage on the 6th August 1919 remarked:—" What I have said of the other institution equally holds good of the orphanage which has become the greatest need of the country now-a-days. "

The Raj Rana of Jubbal who visited the institution on the 10th March 1919 praised it as " a most charitable and useful institution which is as clean and perfect as all the others in the State and Her Highness is to be congratulated on her noble heartedness in supporting this excellent orphanage. "

Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar, Editor, "United India and Indian States" observed:-" A visit to the institution which was in perfect state of cleanliness made me exclaim ' Blessed are the orphans of Gondal. ' The little ones looked happy and cheerful. There is no wonder seeing the earnest mind and labour bestowed on them from the highest to the lowest. "

K. T. Pardiwalla, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampore State said:—" The well managed excellent institution serves most efficiently the very charitable purpose the name suggests. Besides this, the philanthrophic object is fully and praiseworthily realised by saving and rearing up many most innocent lives. "

Literature and Press.

189. The four printing presses in the State are a result of private enterprise. The one at Gondal is a large concern. It has prospered under the patronage of the Durbar.

190. There are three public libraries, i. e. one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. They have thriven under the care of the Darbar who have given them buildings, furniture, annual grants, newspapers and periodicals.

Conclusion.

191. In conclusion, I have to thank sincerely the heads of departments and officers who have given me their loyal help which has ensured a successful administration.

Gondal,
24th October, 1919.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewan, Gondal State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Gondal State showing changes in personnel during the year 1918–19.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Ranchhodlal Vrindávandas Patwari.....	Dewan.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Sar Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Chhotalal Chunilal.....	Educational Inspector.	1– 4–18	24– 7–18	
,, Jagjivan Mulji.....	Do.	2– 1–19	31– 3–19	
,, Manishankar Vishvanath	Police Superintendent, (Acting).	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Balabhai Gulabchand...	State Engineer.	1– 4–18	26–12–18	
,, Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Do.	27–12–18	31– 3–19	
,, Hari Bhicaji.....	Chief Medical Officer.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Chaturbhuj Tokarshi...	Revenue Commissioner, (Acting).	1– 4–18	17–11–18	
,, Laxmishankar Kachra..	Do.	18–11–18	31– 3–19	
,, Laxmishankar Kachra..	State Vakil.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Morarji Dharshi.....	Huzur Treasury Officer.	1– 4–18 8–10–18	10– 6–18 31–3 –19	
,, Pranshankar Bhavanishankar.....	Do.	11– 6–18	7–10–18	
,, Parmananddas Ranchhodlal.....	Audit Officer.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Survey Superintendent and Municipal Engineer.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Ambashankar Dayashankar.....	Estates Manager.	1– 4–18	31– 3–19	
,, Nanji Devraj.....	Daftari.	1– 4–18	7–10–18	
,, Laxmishankar Kachra..	Do.	8–10–18	31– 3–19	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Gondal State.

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The spirit of the Civil Procedure Code.....	Adapted		Besides these, there are several circular orders in force not embodied in this list.
Do. Do. Criminal Procedure Code....	,,		
Do. Do. Indian Penal Code.....	,,		
Indian Post Offices Act.....	,,		The Judicial Courts are also guided by the spirit of the Contract, Evidence, Specific Relief, General Clauses and other Acts in force in British India involving principles of General Jurisprudence.
Savings Bank Act.....	,,		
Gambling Act..	,,		
Indian Companies Act.....	,,		
Limitation Act.....	Local		
Court Fees Act	,,		
Certificate of Heirship Act.....	Adapted		
Stamp Act.....	Local		
Registration Act.....	,,		
Opium Act.....	,,		
Salt Act.....	,,		
Village Police Act.....	,,		
Cattle Trespass Act	,,		
Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals	,,		
Arms and Ammunition Act....	,,		
Tramway Act.....	,,		
Weights and Measures Act.....	,,		
Public Conveyance Act.....	,,		
Minors' Estates Act.....	,,		
Encumbered Estates Act.....	,,		
Irrigation and Water Works Act.....	,,		
× Octroi Duties Act.....	,,		× Suspended on account of the abolition of octroi duties.
Boiler Inspection Act.....	,,		
Official Secret Act.....	,,		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Gondal State 1918-19.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.* European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no military force in this State.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Gondal State for the year 1918-19.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Superintendent... ...	1	300	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st grade Inspector.	1	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector.	1	70	840	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	8	35	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
1st grade Jamadar.	5	30	1,800	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	
2nd grade Jamadar.	5	25	1,500	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
3rd grade Jamadar.	4	20	960	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	
Havaldar.	18	15	3,240	...	7	...	3	...	6	7	

Naik.	30	12	4,320	...	15	...	7	...	6	8	
1st Class Constable.	147	10	17,640	2	39	...	12	...	4	46	
2nd Class Constable.	340	9	36,720	3	103	...	43	...	41	104	
Mounted Police Daffedar. ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Do. Naik. ...	2	33	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 1st Class Sawar.	13	30	4,680	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. 2nd Class Sawar. ...	19	28	6,384	...	8	...	...	...	1	16	
Do. Camel Sawar... ...	3	25	900	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Total.....	599	...	89,376	5	181	...	71	...	79	195	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gondal	277	286	421	424	415	405	269	271	139	134	63·89	63·91	64·81	66·91	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Gondal State during the year 1918–19.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gondal.	12,672-8-8	7,819-10-1	9,168-11-7	3,930-9-4	72·35	50·26	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.P.Code, Sec. 143 to 160.	...	10	10	13	7	44	11	...	6	...	...	5	...	11
I.P.Code, Sec. 172 to 229.	...	14	14	25	13	15	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
I.P.Code, Sec. 230 to 263.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 269 to 294.	...	6	6	20	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
I.P.Code, Secs. 302, 303, and 396.....	2	6	8	1	9	11	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
I.P.Code, Sec. 304.....	1	3	4	1	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
I.P.Code, Sec. 307.....	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 312 to 318.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 325 to 333.	2	25	27	23	17	25	8	...	2	1	5	...	...	8
I.P.Code, Secs. 323, 324 and 334 to 338 and 352 to 358	...	293	293	246	220	394	25	...	10	...	2	13	...	25
I.P.Code, Sec. 362 to 373.	...	8	8	1	5	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
I.P.Code, Sec. 376.....	...	2	2	4	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
I.P.Code, Sec. 377.....	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
369	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.P.Code, Secs. 395 and 397 to 402.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Secs. 392 and 394.....	...	4	4	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
I.P.Code, Secs. 379 to 389 and 403 to 440.....	5	221	226	176	154	259	169	2	35	1	22	76	33	169
I.P. Code, Sec. 447 to 462.	...	55	55	36	23	39	14	5	3	4	1	...	1	14
I.P. Code, Sec. 465 to 489.	...	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P. Code, Sec. 493 to 498.	...	3	3	16	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	3	292	295	124	119	194	10	1	2	...	...	7	...	10
Offences under local and special acts.....	1	99	100	112	88	114	85	1	...	4	1	79	...	85
Total.....	14	1,053	1,067	808	676	1,127	341	9	64	10	35	189	34	341

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	...	1	41	2	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
25	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
175	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
29	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
763	...	3	63	6	8	16	7	6	7	...	2	...	3	20	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in present year.*				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondal 1st Class Magistrate.	83	78	5	49	5	24	...	...
Dhoraji 1st Class Magistrate.	53	56	2	37	1	16	...	1
Upleta 1st Class Magistrate.	47	70	...	33	...	33	2	...
Gondal 2nd Class Magistrate.	547	456	1	106	...	331	1	...
Dhoraji 2nd Class Magistrate.	283	205	1	58	...	155	...	1
Upleta 2nd Class Magistrate.	265	188	...	104	...	143	1	...
Sarsai 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	14	...	11	...	6	...	...
Total....	1,281	1,067	9	398	6	708	4	2

VIII.

various Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of present year.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
89	83	11	21	36	6	...	9	
56	57	26	4	19	5	1	2	
50	68	30	4	19	15	...	...	
474	439	57	266	113	...	2	1	
277	215	45	131	39	...	...	...	
261	248	46	115	87	...	...	...	
4	17	3	...	14	...	...	...	
1211	1127	218	541	327	26	3	12	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	
Huzur Court.....	14	...	...	16	7	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	Besides, 38 revision applications are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.....	34	1	1	43	23	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides, 2 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Total....	48	1	1	59	30	15	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Gondal State for the year 1918-19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs. A. P.														Rs A. P.	*y m d.*	
Sar Nyayadhish....	3	12	11	20	14	32	2	11	12	21	1,28,915- 6- 9	...	18	2	...	...	...	10	8	...	6	2	3	64,151- 0- 6	0- 5- 7	
Gondal Munsiff.....	25	64	241	260	266	324	202	281	64	43	40,657- 8- 9	14	229	17	145	62	15	7	...	41	43	51	146	49,848- 7- 2	0- 4- 3	
Dhoraji Munsiff....	20	18	243	241	263	259	245	234	18	25	69,298- 5-10	3	223	15	126	58	18	21	...	82	10	33	109	53,050-11- 5	0- 1-28	
Upleta Munsiff.....	9	12	281	123	290	135	278	127	12	8	22,551- 3- 0	3	110	10	51	49	9	1	...	19	56	19	33	28,069 14- 1	0- 0-29	
Gondal Thandar....	...	...	63	32	63	32	63	32	...	...	430- 5- 0	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	9	18	5	...	430- 5- 0	0- 0- 9	
Sarsai Nyayadhish.	4	2	24	14	28	16	26	15	2	1	923- 5- 6	...	14	...	11	3	...	...	...	2	9	3	1	857-10-10	0- 3- 2	
Total.....	61	108	863	690	924	798	816	700	108	98	2,62,776- 2-10	20	626	44	365	172	42	39	8	153	142	113	292	1,96,408-1-0	0- 2-18	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Gondal State for the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Gondal.	751	916	Rs. A. P. 2,91,628- 0- 1	2,029	749	Rs. A. P. 2,09,202-12-10	2,780	1,665	Rs. A. P. 5,00,830-12-11	1,864	1,375	Rs. A. P. 3,77,861-8-0	916	290	Rs. A. P. 1,22,969- 4-11	159	52	79	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Gondal State for the year 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during present year.		Total.		Disposed of during present year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during present year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*	
Huzur Court.	1	13	25	18	26	31	13	23	13	8	14,472- 0- 3	11,018-14- 4	9	13	2	4	...	1	1	4	1	1	0-3-25	0-4-17	Besides, 12 revision, 5 review and 7 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	7	5	64	70	71	75	66	58	5	17	10,982- 5- 0	10,377- 9-10	36	28	15	18	1	2	6	1	8	9	0-4- 1	0-4-23	Besides, 6 miscellaneous appeals and six registration appeals are disposed of.
Total.....	8	18	89	88	97	106	79	81	18	25	25,454- 5- 3	21,396- 8- 2	45	41	17	22	1	3	7	5	9	10	0-4- 0	0-4-20	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Gondal	1	72	198	248	270	64·00	70·00	81	6,392–15–11	23·00	
Dhoraji	1	...	93	81	93	2·20	2·10	1	295– 6– 4	9·40	
Upleta	1	2	113	86	115	1·70	3·50	9	188–11– 3	11·40	
Sarsai	1	...	4	4	4	·08	·20	...	3–12– 5	·20	
Total.....	4	74	408	419	482	67·98	75·80	91	6,880–13–11	44·	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Gondal State for the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal.....	1,043	909	131	148	836	663	5	5	1	1	70	92	1,027	903	Rs. A. P. 6,85,174-4-0	Rs. A. P. 7,29,448-6-9	5	4	11	2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages.....	129	1,38,826	0	0	454	4	0	146	1,83,386	0	0	538	8	0	*Not separately available, being mixed up with Judicial expenditure.
Sale-deeds.....	827	5,29,287	4	0	2,665	14	0	661	5,28,992	3	9	2,162	12	0	
Wills.....	5	15,500	0	0	10	0	0	5	10,243	4	0	10	4	0	
Money-bonds.....	1	1,450	0	0	4	0	0	1	1,000	0	0	2	12	0	
Miscellaneous.....	65	111	0	0	121	4	0	90	5,826	15	0	151	0	0	
Total.....	1,027	6,85,174	4	0	3,255	6	0	903	7,29,448	6	9	2,865	4	0	
Deduct* expenditure															
Net profit.....															

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Gondal Municipality.....	...	13,197- 6- 5	4,419- 7- 6	...	21,283- 8- 5	17,332-12-10	...	
Dhoraji Do.	...	15,748-10- 6	28,605- 4- 3	...	8,932- 3- 1	3,364-13-11	...	
Upleta Do.	...	7,963-13- 0	4,733-10- 3	...	2,209-14- 3	1,932- 7- 4	...	
Bhayavadar Do.	...	2,663- 9- 6	1,494-11- 6	...	1,365-12- 1	155-13- 8	...	
Sarsai Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Station.	April 1918.	May 1918.	June 1918.	July 1918.	August 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	November 1918.	December 1918.	January 1919.	February 1919.	March 1919.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Gondal ...	0·0	0·19	0·22	4·50	0·76	0·88	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·4	0·0	0·0	6·59	50·90	27·04	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Gondal State.

Article.	During March 1918.	During March 1919.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat per rupee.	13	8	
Bajri Do. Do.....	13	7	
Juwari Do. Do.....	16	8	
Rice Do. Do.....	10	8	
Gram Do. Do.....	18	12	
Mag Do. Do.....	13	7	
Udad Do. Do.....	12	8	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Roads, Bridges and Culverts.....	44,689- 9- 6	29,303-13- 1	73,993- 6- 7	...	...	...	73,993- 6- 7	
Constructing new buildings as well as repairing the old ones.....	27,250-11- 6	25,699- 9- 6	52,950- 5- 0	...	...	...	52,950- 5- 0	
Water supply and Irrigation Works.....	96-12- 5	...	96-12- 5	...	...	...	96-12- 5	
Miscellaneous Works.....	819- 6- 6	1,399- 1- 8	2,218- 8- 2	...	...	...	2,218- 8- 2	
Total.....	72,856- 7-11	56,402- 8- 3	1,29,259- 0- 2	...	...	...	1,29,259-0-2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Gondal.	1918–19	26,601	17,707	591	12,806	440	256	182	2,135	71,237	11,225	1	500	5,192	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Gondal...	6	6,458	12	15,911	5	5,188	...	...	23	27,557	

R V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Items.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Receipts.				
1	Land.	13,39,936	2	9	
2	Forest.	30,029	15	7	
3	Abkari.	22,904	...	...	
4	Education.	30,662	12	10	
5	Stamp Revenue.	16,693	2	...	
6	Law and Justice.	29,434	11	11	
7	Interest on loan.	15,390	...	...	
8	Railway.	6,77,804	6	7	
9	Miscellaneous	7,98,638	2	...	
	Total.....	29,61,493	5	8	
	Expenditure.				
1	Tribute.	1,10,721	...	...	
2	Palace.	2,22,801	14	9	
3	Raj Kumars' education....	20,603	13	9	
4	Revenue....	79,180	10	1	
5	Judicial.	18,270	13	10	
6	Police.	2,03,187	...	6	
7	Jail....	7,051	2	11	
8	Forest.	12,256	4	11	
9	Education.	1,04,122	7	10	
10	Medical.	17,857	6	10	
11	Charity.	9,462	3	11	
12	Public Works...	2,03,511	5	9	
13	Pension and gratuity.	9,572	14	5	
14	Conservancy charges.	30,396	2	9	
15	Other Departments...	1,15,756	9	...	
16	Railway....	2,22,165	1	5	
17	Miscellaneous...	1,52,434	10	11	
	Total.....	15,39,351	11	7	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Gondal State during the year 1918-19.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
									Hospital stoppages.
Gondal Hospital.....	8,035	454	406	13	21	14	9,204-14- 6	83·5	775- 4- 4
Dhoraji Hospital.....	11,180	155	146	...	4	5	3,388- 1-4	138·4	143- 1- 0
Upleta Hospital.....	4,975	51	39	6	5	1	1,698- 7-11	46·5	119-10- 0
Bhayavadar Dispensary	4,130	40	38	1	1	...	1,079- 2-11	49·1	19- 3- 0
Sarsai Do.	3,468	12	11	...	1	...	717- 9- 0	29·8	0-13- 0
Total....	31,788	712	640	20	32	20	16,088- 3- 8	347·3	1,057-15- 4

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Gondal State for the year 1918-19.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal	1,61,916	9,218	7,999	...	1,219	7,807	14,838	7,031	...	56·9	49·4	48·2	91·6	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Gondal State for the year 1918–19.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
91	95	Secondary Schools (4).	877	904	618·31	705·88				Besides, Rs. 926 were spent on account of the Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.
		Primary Schools (90).	9,921	10,250	5,943·25	7,451·64	38,527	2,570	76,697	
		Special School (1) i. e., Drawing and Modelling class at Gondal.	28	36	22·7	20·5				

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20.

PRINTED AT THE GONDAL TOWN PRESS, GONDAL.

1920.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GONDAL STATE.

1.	Situation.	Latitude 21° 57′ 30″ N. Longitude 70° 50′ E.
2.	Province.	Kathiawar.
3.	Boundaries.	Bounded on the North by Rajkot and some Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda and on the West by Junagadh and Nawanagar.
4.	Area.	1024 square miles.
5.	Administrative Divisions.	Gondal Division consisting of Gondal, Sultanpur, Kolithad and Sarsai Mahals, Dhoraji Division consisting of Dhoraji, Upleta, Bhayavadar and Patanvav Mahals.
6.	Salute.	11 guns.
7.	Capital.	Gondal.
8.	Rivers.	The Bhadar, Champarwadi, Gondali, Karmal, Mouj, Ojhat, Veenoo.
9.	Rainfall.	20 to 25 inches.
10.	Population.	1,61,916.
11.	Revenues.	About Rs. 20,00,000.
12.	Tribute.	Rupees 1,10,721.
13.	Language spoken.	Gujarati.
14.	Roads.	185 miles.
15.	Post Offices.	Bhayavadar, Charakhdi, Chhatrasa, Dadva, Derdi, Dhank, Dhoraji, Ganod, Gondal, Khakhi Jaliya, Khokhri, Kolki, Moti Khilori, Moti Marad, Moti Vavdi, Moviya, Paneli Moti, Patanvav, Ribda, Sarsai, Sidsar, Sultanpur, Supedi and Upleta.

16.	Telegraph Offices.	Bhayavadar, Dhoraji, Gondal, Jetalsar, Khakhi Jaliya, Paneli Moti, Ribda, Supedi and Upleta.
17.	Rest Houses.	Dak Bungalows at Gondal and Upleta.
18.	Objects of interest.	Navlakha Palace, Grassia College, Bai Saheb Ba Asylum, Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage, Swaminarayan Temple, Kylas Bag and Veri Tank Water Works at Gondal, Man Vilas Palace at Dhoraji, the Palace at Upleta, Temples at Khakhi Jaliya, Supedi and on the Osham Hill.
19.	Festivals.	Annual fairs on the Osham Hill and Ganod.
20.	Handicraft.	Chief articles are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper ware, wooden toys, wood work turned on the lathe and ivory and wooden bangles.
21.	Ruler.	His Highness Thakor Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput received his education at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain), F.C.P. &s. (Bombay) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author he takes great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system. He has established the first Girls High School in the Province of Kathiawar and

21. Ruler (contd.).

has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. He was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living.

His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation, having abolished customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes during his regime.

His subjects in appreciation of his just and beneficent rule voted him a colossal bronze statue in 1891-an honour without a parallel in the history of Kathiawar. It was unveiled by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao, G.C.I.E., Gaekwad of Baroda.

All subjects of the Gondal State celebrated the Silver Jubilee in commemoration of the completion of twenty-five years' rule of His Highness on 24th October 1909 and raised subscriptions for erecting the Bhagvat Sinhjee Silver Jubilee Institute at Gondal.

The auspicious event of the completion of fifty years by His Highness was celebrated throughout the State with unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty in the year 1915.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20.

Area of the State 1,024 square miles; Population 1,61,916;
Average Revenue Rs. 20,00,000; Tribute Rs. 1,10,721.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

The events summarized in this Administration Report belong to the first normal year after the conclusion of the great war. In calling it normal one closes his eyes as it were on the pre-war perspective. It is characteristic of the cataclysmic changes which at various intervals of time are forced in the grouping of race and class, that our outlook on the past has to adjust itself to the new order of things, which the end of the European war has brought about. In an era in which the desideratum of today becomes an instalment of tomorrow, it is inevitable that the traditional relationship between the rulers and the ruled should be closely and more or less intelligently viewed in the light of events of this memorable decade which closes a few months hence. Small nations and great, capital and labour, classes and masses, the clamouring many and the deliberating few have each to shed some old illusions, to waken to new calls of duty and to effect new moves on the social and political chess board. In fact this forms the background for the administrative activities of any Indian ruler who values his position in the Imperial hegemony. True patriotism is no monopoly of the demagogue nor of the aristocrat, for everyone who is conscious of obligations as a member of civilized society

must recognize that the need of the hour is for co-operation with the British Government in the task of re-construction from the social and industrial wreckage of war. It needs no telling to those who have followed His Highness's long, eventful and uniformly successful career on the 'gadi' that he is fully alive to the changed requirements of the situation.

Marriage of Kumari Shri Leilaba.

2. The principal event which came off early during the official year was the marriage of Kumari Shri Leilaba, the cultured daughter of His Highness to Raj Rana Saheb Bhagatchand of Jubbal, one of the hill states near Simla. The betrothal was already referred to in last year's report. The marriage festivities began on the 8th May and lasted till the 15th May, the day of departure of the married couple. Great was the enthusiasm of the people during the celebrations. The bridegroom and his party which included Raja Bahadur Bhagvantsinh, heir-apparent of Trikamgadh-Orchha, a few brother chiefs from the hill states and brothers and cousins of the Rana Saheb, reached Gondal in the morning of the 10th May by a special train and were warmly received with due pomp and eclat by His Highness, his subjects and the assembled guests. On the evening of the 11th May the bride was given away by Their Highnesses according to Hindu shastric ceremonies, in the presence of a distinguished concourse of invited guests, relations, Bhayats, Grassias, state officers and the elite of the town and districts. There were deputations from Cutch, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Dharampore, Wankaner, Limdi, Rajkote, Nandod, Chuda, Jasdan, Mangrol, Kotda, Virpur and Bantwa, to offer the customary poshak and felicitations. His Highness was the recipient of numerous congratulatory messages from friends and well-wishers, among others being Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon from Madras and the Nawab Sahebs of Janjira and Loharu. It is the earnest prayer of His Highness' subjects that the Great Disposer may grant the wedded pair long life, peace and happiness. To mark the joyful occasion His Highness announced the following boons and concessions:—

(1) An all round bonus of 25 p.c. of pay to all the state servants.

(2) Remission of interest on the outstandings for 1919 from agriculturists.

(3) Institution of a system of advances to Kheduts under state guarantee.

(4) Founding the Leilaba scholarship for the higher education of girls.

(5) Writing off Rs. 25,000 of old dues.

(6) Ear-marking Rs. 10,000 to relieve the conditions of fodder-famine.

(7) Release of 8 convicts.

Obituary.

3. An event which cast a gloom over Gondal was the sad demise of the junior Rani Saheb Rupaliba. She passed away on the 26th September after a lingering illness patiently borne. The deceased was a pious and accomplished lady and her death leaves a sore wound in the domestic life of His Highness. The occasion evoked widely-felt sentiments of commiseration for His Highness in his sacred grief.

4. The death of His Highness Bhavsinhji, the late Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, in the prime of life, was another event which greatly touched Their Highnesses and the household. The late Maharaja Bhavsinhji was the sister's son of His Highness who retained an affectionate interest in the efforts of his nephew to increase the prestige and reputation of his state for progressive administration Their Highnesses paid a visit of condolence to the minor Maharaja Saheb soon after the mournful event.

5 A tribute is due to the memory of Khan Bahadur Bezanji Merwanji, late Dewan of Gondal, who died in December 1919 at a ripe old age. For nearly 20 years he was a trusted and valued counsellor of His Highness, with whom he loyally co-operated in promoting those measures of public weal which earned for Gondal its position as a most efficiently administered state on this side of India. Failing health brought on his retirement from service in 1903, but till the last his interest in all that concerned the welfare of Gondal was unabated. In an appreciative obituary, His Highness has ordered a handsome monthly allowance to the widow of deceased, in recognition of his past loyal and meritorious services.

His Highness' Birthday concessions.

6. The fifty-fifth birthday of His Highness which fell on the 24th October 1919 was quietly observed on account of the state mourning for the junior Rani Saheb. As usual, however, the following concessions and promotions were announced.

(1) A general increase of 35 p.c. in the pay of all the state servants drawing Rs. 100 p.m. and under, Rs. 4 being the minimum increase.

(2) Extension of this concession to scholarship-holders.

(3) The scale of pay to be revised in view of the changed conditions of living.

(4) Special promotion for the Sar Nyayadhish, the State Vakil, the Huzur Secretary and 12 more other state servants.

(5) Removal of punitive posts imposed on Bedia and Upleta.

(6) Conferment of a poshak of Rs. 10,000 on Sheth Nurmahomed Ahmed, a well-known Memon merchant of Gondal, who during the prevailing famine conditions helped the cause of famine relief by distributing under state guarantee to the Kheduts, quantities of grain as maintenance till harvest-time and foregoing temptations to unload his hoarding on a rising market.

Education of His Highness' Children.

7. His Highness' younger son Kumar Shri Bhupatsinhjee got the diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. and D.T.M. (Lond.). He has also passed the Examination for M.B. at Cambridge His younger brothers and sister continue their studies in Great Britain and France.

His Highness' tours.

8. His Highness and family left for Simla on the 15th September 1919 to see Leilaba Saheb. The latter with the Rana Saheb of Jubbal returned the visit at Gondal in March last. As a token of her abiding interest in the cause of female education the Kumari Saheb gave an endowment of Rs 4,000, for awarding suitable scholarships to girls in the girls' schools at Gondal and other district towns. On the 30th October 1919 His Highness left for Delhi to attend the Conference of Ruling Princes which has come to be an annual function. With a growing sense of the organic unity of Native States in the Imperial fabric, such conferences are bound to meet oftener and the solution of interstatal and inter-imperial problems will be helped by the combined experience, patience and sagacity of rulers.

Peace celebrations.

9. 19th July 1919 was fixed in England to celebrate the signing of the peace-treaty. In connection with the event His Highness passed the following orders:—

(1) To observe it as a public holiday.

(2) Flags to be hoisted as a special occasion.

(3) The people to offer up thanksgiving prayers in their respective prayerhouses.

(4) Illuminations in the town

(5) Remission of sentences on convicts in the proportion of one month for one year of sentence.

The peace celebrations, as all over India, were fixed during the four days ending with the 16th December 1919 and the following items of programme were ordered

(1) 13th December to 16th December to be observed as holidays, all schools and offices to remain closed.

(2) Athletic sports by and prize-giving to members of the Police force.

(3) Offering of prayers on the 14th December.

(4) Feeding of poor people on the 15th December.

(5) Illuminations and fairs in towns and villages on the 16th December 1919.

Donations.

10. The donations for objects of charity and philanthropy included

Rs.	
5,000	To Bankura Famine Relief Fund.
2,000	To Central Famine Relief Fund.

Besides the above Rs. 4,646-6-10 were contributed towards the upkeep of central institutions in Kathiawar.

The Season.

11. The health of the people was fairly good, due to the absence of influenza or other epidemics. The ratio of births fell from 49·4 to 43·2 per mille this year. There was a welcome decline in the percentage of deaths from 91·6 to 41·1 per mille this year. This demonstrates that despite famine conditions which prevailed till the kharif harvest the staying power of the people was well maintained, partly because advances of grain were made in the nick of time and also because labour both agricultural and industrial could command a scale of wages more than

commensurate with the increased cost of living. Though the year opened amidst soaring prices for hay, ghee and milk and staple food grains, with the advent of rains in July the situation grew hopeful. It was a season of average rainfall ranging from 20 to 25 inches. Cotton was booming but latterly there has been a slump compared with last year. The middle class folk find their margin of saving steadily shrinking. It is a peculiar feature of the times that whereas in former famines, labour was going a-begging on a daily wage of 4 to 5 annas, an ordinary coolie for shorter hours and not more efficient work, now insists on a rupee per day even outside industrial towns. The rupee, no doubt, has appreciated in terms of sterling exchange but its purchasing power is reduced to one third for the bulk of consumers in India.

Education.

12. His Highness being himself an educationist is fully responsive to an expanding educational programme. In ten years, expenditure on education has doubled, being a lac and a half. Of individual institutions, the Grassia College shows the largest recurring expenditure During the twenty three years of its existence, it has sent forth many scions of the aristocracy both inside and outside of Kathiawar, supplementing their book-knowledge with the virtues of self reliance, self control and good manners. Several of its alumni have proceeded to degrees in Arts, Medicine and Agriculture. The Raj Rana of Jubbal, during his visit to the institution noted " × × The institution is a typical one and its perfection and cleanliness which is a feature of Gondal State is a great credit to the Management" Mr. Herbert Southworth (Journalist England) thinks the institution "is the crowning edifice of all the fine institutions in this unique town × × ."

The Grassia College.

Monghiba High School for Girls.

13. The Monghiba Girls' High School which presents girls for the Bombay Matriculation Examination showed 329 pupils on the roll. H. H the Thakore Saheb of Palitana records his impressions of a visit in these terms. "I was indeed very struck with all that I saw. This school is, without doubt, one of the best I have seen so far in Kathiawar."

The Sagramji High School.

14. The number of pupils on the roll of the Sagramji High School was 332 and the average daily attendance was 313 against 300 last year. The High School sent up 6 students for the School-leaving Examination of whom 4 passed.

15. The Drawing and Modelling School in Gondal obtained a gold medal at the Amreli Exhibition for its anatomical models, which are a sort of replica from similar ones in use at the science laboratory for the Grassia College. The Drawing School.

16. The following distinguished visitors paid a visit to Gondal in the year under report. Distinguished Visitors.

(1) His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

(2) Mr. F. W. Hanson, Member, Railway Board.

(3) The Raj Rana Saheb of Jubbal.

(4) The Rana Saheb of Kothar.

(5) The Begum Saheb of Maugrol.

(6) K. S. Chandradevji of Dharampore.

(7) Mr. H. T. M. Southworth, Wigan Teritorial army.

(8) Dr. D. A. Turkhud M.B. of the Government Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel.

(9) Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar, editor "United India and Native States."

The impressions they formed on visiting the more important local institutions and places of interest have been noted in their proper place elsewhere.

CHAPTTER II.

Administration of Land.

17. The rainfall was not evenly distributed and the outturn of cereals and other kharif food crops was not satisfactory. But the main commercial crop viz cotton, which is the sheet anchor of land revenue, fetched high prices and enabled the cultivators to pay in the assessment punctually. The outturn for gram and vetches was only 2 annas a rupee. The highest viz 14 annas is returned for cotton. The wheat crop was somewhat damaged by frost. Groundnut cultivation is spreading, as many as 11,483 acres being sown, but the outturn was not so satisfactory on account of uneven rainfall. It behoves the 'kheduts' to maintain a proper Agriculture.

balance between food crops and money crops at their periodical sowings. When there is a pronounced shortage of food crops, there is generally a cry for local export duty which in the end falls on the producer. The lesson of this tendency and of the possible economic disturbances by artificial regulations should not be lost on the cultivators as a body.

Land Revenue.

18. Every settlement officer knows the polemics of land revenue. But there are two questions which will usually be asked as a test of how a particular system works. The first is how much acreage lies fallow? The second is, what proportion of cultivated land is held by bona fide kunbis as distinguished from sowcars and speculators? It is an index of the easy conditions under which the kunbi pursues his calling that out of a total khalsa cultivable acreage of 3,46,119 acres, only 5 228 acres remain fallow. When this result is obtained without trenching on the extent of pasturage, it is a matter for legitimate gratification. The proportion of uncultivated land (waste and arable included) to the total cultivated works out at 4 p.c. Next, out of the above 3,46,119 acres, nearly 90 p.c. are held by bona fide kheduts, only thirty-two thousand remaining with non-kheduts. When the cash assessment system was introduced in the State Khalsa Villages, some twenty-six years ago, the occupancy rights were made alienable, but involuntary alienation through the process of Courts was prohibited. The following tabular statements set forth the extent of cultivation and the voluntary transfer by kunbis of their holdings.

Statement showing the acreage of cultivation:—

Total area—in acres.	Area of alienated, Bhayati and Mulgrassia Villages.	Net area dealt with in this chapter.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.		
			Jiraet or rain crop.	Bagayet or irrigated crop.	Total under cultivation.	Available for cultivation.	Waste or not available for cultivation	Total uncultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6,46,898	1,60,337	4,86,560	3,06,507	39,612	3,46,119	14,743	1,25,697	1,40,440

Statement showing voluntary alienations by kheduts:—

Year.	By sale.		By mortgage.		Total.		
	To Khedus.	To non Khedus.	To Khedus.	To non Khedus	To Khedus.	To non Khedus.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1908-09.....	3,476	1,074	404	416	3,880	1,490	5,370
1918-19	8,121	643	344	150	8,466	793	9,259
1919-20	3,807	536	11	194	3,818	730	4,548

19. It will be remembered that the decade commencing with 1908-09 consisted of many unfavourable seasons and the fact that the holdings and the credit of the peasantry have not been adversely affected is a sufficient proof of the elasticity and equitableness with which the revenue system is worked. Distraint warrants are unknown. Except the vighoti whether one calls it rent or revenue, there are no local cesses, tolls or rates imposed on the tillers of land. The soil is assessed for long terms from twenty to thirty years. The revenue gathered for the year ending with December 1919 amounted to Rs. 11,32,371-3-4 against Rs. 13,39,93-2-9 for the previous year. The difference of over two lacs is accounted for by a sliding scale of remission and suspension necessitated by the previous famine year. The expenditure under the heading 'revenue' was Rs. 1,61,358-4-9 which is 14 p.c. on the amount collected. It is the essence of the cash assessment system that the cost of collection is greatly reduced, it being no longer necessary to maintain a large number of revenue sepoys and watchmen. On going back to 1909-10 one finds the cost of collection only 2·5 p c. on the land revenue gathered. But it is to be borne in mind, that on account of the general upward trend of prices and periodical increases of salaries the cost of administration increases and each department shares proportionately in consequence.

Vighoti operations.

20. There are 107 villages which are administered according to the vighoti system, the bulk of the rest being co-shared with Bhayats and Mulgrassias. During the year under report, one village Udakiya was

brought under vighoti and a survey for initiating the same in four more villages is in progress.

Live-stock.

21. The number of agricultural live-stock as returned for three years is given below:—

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.
1917-18	35,812	29,244	16,433
1918-19	26,601	17,707	12,806
1919-20	24,562	18,840	11,383

The figures show that the process of recuperation is not so far appreciable.

Irrigation.

Tanks.

22. The area irrigated by the Veri Tank was 1,036 acres against 819 acres last year and the area served by the Paneli Tank in the other division was 1,347 acres against 1,364 acres last year. The revenue from Veri Tank was Rs. 6,118 on a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,74,203, yielding 2·23 p.c. The Paneli Tank yielded Rs. 6,972 against Rs. 2,872 last year, the capital outlay being Rs., 6,28,677 the percentage of net revenue being 1·10. The number of irrigation wells was 6,535 and they served a total acreage of 54,646 vighas. The claims of railways versus irrigation are periodically debated in high quarters. The State is a large investor in railways But it is also a pioneer in major protective works in Kathiawar Though the irrigation system has not so far proved what they call a commercial proposition, His Highness is as keen as ever in conserving and extending the irrigational potentialities wherever feasible, because these irrigation works are the mainstay of the peasantry and their tillage at a pinch, in a more special sense than the railways.

Wells.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Police strength.

23. The total strength of police both regular and irregular is shown below:—

Class	Mounted	Foot	Total
1. Regular stipendiary police.	38	549	587
2. Bhayats', Grassias,' and Jivaidari men.	43	176	219
3. Pasaitas or Village Police.	1	550	551
Total.	82	1275	1357

The vacancies in the regular police are slowly filling, on account of a further general rise in pay ordered on His Highness' birth-day. The expenditure on the Police Department was Rs. 1,82,630–14–6 against Rs. 1,57,738–12–8 of the previous year, the increase being due to raised salaries. In ten years the annual recurring expenditure on police has increased by nearly half a lac. A classification of the regular police according to race or caste shows:—

71 Rajputs.
39 Sindhis.
34 Sipahis.
11 Arabs and Makranis.
21 Pardeshis from Hindustan.
9 Rabaris.
192 Deshi people from Kathiawar.

377 + 222 vacancies = 599

Police cognizable cases.

24. The number of offences reported to the police was 516, out of which the police struck off 277 as false cases, leaving 54 as undetected at the close of the year, the rest having been brought up before judicial courts for disposal. The question of registration of offences was agitated before the Police Commission. The system is bound to remain imperfect so long as the public and the investigating agency do not see eye to eye. A fair test of whether false cases were really false ones is, what proportion of them was sent up for prosecution under I. P. Code 182 and with what result. The 239 cognizable offences which the police

proceeded to investigate are classified as under:—

No.	Name of offence.	Year. 1918–19.	Year. 1919–20.
1	Murder	4	1
2	Culpable homicide	5	4
3	Attempt to murder	...	1
4	Grievous hurt	9	7
5	Hurt	4	5
6	Dacoity	2	2
7	Robbery	3	...
8	Theft by house-breaking	42	27
9	Theft...	114	102
10	Other offences	103	90
	Total...	286	239

25. The number of accused persons arrested by the police was 435, of whom 414 were sent up for trial. It will appear from Appendix **V**, that more than two-thirds of those committed by the police were convicted in law courts.

Stolen property.

26. The property stolen during the year was worth Rs. 5,265-0-0 against Rs. 7,819-10-1 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 67·2 against 50·2 last year.

Accidents and suicides.

27. There were 69 accidental deaths and suicides against 84 in the year before. Damage to the extent of Rs. 3,997 was caused during the year by 65 accidental fires against 83, causing a loss of property worth Rs. 8,820 last year.

During the year there was no case of mail robbery, outlawry or escape from jail.

The festivals of Holi and Taboots and the fairs at Ganod and Osham passed off peacefully as usual.

Magisterial work.

28. Appendices VII and VIII relate to the working of the Magisterial Courts at Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Sarsai. The offences and the accused persons include also those that are beyond the cognizance of the police. The bulk of the criminal work of a routine nature is centred round the Gondal Magistrate's Court. The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons brought for trial was 32, the discharges and acquittals being 68 p. c. which is the average of the last three years.

Sessions Court.

29. The more serious offences tried by the Sessions Court during two years are classified below:—

Murder.	Number.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.
Murder	5	6
Culpable homicide	2	7
Attempted murder	1	...
Grievous hurt	6	4
Hurt	2	1
Offences against property...	2	12
Dacoity	1	15
Kidnapping and abduction	...	5
Rape	2	...
Offences relating to marriage	...	3
Miscellaneous	9	2
Total...	30	55

The number of sessions conducted by the Sessions Court was 17 against 12 last year.

The number of persons dealt with by the Sessions Court was 51 against 23 last year.

The average duration of criminal cases in Magistrates' Courts is 22 days. The duration of a sessions case works out at 8 days.

30. There were 384 convictions in the Magistrates' Courts. 56 convicts appealed to the Sar Nyayadhish Court, giving a ratio of 14·5 against 12 and 13 for the last two years The majority of convictions carry sentences which do not invite an appeal.

Criminal appellate side.

Out of 47 convictions had in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 18 were appealed against, to the Huzur Court, the ratio of aggrieved being 38 against 60 of last year. The percentage of convictions confirmed and modified is 87 against 80 last year.

Criminal Revision side.

31. There were 35 revision applications to the Huzur Court, 25 by complainants and 10 by accused. The number of disposals is 21, leaving a balance of 14 at the end of the year.

Percentage of crime.

32. The percentage of crime to area and population is 1·1 and 0·7 against 1·23 and ·77 respectively for last year. The number of offenders for the total population gives a ratio of ·74 p. c.

Fines.

33. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 3,535–11–6. Including last year's arrears the amount was Rs. 4,773–11–10, of which the recoveries were Rs. 2,841–5–9. Excluding remissions, the total for recovery is Rs. 1,750–11–1 against Rs 1,238–0–4 last year.

There were 16 prosecutions for cruelty to animals which were all successful.

The number of suicides is 11 like last year. Accidental deaths numbered 56 against 73 last year. The majority are due to snakebite.

The number of extraditions to and by the State was 29 and 38 against 22 and 16 of the previous year.

Civil Work.

Original side work.

34. The details relating to original civil work are to be found in Appendix X and need not be re-iterated. It will be noted that the insti-

tutions have increased on account of the generally normal and healthy conditions of the season. Fully ninety per cent of institutions are monetary causes. Compromises and exparte account for a large portion of disposals. The average duration of civil litigation in the bulk of causes was about 3 months. British India gives a similar duration. There is no Small Causes Courts Act here and litigants are tenacious of technicalities of procedure in proportion to pecuniary stakes before a higher jurisdiction. Exparte disposals give a ratio of 20 p. c. on the total compared with 16 and 19 for two previous years.

Civil appellate work,

35. Appeals confirmed and modified compared with the total disposal by the Huzur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts give a ratio of 57·88 and 9·21 against 50·62 and 3·70 for the previous year.

Execution applications,

36. The improved season is reflected in the number of execution applications which have doubled, the numbers being 749 and 1,423 brought on the register. The smaller closing balance of last year is due to a larger number being struck off on account of stay of execution ordered for 'kheduts' during the pendency of distress. Execution proceedings are as full of technical processes as pre-decretal ones and afford a larger scope for interlocutory intervention.

Registration of documents.

37. Appendices XIV and XV relate to registration work There is practically little or no increase in the documents presented for registration. The inference is legitimate that there was no pressure on the resources of people during the preceding year of scarcity. This should be read in conjunction with the comments on voluntary alienations by kunbis referred to in chapter II.

Jails and Lock-ups.

38. The Jails at Gondal and Dhoraji and the Upleta and Sarsai lock-ups are managed according to the Jail Manual. Prisoners sentenced for a term exceeding a week are sent to the Central Jail at Gondal.

The behaviour of convicts and prisoners is reported to be generally good. Food, clothing and other necessaries were supplied according to jail rules. There is little extra-mural labour, most of the work being

inside the Jail, such as carpet and cotton-tape weaving and working on handlooms and sewing The health of prisoners was fairlygood. Thirteen convicts were treated in the hospital and were cured. The daily average of prisoners was 76·5 and the total cost of their up-keep came to Rs. 8,086-5-10. Eight prisoners were released on the occasion of the marriage of Kumari Shri Leilaba Mr. H. Southworth who visited the Gondal Jail was impressed with "the scrupulous cleanliness and general order which is excellent ××."

Municipalities.

39. There are 4 Municipalities viz. one each at Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar. They are worked in conformity with published municipal rules. There is a nominated president and he is assisted by a committee of officials and non-officials who are yearly nominated.

40. A revision survey of municipal limits is in progress at Dhoraji and Upleta and efforts are being made to encourage taking up of land for residential purposes in the suburbs.

41. In municipal areas the streets and thoroughfares are lighted by the municipality. The public buildings in Gondal are partly served by gas light It is intended to substitute electricity for gas in the near future.

42. Except a moderate wave of pneumonia the municipal areas were mostly free from epidemic.

43. The supply of drinking water was adequate and fire-extinguishing apparatus was in good order.

44. City improvement work by way of set-backs and alignments is going on with minimum of disturbance in important municipal towns.

CHAPTER IV.

General Condition and Resources.

45. The condition and resources of a state and of its subjects are inter-related. The wealth of a people is gauged by its actual and potential tax-bearing capacity and that of a commonwealth by its ability to carry

on with a minimum of taxation. In a state which has no sea-board, nor mountain sides and quarries to exploit, agriculture and commerce are the two main resources. The first is dealt with under chapter II The second, commerce, goes duty-free. The imports amounted to Rs. 71,34,010-9-0 against Rs. 1,13,23,050-6-9 and the exports were valued at Rs. 39,03,431-8-0 against Rs. 55,63,568-14-0 last year. The decreased imports of grain on account of the improved season and of cloth on account of previous stocks held will explain the decreased amount compared with last year's. The decrease of nearly 20 p. c. under exports is probably due to the decreased prices for cotton, kapas and cotton-seeds which form the bulk of exports. As between imports and exports, there is an excess of 80 p. c. in the imports over the exports It is obvious that no conclusion of an adverse balance of trade can be based upon this, in as much as the export bills negotiated between places with which people out here do business, are made out in the same currency. Moreover this phenomenon always persists when the pursuits of a people are more agricultural than industrial.

Manufactures and Industry.

46. There are no important variations from the figures of last year under the above heading. Those engaged in the building trade viz. masons, joiners and bricklayers are prospering. With the improvement and expansion of residential areas and the growth of factory centres, the whole trade is bound to thrive.

47. The number of hand-looms was 726 against 740 last year. There were 58 handlooms for weaving woollen fabrics. There are no factories with mechanically driven weaving machinery. In these days of cheap and intensive production, mere manual labour has to go down before the working of mechanical forces. All the same in the division of labour, inherited aptitude has an easy place and labour saved on one part of the operation is a gain in another direction.

48. There are 7 ginning factories in the State, 2 at Gondal, 1 at Dhoraji, 1 at Upleta, 2 at Bhayavadar and 1 at Paneli. There are 3 cotton-presses.

49. There is one iron foundry at Gondal. Private enterprise has

launched a factory at Gondal which is turning out nut-crackers, knives, stoves, water taps and casting work. It continues to make steady progress. There is one leather tanning factory at Upleta. Dhoraji possesses two small establishments for making gold lace and embroidery.

Forests.

50. Forest lands cover an area of 42,401 acres. Excluding cuttings during the year, there has been an increase of 9,831 new babul trees in the total area. The total remaining at the close of the year was 2,02,415.

51. The forest soil is more suited for the growth of babul than for mango trees except in parts of the Sarsai Mahal. There was not much improvement in the working of the plantation in Pat-Khilori of which mention was made in last year's report. There are 185 casurinas in a flourishing condition. Of cocoanut palms only 11 are thriving, the rest having withered.

52. Forest receipts for the year are Rs. 40,502-0-0 against Rs. 36,990 and Rs. 42,865 for the previous two years. The expenses are Rs. 9,566 against Rs. 8,112 of last year.

Horticulture and Gardening.

53. The Agri-Horticulture Department is in charge of the public gardens at Gondal viz. the Kailas Bag and the Municipal garden and two small gardens attached to the Monghiba High School for girls, the Guest House garden at Gondal and the Municipal gardens at Dhoraji and Upleta. The Gondal gardens are watered by connection from the Veri Tank. During the year some area was sown with Dharwar and Cambodia cotton. The staple produced is reported to be superior. Some work by way of budding of native roses with exotic variety was carried on. Orange plants from Nagpore and Pomelos are progressing well The gardens are well-known for their well-kept appearance and they are solely maintained for public recreation, as speaking from a pecuniary point of view, the expenses usually exceed the receipts. The receipts of the year were Rs. 1,828-8-3 and the expenses Rs. 3,103-6-2 against Rs. 1389-14-1 and Rs. 3,339-13-4 respectively of last year.

Public Works.

54. Excluding railways, the State has spent nearly 80 lacs of rupees on public works since His Highness' accession to the Gadi. Most of the outlay has been on educational institutions, on irrigation works, improved police quarters, and maintenance and extension of roads and means of communication throughout the territory. The important works carried out during the year were:—

1. School at Bhader.
2. School at Arni.
4. School at Patan.
4 Police Chowkey at Nadhu Pipalia.
5. Causeway on the Venoo river.
6. Road from Gondal to Khandadhar.
7. Road from Moviya to Rozdi.
8. Road from the Asylum to the Secretariat.
9. Road from Moti Marad to Patanvav.
10. Road from Bhayavadar to Charelia.

55. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,07 080 3 6 against Rs 1,29,259-0-2 last year. The details of different kinds of works and the outlay incurred are set forth in Appendix XIX.

56. The Veri Tank supplies water to gardens, public institutions and private houses and the house connections are increasing yearly. The capital outlay has amounted to Rs. 3,39,934 and the net revenue received was Rs. 10,872, yielding 3·9 p. c. against 3·07 last year. The number of water connections has increased from 692 to 740.

Railways.

57. This is the ninth year since the integral railways commenced separate working which came into operation in 1911. Since then Gondal's share in the capital outlay has increased by nearly 60 p. c. Besides being an early pioneer of the Kathiawar railway system, the State's interest

in railway enterprise is materially increasing. Its large proprietary stake, coupled with long experience and efficient management, has afforded justification for entrusting it with the management of other connected systems like the Gaekwar's Khijadia-Dhari Railway. As the call grows for extension of railway facilities in other parts of the province, questions relative to sphere of influence and routing of traffic are bound to arise and there is no doubt that the maximum of public convenience will be the sole factor in their consideration.

Sanction has been sought for survey of a short railway line from Patan near Dhank to Paneli.

58. The following table shows the capital outlay and net earnings of Gondal's share in railway investment.

Railways.	Capital outlay.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Gondal Railway.			
Half year ending September 1919...	64,34,493- 0-10	3,06,240-11- 9	4·76
Do. Do. March 1920...	64,46,616-12- 2	3,10,558-15-10	4·82
J. R. Railway.			
Half year ending September 1919...	6,19,970-10- 9	69,847-14- 2	11·27
Do. Do. March 1920...	6,40,907-12-11	73,141-15-11	11·41
Total....	70,87,524- 9- 1	7,59,789- 9- 8	10·72

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

59. Administration being a trust, its balance sheet, like that of any other corporation, supplies the test of its success or otherwise. Its material wealth consists of its revenue paying lands, its capital outlay on irrigation, railways and major public works. Its moral assets are

comprised in a prospering peasantry, in its educational expansion, its high credit and general confidence in its methods. Above all, in a balancing of the claims of various public interests, it is akin to a business concern and there is a limit to mere sentiment and ill-informed zeal in its successful operation. On a previous page mention has been made of the incidence of land revenue and the remission and suspension of assessment, ordered on festive occasions or for the relief of distress during famine times. Appendix XXII is a statement of receipts and expenditure. A rough comparison with a similar statement of ten years ago, throws some useful light. The total financial strength has doubled without the imposition of any tax. A margin on the right side of 8 lacs has grown into one of 16 lacs. But the largest item under receipts is No 1 (land) which has not increased in the meanwhile. Items 2–6–7 show an actual decline. Item No. 4 'education', shows a slight increase of only two thousand, the obvious inference being that there is no tendency to make education costlier. The increase under No. 5 indicates increase in money transactions and greater vigilance in preventing fiscal evasion. Of the remaining items, railways as locking up the bulk of a state's wealth offer the largest scope for the exercise of judicious economy and efficient audit. The scope is further enlarged when ownership and management are vested in the same body. When world factors have tended to double the return on even gilt-edged securities, it would be a poor compliment to a state's business methods if t ey did not disclose a fair commercial marg n of profit. A state like this exercises wise restraint in permitting an unhampered flow of trade and in eschewing competition. But we are living in times in which the rulers, the people and banking institutions have got to pool their interests and it would be difficult for a financier to challenge the soundness of employing resources in a fluid state from season to season. The last few years have shown that the native states have a three-fold task to perform viz. to fulfil its obligations by the Imperial Government, if possible, also to help other state or states to do likewise and thirdly so to husband resources as not to be a drag on provincial or imperial revenues in times of general distress. On turning to the debit side, the State spends 23 p. c. of its total expenditure on railways and public works, 10 p.c. on education, more than 10 p. c. on revenue service and more than 15 p.c. on protection. It has to be noted that whereas the prices of a decade ago have at least trebled in Europe with an in-

crease of 300 p c. in the cost of living, the increase under Rajkumars' education has been only 45 p.c.

60. A discussion about raising revenue by taxation would be out of place in connection with a state which believes in a minimum of taxation. In most political bodies, taxes are of two kinds, (1) those raised for needful revenue purposes, (2) those for promotion of morality and for purposes of public convenience. The latter are generally of a penal nature. Of the former, land revenue is the most important. But it is so assessed that its incidence is equitable, its cost of collection is the least, it is moderate enough to encourage extended tillage and is capable of adjustment in cases of local deterioration. Incomes, property, necessaries, imports and exports go untaxed. By the abolition of customs duty, the State has surrendered to its subjects an annual revenue of over a lac of rupees which is bound to increase 'pari passu' with a general ad-valorem rise of prices. Experience alone can disclose how far this has affected the producer and the consumer, but for one thing it has deprived the petty myrmidons of a handy weapon for harassment, besides opening a field for future commercial enterprises.

61. The comparative gross revenue for the past two years and estimate for the current year is tabulated below:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1918.)	Revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1919).	Estimate of the revenue year (1st January to 31st December, 1920)
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Ordinary expenditure under all heads....	13,17,136	12,83,688	14,00,000
Railways; capital outlay	2,22,165	2,11,275	1,12,000
Total.....	15,39,301	14,94,963	15,12,000

62. The following statement shows the gross expenditure for the past two years and estimate for the current year:—

Particulars.	Revenue year (1st January 1918 to 31st December 1918).			Revenue year (1st January 1919 to 31st December 1919).			Estimate of revenue year (1st January 1920 to 31st December 1920).		
	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.	Amount for collection.	Amount realized.	Amount expected to remain outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From all sources excluding Railways.....	26,73,573	22,83,689	3,89,884	31,63,073	23,57,724	8,05,349	28,12,102	22,65,852	5,46,250
Railway earning (Gondal's share of the G.P.S. Railway).....	4,97,358	4,97,358	...	5,22,015	5,22,015	...	4,49,903	4,49,903	...
Do (J. R. Railway).....	1,20,966	1,20,966	...	1,26,525	1,26,525	...	1,15,921	1,15,921	...
Refund of capital outlay &c. (G.P.S. and J.R. Railways) ordinary.....	59,481	59,481	...	1,22,249	1,22,249	...	70,010	70,010	...
Total.....	33,51,378	29,61,494	3,89,884	39,33,862	31,28,513	8,05,349	34,47,936	29,01,686	5,46,250

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

63. There are three hospitals in the State one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta and two dispensaries one each at Bhayavadar and Sarsai. There are also two or three private medical institutions at Dhoraji organized by philanthropic effort. During the year, the Gondal Hospital was visited by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana who noted as follows. " × × I was taken over the hospital by His Highness the Thakore Saheb to-day. Everything I saw was kept in excellent order and spotlessly clean × ×."

General health.

64. Except a few cases of small-pox and malaria, the general health of the public was good. This was due to the absence of influenza, plague and cholera. There was a marked decrease in the number of patients treated, being 27,401 against 32,500 of last year. A statement of medical relief will be found in Appendix XXIII. The prevailing diseases during the year were small-pox, fevers of various types, bowel complaints, respiratory diseases, skin affections, diseases of the eye and ear. The following table gives the comparison of diseases for 2 years:—

Years.	Diseases.													
	Cholera.	Malarial fever.	Worms.	Rheumatic affections.	Respiratory affections	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Leprosy.	Eye.	Ear.	Skin.	Venereal.	Ulcers.	Other Diseases.
1918-19.	26	2,272	1,376	830	1,369	259	712	3	6,573	2,051	2,373	154	3,351	10,337
1919-20.	21	1,999	6,841	658	1,334	398	769	3	6,000	1,634	1,740	166	2,715	9,280

Operations.

65. The number of operations performed was 1,183 against 1,506 and 1,508 for the previous two years.

Post-mortem examinations.

66. Ten *post mortem* examinations were held and opinions given in 273 medico-legal cases against 13 and 279 respectively for last year.

Temperature.

67. Variations in temperature at the hospitals and dispensaries are noted below.

Gondal	between	50^0 and 100^0	against	52^0 and 100^0
Dhoraji	„	54^0 and 102^0	„	54^0 and 100^0
Upleta	„	52^0 and 104^0	„	52^0 and 104^0
Bhayavadar	„	60^0 and 105^0	„	56^0 and 105^0
Sarsai	„	48^0 and 106^0	„	50^0 and 105^0

Victoria Memorial Scholarships.

68. During the year there was no fresh admission to the training class, for want of suitable candidates. The head dai of the Gondal Hospital conducted 30 labour cases. The dais trained in the Gondal centre are employed in zenana hospitals in Kathiawar and are otherwise doing good work.

Vaccination.

69. The department is manned by a controlling officer, a superintendent and 4 vaccinators.

70. Small-pox appeared in 11 villages. There were 131 attacks with 78 deaths. 56 of the attacks were in vaccinated and 75 in unvaccinated. There were 20 deaths in vaccinated and 58 in unvaccinated. It appears thus that the ratio of life-saving efficacy is 3 to 1.

71. The following comparative table shows the vaccinations performed by the department:—

Year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.						Grand Total.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.			Re-vaccination.				Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Under one year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Total of all ages.				
1918-19	1,579	1,636	3,215	19	42	61	3,276	3,215	1,955	957	2,916	61	36	90·5	59·
1919-20	1,440	1,442	2,882	21	20	41	2,923	2,882	1,612	1,019	2,631	41	27	90·9	65·8
Increase	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8
Decrease	139	194	333	...	22	20	353	333	343	62	285	20	9	...	...

72. The work of the inspecting staff is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Miles travelled.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of children inspected.		Result.					
							Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	1918–19.	1919–20.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1918–19.	1919–20	1918–19.	1919–20.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Chief Medical Officer.	271	0	19	1	1,417	367	628	198	451	105	338	64
Vaccination Supdt ...	1,227	883	174	105	2,271	1,604	1,184	764	1,053	762	34	78

73. The cost of the establishment came to Rs. 1,083 and the cost per successful case was Re. 0-8-11 against Rs. 1,153 and Re. 0–8–6 in the preceding year.

74. The lymph employed is from arm to arm and it was seven times renewed by lanoline paste ordered from Bangalore and Calcutta.

Vital Statistics.

75. There are no striking variations to report, mainly due to the generally normal health conditions which prevailed relatively to last year. Appendix XXIV gives the vital statistics for two years. Births registered were 5,462 among Hindus and 1,540 among Mahomedans. The deaths amongst Hindus were 5,450 and amongst Mahomedans 1,269. The last census returned 57,453 and 1,04,453 as population for the urban and rural tracts respectively and the death-rate has always been lower in the latter than in the former. The death-rate per mille gives a ratio of 47·1 for the urban and 38·5 for the rural parts. One or two cognate points may be mentioned here. The role of a prophet is generally unsafe, but a guess may be hazarded that the figures for the next census are not likely to be an improvement on those for the last one. During ten years the birth-rate has fallen and the death-rate has increased and a comparison with figures of a decade ago shows that there is a balance on the wrong side of 20 p.c. to redress.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

76. It is usual to descant on the comprehensive scope of education in the making of the perfect citizen. Indeed it would be hard to find a branch of administration more overlapping in its interests or more insistent in requirements. It is a truism to say that one can never spend too much on education. It is also a subject in which the hope of progress lies in a working compromise between the theorist and the administrator. One holds forth on the quantitative, another on the qualitative test in education. One presses the claims of primary, another of secondary and higher education. But the one abiding lesson from the reports of periodic education commissions, which we have to lay to heart is, that education has a two-fold aspect, (1) general, (2) vocational; and that in educational allotments broadening the basis of literacy should take precedence over raising the apex of the educational structure. The following statement contains comparative figures bearing on the progress of education in different branches.

77. The following Statement compares the numerical strength of

Name of schools.	1918-19. No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1919.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipt.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection						7,820	0-11- 0
School buildings						12,431	...
Scholarships						1,122	...
Secondary Schools.							
Grassia College, Gondal	1	55	62·4	46·2	12,785	18,098	291-1[illegible]- 5
Sagramji High School, Gondal	1	332	350·2	300·59	4,963	8,968	25- [illegible]-11
Monghiba High School for Girls, Gondal	1	325	287·	196·25	...	9,878	34- 6- 8
Middle School, Dhoraji	1	192	186·3	162·83	2,540	2,495	12-15-11
Total	4	904	885·9	705·88	20,288	39,439	44- 9- 0
Primary Schools.							
Gujarati Schools	84	9,552	3,751·94	7,113·76	10,430	60,800	6- 3- 9
Sanskrit Pathashalas	2	52	47·4	27·57	...	613	11-12- 7
Police Schools	1	224	180·	62· 5	...	...	...
Girls' Schools	3	422	412·6	247·81	4	3,396	8- 0- 9
Total	90	10,250	10,391·44	7,451·64	10,434	64,809	6- 5- 2
Special Institution.	1	36	38·1	20·5	28	919	24-12-11
Drawing and Modelling Class, Gondal							
Private Institutions. *Advanced.*							
Teaching Arabic or Persian, for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sanskrit for boys	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary.							
Teaching Vernacular, for boys	21	1,718	...	...	. .	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ the Koran for boys	4	684	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto for girls	18	1,666	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.							
High School for boys	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School for boys	1	127	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46	4,224	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	141	15,414	11,315·94	8,178·02	30,750	126,540	11- 4-11

schools and pupils with other interesting particulars for the past two years.

		1919–20.								
Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on register on 31st March 1920.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Average cost to the State per pupil.	Percentage to the total expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
0–11– 0	6·18						6,027	0– 9– 5	0– 9– 5	4·03
...	9·82						8,471	..	...	5·68
...	·08						1,727	...	...	1·15
82–10– 1		1	105	95·6	76·2	16,450	27,359	260– 9– 0	102–12– 4	...
13–14– 9		1	332	363·7	313·55	6,014	8,785	26– 7– 4	8– 1– 1	...
32– 8–10		1	329	353·33	232·1	1	7,850	23–13– 9	22– 1– 8	...
0– 2– 4		1	195	187·1	164·4	2,294	2,766	14– 2–11	2– 3– 3	...
21–14– 1	31·16	4	961	989·7	786·2	24,759	46,760	48–10– 6	22– 0– 6	31·31
6– 2–11		88	8,721	9,168·7	6990·2	5,386	81,811	9– 6– 1	8–10–10	...
11–12– 7		1	10	9·7	6·2	...	521	52– 1– 7	52– 1– 7	...
...		1	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7– 7– 3		3	392	401·2	254·4	2	3,032	7–11– 9	6–12– 8	...
6– 3–10	51·21	93	9,303	9,579·6	7250·8	5,388	85,364	9– 2– 9	8– 7– 8	57·16
22– 2–11	·72	1	46	50·0	19·3	71	983	21– 5–10	18– 9– 8	·67
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		16	1,404	...	...	...		...	...	...
...		3	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		2	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		21	1,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		6	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7– 6–11	100·	147	14,307	10,619·3	8,056·3	30,218	1,49,332	14–10– 1	11– 7– 7	100·

Primary Education.

78. In ten years there has been an increase of 40 p.c. in the number of primary schools. Expenditure on primary schools has risen from Rs. 37,772 to Rs. 85,364 in the same period. The percentage of expenditure under this head has risen from 46 to 57 p.c. Excluding private institutions, there is roughly speaking one school for less than two villages. In British India, the proportion is one for every five villages. The number of pupils in primary schools has risen from 5,332 to 9,303.

79. There are 93 primary schools, 4 secondary schools, 1 Drawing school and 49 private institutions. The total number of pupils in all schools has increased from 8,626 to 14,307. On turning to the last census figures one finds that the numbers of boys and girls under 14 years are nearly equal. But the figures between 7 and 14 years are not separately shown, so that the incidence of school-going age is a matter of guess. Even as it is, let us suppose 20 millions as the population of the Bombay Presidency, where the proportion of school-going girls to the total of school-going age is 1·8. In Gondal the ratio is 2·4 This is due to the introduction of compulsory female education amongst the rural population. It might be mentioned that His Excellency Lord Willingdon has lately sanctioned the adoption of the principle of compulsion in female education in District and Taluka Boards in the Madras Presidency.

The Grassia College.

80 The number of students on the roll of the Grassia College was 82 against 61 last year. The Gondal State supplied 50, the rest having joined from Jhalavad, Sorath, Gohilwad and Halar Prants, from Cutch and other places outside Kathiawar During the year the College was visited by the Raj-Rana Saheb of Jubbal and Mr. Southworth, whose impressions will be found recorded under chapter I.

81. The total expenditure on the College was Rs 27,359 against Rs 18,062, the increase being due to increased maintenance and establishment charges.

82. The Northbrook Gold Medal in experimental science was awarded to Kumar Shri Govindsinhji Dipsinhji of Wankaner. The Maharaja Gaekwar Scholarship was continued for a year more to Kumar Shri Hematsinhji Junabhai of Chhatrasa who was also awarded the Maharaja Bhavsinhji Agricultural Scholarship.

83. The annual athletic sports were held on the 19th March and the prizes were given away by Kumari Shri Leilaba Saheb.

The Sagramji High School.

84. The Sagramji High School had 332 boys on the roll, the average daily attendance being 313·5. It presented 6 candidates at the Matriculation Examination of whom 4 passed.

85. 10 out of 11 Edward Memorial Scholarships were awarded to the boys of this school.

The Dhoraji Middle School.

86. The Middle School at Dhoraji teaches upto the English IVth Standard. The average daily attendance was 164. The debating society attached to this school is reported to be doing good work.

The Monghiba High School for Girls.

87 The Monghiba High School for girls had 329 pupils on the roll, the average daily attendance being 232. The school was visited by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana whose remarks are quoted under chapter I. His Highness is doing his utmost to advance the cause of female education in the State through special treatment by way of endowments and prizes, qualified teachers and ample accommodation and it is hoped that the public response will grow from year to year. The percentage of successful results at the annual examination was 77 against 63 of last year. Out of 162 students presented in English, 118 were successful.

The Drawing School.

88. During the year under report, 9 students were sent up for the drawing examination, 1 for the intermediate examination and 8 for the elementary drawing examination. The result is not yet out. As noted elsewhere, the anatomical models prepared in this school obtained a gold medal at the Amreli Exhibition.

Licensed Schools.

89. The number of licensed private institutions has increased from 34 with a total pupil strength of 2,738, ten years ago, to 49 with a pupil strength of 3,997 during the year under report. Some of them teach Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Koran to boys and girls. Some teach the vernacular course. All are subject to inspection and general supervision by the education department. It is a welcome sign of the newly awakened public spirit that philanthropy aided by self-reliance and social service has contributed 1 High School and 6 Middle Schools for boys to the total educational strength.

Training of Teachers.

90. The problem of popular education is beset by a lack of trained teachers. A partial remedy lies in the multiplication of training centres The State is periodically revising its scale of remuneration to attract recruits. Amidst the strife of competing professions, results in this direction can only slowly materialize. A high sense of the calling and the noble impulses of self-sacrifice from the general public might go a long way towards improvement.

91. The training class attached to the Gondal Taluka School presented 3 candidates at the annual examination. Of these, 2 were successful. Both were teachers.

Physical education.

92. Physical welfare of pupils in the Grassia College is looked after by providing them with indoor and outdoor games and athletic sports which are a part of their daily routine. There are also annual fixtures. Cricket and football are provided for boys in the English teaching schools. The boys in the primary schools recreate themselves with country games and gymnastics while light exercises combining measure and grace of movement are provided for girls.

93. A distribution of pupils according to race is given below:—

Race.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Hindus	9,629	8,854
Mahomedans	1,561	1,456
Parsis	...	...
Europeans	...	...
Portuguese and Native Christians	...	...
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	...	...
Total	11,190	10,310

94. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,49,332 and the following table indicates the sources from which it was met during two years:—

Year.	Fees.	State Contribution.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19.	30,750	91,993	3,797	1,26,540
1919-20.	30,218	1,17,141	1,973	1,49,332

95 The percentage of fees to the total cost fell from 24·3 to 20·2 while that of State contribution and other sources rose from 72·6 to 78·4 and declined from 3·0 to 1·3 respectively.

Libraries and Journalism.

96. There are 3 public libraries maintained by the State one each at Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. Books, periodicals, furniture and grants-in-aid are supplied by the State. The total number of books was 6,309. There are 4 Printing Presses. The one at Gondal is an old, well-established concern and is worked by oil engine. It is largely patronized by the State. It turns out the monthly Durbari Gazette. There is a medical magazine published in this press for a local practitioner. There are 2 periodicals published at Dhoraji. A growth of public taste for reading and trying to cater for the same are good signs. The creation and maintenance of a healthy, impersonal tone are prime requisites for useful discussion. Journalism, as an instrument of public education, otherwise fails of its effect.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The Bai Saheb Ba Asylum.

97. The Poor Laws and Vagrancy Acts are some of the means by which civilized nations seek to remove the parasitic aspect of beggary as a social evil. The economic loss of man-power which the existence of this profession implies is dimly realized amongst those communities which regard indiscriminate charity as an insurance for future bliss. But the instinct of fellow-feeling for those unfortunates whom Providence has rendered

incapable of fulfilling the curse of Adam, supplies the main antidote to the growth of suicides and criminals. The maintenance of well-organized asylums for these is therefore a social and political necessity. Gondal has been a pioneer in affording this boon of asylum irrespective of caste, creed and residence for upwards of thirty years. The daily average attendance was 45. The number at the end of last year was 45. During the year there were 24 admissions making a total of 69 out of whom 25 left. Among males, there were 13 blind, 2 lame, 1 infirm and 5 orphans and among females there were 15 blind, 1 lame, 3 infirm and 4 orphans. The health of the inmates was good. Wholesome food, sanitary clothing and bedding and lodgings in spacious rooms are provided for them.

98. The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 5,886-2-11 as against Rs. 3,614-11-8. This is due to the daily average attendance having increased from 34·12 to 45·4 this year. The average cost per mensem per inmate works out at Rs. 10-12-6 against Rs. 8-13-2 last year.

99. Four boys and five girls attended the local schools. There is a work-shed attached to the institution and the likely inmates are taught weaving khadi, cotton-tapes and coarse fabrics.

100. The institution is very well looked after. The quality of its upkeep and its clean and well regulated apperance due to the benevolent interest of His Highness have been the object of complimentary references from distinguished visitors from year to year.

The Bhagvat Sinhjee Orphanage.

101. This institution is founded and maintained by Her Highness from her private purse. It is carrying on the work of infant rescue and child welfare. Loving foresight and diligent ministering serve to brighten the looks of many an innocent cast-away. Wet nurses are employed as required. When the children attain the age of 8 years they are transferred to the Bai Saheb Ba Asylum for education and further upbringing.

102. The average daily attendance was 7·5. The number at the end of last year was 7. The admissions were 10. Of the total, 5 left during the year and 6 died.

103. The expenses amounted to Rs. 851-6-9 against Rs. 983-1-0 last year, the average cost per head per mensem being Rs. 9-6-5 against Rs. 6-7-5 the year before.

CHAPTER IX.

Conclusion.

104. During this summary reference has occasionally been made to a few figures of a decade ago, because at the time His Highness' subjects were engaged in taking stock of the administrative results of twenty-five years of the present regime. With a modesty, characteristic of the practised administrator, His Highness in reply to a public address said " × × I, on the other hand, regarding the prospect, can see no end to the path of progress and the ideal appears difficult of attainment × × ." Indeed the end of training in the hard school of politics is the consciousness of imperfections in all human endeavours. Nevertheless the justification of high power lies in clear-sighted, unhasting pursuit of noble aims for its exercise. Time is on the side of the constructive, the earnest, the large-visioned reformer. The old school which mistook bullying for discipline and obtruded the inequalities of status in managing the component parts of the machinery is closed for ever. The present call is for greater co-operation, the co-ordination of competing activities-so as to subserve the purposes of a rational, just and humane government.

105. In conclusion, I have to thank sincerely the heads of departments and officers who have given me their loyal help and especially Mr. Ganeshrai Dulerai Buch, Sar Nyayadhish, who has assisted me in drawing up the Administration Report.

Gondal,
1st August, 1920

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewan, Gondal State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Name of High Officials in the Gondal State showing changes in personnel during the year 1919-20.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Ranchhodlal Vrindavandas Patwari.....	Dewan.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ Ganeshrai Dulerai.....	Sar Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
Do. Do.....	Office Superintendent (Officiating).	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ Jagjivan Mulji.....	Educational Inspector.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ ManishankarVishvanath	Police Superintendent (Acting).	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	State Engineer.	1- 4-19	2- 2-20	
„ Morarji Chaturbhuj.....	Do.	6- 3-20	31 -3-20	
„ Hari Bhicaji.....	Chief Medical Officer.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ Chaturbhuj Tokarshi....	Revenue Commissioner (Acting).	16- 4-19	31 -3-20	
„ Laxmishankar Kachra...	Do.	1- 4-19	15- 4-19	
Do. Do.....	State Vakil.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
„ Morarji Dharshi.....	Huzur Treasury Officer.	1- 4-19	31 -3-20	
„ Parmananddas Ranchhodlal	Audit Officer.	1- 4-19	31 -3-20	
„ Ambashankar Dayashankar	Estates Manager.	1- 4-19	31- 3-20	
Do. Do.....	Settlement Officer.	1-10-19	31- 3-20	
„ Chhaganlal Pashvir.....	Survey Superintendent and Municipal Engineer.	1- 4-19	30- 9-19	
„ Nanji Devraj.....	Daftari.	18-10-19	31- 3-20	
„ Laxmishankar Kachra...	Do.	1- 4-19	17-10-19	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Gondal State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The spirit of the Civil Procedure Code...	Adapted		Besides these, there are several circular orders in force not embodied in this list. The Judicial Courts are also guided by the spirit of the Contract, Evidence, Special Relief, General Clauses and other Acts in force in British India involving principles of General Jurisprudence.
Do. Do. Criminal Procedure Code...	,,		
Do. Do. Indian Penal Code.....	,,		
Indian Post Offices Act.....	,,		
Savings Bank Act.....——.....	,,		
Gambling Act.....	,,		
Indian Companies Act.....	,,		
Limitation Act.....	Local		
Court Fees Act.....	,,		
Certificate of Heirship Act.....	Adapted		
Stamp Act.....	Local		
Registration Act.....	,,		
Opium Act.....	,,		
Salt Act.....	,,		
Village Police Act.....	,,		
Cattle Trespass Act.....	,,		
Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals	,,		
Arms and Ammunition Act.....	,,		
Tramway Act.....	,,		
Weights and Measures Act.....	,,		
Public Conveyance Act.....	,,		
Minors' Estates Act.....	,,		
Encumbered Estates Act.....	,,		
Irrigation and Water Works Act.....	,,		
× Octroi Duties Act.....	,,		× Suspended on account of the abolition of octroi duties.
Boiler Inspection Act.....	,,		
Official Secret Act.....	,,		

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Gondal State 1919-20.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no military force in this State.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Gondal State for the year 1919-20.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Superintendent	1	300	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1st grade Inspector	1	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd grade Inspector	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3rd grade Inspector	1	70	840	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	8	35	3,360	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	
1st grade Jamadar	5	30	1,800	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	
2nd grade Jamadar...	5	25	1,500	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	
3rd grade Jamadar	4	20	960	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	
Havaldar	18	15	3,240	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	

Naik	30	12	4,320	...	12	...	6	...	6	...	
1st Class Constable	147	10	17,640	1	31	...	33	...	8	...	
2nd Class Constable...	340	9	36,720	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	
Mounted Police Daffedar... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Do. Naik ...	2	33	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 1st Class Sawar	13	30	4,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 2nd Class Sawar... ...	19	28	6,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Camel Sawar	3	25	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	599	...	89,376	1	67	...	39	...	70	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gondal	286	239	424	435	405	414	271	285	134	111	63·91	~~64·59~~ 65·5	~~66·91~~ 65·57	68·~~59~~ 84	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gondal	7,819-10-1	5,265-0-0	3,930-9-4	3,539-6-1	50·26	67·21	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Fines only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.P.Code, Sec. 143 to 160.	...	12	12	7	8	43	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
I.P.Code, Sec. 172 to 229	...	17	17	13	15	18	9	...	3	1	...	5	...	9
I.P.Code, Sec. 230 to 263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 269 to 294.	...	13	13	4	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
I.P.Code, Secs. 302, 303, and 396.....	1	10	11	9	5	26	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
I.P.Code, Sec. 304.....	...	12	12	6	6	15	2	...	2.	...	...	...	...	2
I.P.Code, Sec. 307.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 312 to 318.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 325 to 333	1	16	17	17	13	22	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	7
I.P.Code, Secs. 323, 324 and 334 to 338 and 352 to 358.....	1	287	288	220	227	411	23	...	5	...	3	14	1	23
I.P.Code, Sec. 362 to 373	...	10	10	5	4	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
I.P.Code, Sec. 376.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P.Code, Sec. 377.....	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	
388	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

I.P.Code, Secs. 395 and 397 to 402.....	...	24	24	...	6	23	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
I.P.Code, Secs. 392 and 394.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P Code, Secs. 379 to 389 and 403 to 440.....	4	214	218	154	132	214	153	8	25	5	19	60	36	153
I.P.Code, Sec. 447 to 462.	2	78	80	23	32	53	21	2	6	5	7	...	1	21
I.P.Code, Sec. 465 to 489.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.P Code, Sec. 493 to 498.	...	16	16	3	9	10	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Miscellaneous.....	6	321	327	119	120	199	17	...	1	1	...	15	...	17
Offences under local and special acts.....	...	136	136	88	119	157	130	8	...	3	...	118	1	130
Total.....	15	1,169	1,184	676	705	1,207	404	19	62	16	34	234	39	404

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
8	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	...	...	52	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	
23	...	2	14	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
182	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
765	...	6	90	7	2	8	4	6	...	13	...	...	1	32	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in present year.*				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondal 1st Class Magistrate	78	70	9	44	2	28	1	1
Dhoraji 1st Class Magistrate	56	68	2	15	4	42	1	2
Upleta 1st Class Magistrate	70	55	0	46	4	21	1	4
Gondal 2nd Class Magistrate	456	524	1	137	...	359	...	3
Dhoraji 2nd Class Magistrate	205	206	0	60	...	164	...	...
Upleta 2nd Class Magistrate	188	146	0	92	...	99	3	...
Sarsai 3rd Class Magistrate	14	60	0	20	2	40	...	...
Total...	1067	1129	12	414	12	753	6	10

VIII.

various Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1919–20.

Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of present year.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
83	85	20	21	18	25	1	...	
57	66	24	18	15	4	3	2	
68	76	16	6	25	17	...	12	
439	500	86	238	165	...	...	11	
215	224	20	130	71	...	...	3	
248	194	31	92	64	...	3	4	
17	62	8	28	26	...	...	...	
1,127	1,207	205	533	384	46	7	32	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	
Huzur Court.....	18	...	...	27	10	3	3	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Besides, 21 revision applications are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court....	34	1	1	47	26	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides, 1 miscellaneous appeal is disposed of.
Total...	52	1	1	74	36	12	10	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State

APPENDIX X

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Gondal State for the year 1919-20.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs. A. P.														Rs. A. P	*y. m. d.*	
Sar Nyayadhish...	12	21	20	9	32	30	11	12	21	18	21,896- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	6	1	5	47,001-0-0	1- 0- 0	
Gondal Munsiff.....	64	43	260	277	324	320	281	268	43	52	47,766- 0- 0	13	257	7	159	73	14	11	...	61	84	30	93	49,011-0-0	0- 3-11	
Dhoraji Munsiff....	18	25	241	257	259	282	234	241	25	41	55,747- 0- 0	23	224	10	118	80	15	11	...	50	116	27	48	60,358-0-0	0- 2- 2	
Upleta Munsiff.....	12	8	123	225	135	233	127	211	8	22	49,291- 0- 0	4	212	9	95	81	29	7	...	41	56	49	65	42,073-0-0	0- 4- 3	
Gondal Thandar...	...	...	32	50	32	50	32	50	...	...	747- 0- 0	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	8	20	16	6	747-0-0	0- 0-13	
Sarsai Nyayadhish	2	1	14	40	16	41	15	39	1	2	3,277- 0- 0	...	40	...	25	15	...	...	...	8	22	8	1	3,349-0-0	0- 1-20	
Total...	108	98	690	858	798	956	700	821	98	135	1,78,724- 0- 0	40	792	26	447	249	58	31	7	168	304	131	218	2,02,539-0-0	1-11-19	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for executions of decrees in the Gondal State for the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Gondal.	916	290	Rs. A. P. 1,22,968 0 -0	749	1,423	Rs. A. P. 3,93,416- 0- 0	1,665	1,713	Rs. A. P. 5,16,384- 0- 0	1,375	1,220	Rs. A. P. 3,61,062- 0- 0	290	493	Rs. A. P. 1,55,322 0- 0	281	158	54	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Gondal State for the year 1919–20.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during present year.		Total.		Disposed of during present year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during present year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*	
Gondal Court.	13	8	18	26	31	34	23	29	8	5	11,018–14– 4	7,753– 2– 0	13	19	4	6	1	2	4	...	1	2	0– 4–17	0– 3–20	Besides, 16 rivision, 2 review and 6 miscellaneous appeals are disposed of.
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	5	17	70	65	75	82	58	47	17	35	10,377– 9–10	9,852– 0– 0	28	25	18	10	2	5	1	2	9	5	0– 4–23	0– 5– 2	Besides, 4 miscellaneous, 1 review and 1 registration appeals are disposed of.
Total.....	18	35	88	91	106	116	81	76	20	40	21,396– 8– 2	17,605– 2– 0	41	44	22	16	3	7	5	2	10	7	0– 4–20	0– 4–30	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prsioners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Gondal	1	81	192	270	273	70·00	71·90	69	7,369- 1-10	46·	
Dhoraji	1	1	58	93	59	2·10	1·36	...	278- 4- 3	11·4	
Upleta	1	9	108	115	117	3·50	4·20	9	437- 8- 2	14·3	
Sarsai	1	...	2	4	2	·20	·01	...	1- 7- 7	·1	
Total.....	4	91	360	482	451	75·80	76·57	78	8,086- 5-10	71·8	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Gondal State for the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Name of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
Gondal.....	909	866	148	163	663	609	5	6	1	2	92	86	903	862	Rs. A. P. 7,29,448-6-9	Rs. A. P. 10,08,958-0-0	4	1	2	3	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mortgages.....	146	1,83,386	0	0	538	8	0	162	2,24,783	0	0	567	0	0	
Sale-deeds.....	661	5,28,992	3	9	2,162	12	0	607	7,62,146	0	0	2,042	0	0	
Wills..	5	10,243	4	0	10	4	0	8	20,781	0	0	20	0	0	
Money-bonds.....	1	1,000	0	0	2	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous.....	90	5,826	15	0	151	0	0	89	1,248	...	...	147	...	...	
Total.....	903	7,29,448	6	9	2,865	4	0	864	10,08,958	0	0	2,776	0	0	
Deduct* expenditure															
Net profit.....															

*Not separately available, being mixed up with Judicial expenditure.

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Gondal State during the year 1919–20.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Gondal Municipality.. ...	...	4,419- 7- 6	8,066-15- 2	...	17,332-12-10	14,442-12- 8	...	
Dhoraji Do.	...	28,605- 4- 3	38,646- 9- 7	...	3,364-13-11	2,341-11- 9	...	
Upleta. Do.	...	4,733-10- 3	7,952- 3- 7	...	1,932- 7- 4	2,411-10- 3	...	
Bhayavadar. Do.	...	1,494-11- 6	3,045-15- 6	...	155-13- 8	7-14-10	...	
Sarsai Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Station.	April 1919.	May 1919.	June 1919.	July 1919.	August 1919.	September 1919.	October 1919.	November 1919.	December 1919.	January 1920.	February 1920.	March 1920.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Gondal...	0·0	0·0	1·59	4·63	10·14	4·49	0·05	0·46	0·0	0·0	0·16	0·0	21·52	6·59	27·07	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Gondal State.

Article.	During March 1919.	During March 1920.	Remarks.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat per Rupee.....	8	13	
Bajri Do. Do.....	7	13	
Juwari Do. Do.....	8	16	
Rice Do. Do	8	9	
Gram Do. Do.....	12	11	
Mag Do. Do.....	7	8	
Udad Do. Do.....	8	8	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Roads, Bridges and Culverts.....	51,909-13- 5	...	51,909-13- 5	...	...	...	51,909-13- 5	
Constructing new buildings as well as repairing the old ones.....	43,218-11- 9	...	43,218-11- 9	...	. .	...	43,218-11- 9	
Water supply and Irrigation Works...	1,289-15- 7	...	1,289-15- 7	...	...	...	1,289-15- 7	
Miscellaneous Works.....	10,661-10- 9	...	10,661-10- 9	...	...	...	10,661-10- 9	
Total...	1,07,080- 3- 6	...	1,07,080- 3- 6	...	...	...	1,07,080- 3- 6	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Gondal State during the year 1919–20.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Gondal	1919–20.	24,562	18,840	325	11,148	427	635	114	2,134	51,156	10,824	8	2,899	4,009	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Gondal	6	9,758-0-0	10	17,862-0-0	5	988-0-0	...	...	21	28,608-0-0	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

No.	Items.	Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Receipts.				
1	Land.	11,32,371	3	4	
2	Forest.	25,745	8	3	
3	Abkari.	28,350	4	0	
4	Education.	29,697	3	11	
5	Stamp Revenue	16,586	13	0	
6	Law and Justice.	31,860	1	10	
7	Interest on loan.	15,363	12	0	
8	Railway....	7,70,789	2	6	
9	Miscellaneous	10,67,749	10	0	
	Total.....	31,28,513	10	10	
	Expenditure.				
1	Tribute.	1,10,721	0	0	
2	Palace.	2,23,356	9	5	
3	Raj Kumars' education.	59,700	7	6	
4	Revenue....	1,61,358	4	9	
5	Judical..	17,139	1	3	
6	Police.	1,96,850	0	5	
7	Jail....	11,104	0	1	
8	Forest.	10,511	2	7	
9	Education.	1,18,600	8	10	
10	Medical	17,265	7	4	
11	Charity....	8,932	2	0	
12	Public Works.	1,32,386	5	11	
13	Pension and gratuity	8,657	10	4	
14	Conservancy charges.	22,213	12	4	
15	Other Departments.	1,18,083	15	11	
16	Railway....	2,11,275	0	11	
17	Miscellaneous....	66,808	2	8	
	Total.....	14,94,963	12	3	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Gondal State during the year 1919-20.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
									Hospital Stoppages.
Gondal Hospital.....	6,281	469	433	15	12	9	9,761- 1- 4	71	383-14- 3
Dhoraji Hospital.....	8,690	111	101	4	1	5	3,026-11- 3	78 4	89-12- 3
Upleta Hospital.....	4,421	63	51	7	1	4	1,860-14- 5	42	51- 0- 6
Bhayavadar Dispensary	4,195	24	22	2	...	...	1,077- 8- 5	42·4	13-10- 0
Sarsai Do.	3,141	6	5	...	...	1	828-10-10	31·9	2-10- 0
Total...	26,728	673	612	28	14	19	16,554-14- 3	265·7	540-15- 0

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Gondal State for the year 1919–20.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Gondal.	1,61,916	7,999	7,002	...	997	14,838	6,719	...	8,119	49·4	43·2	91 6	41 4/5	

R. V. PATWARI,
Dewán, Gondal State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Gondal State for the year 1919-20.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
95	98	Secondary Schools (4).	904	941	705·88	786·25	46,599	2,804	93·440	Besides, Rs. 987 were spent on account of the Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.
		Primary Schools (96).	10,250	9,303	7,451·64	7,324·87				
		Special School (1) i. e., Drawing and Modelling Class at Gondal.	36	46	20·5	19·3				

R. V. PATWARI,
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